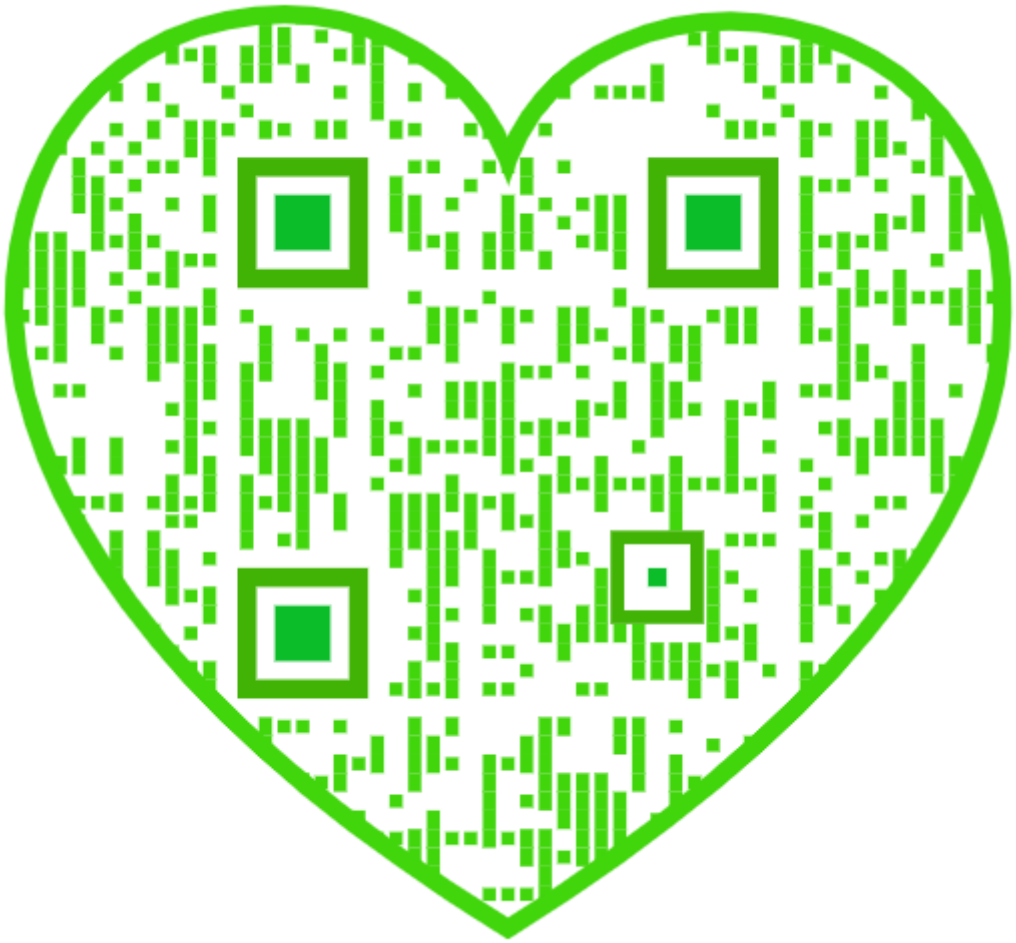

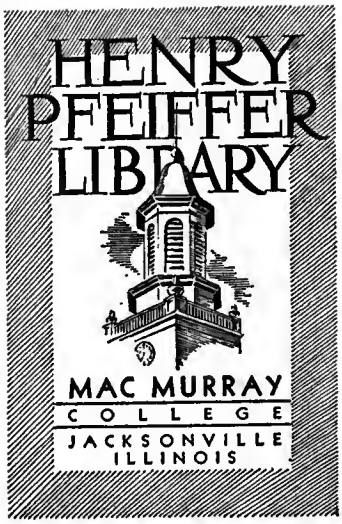

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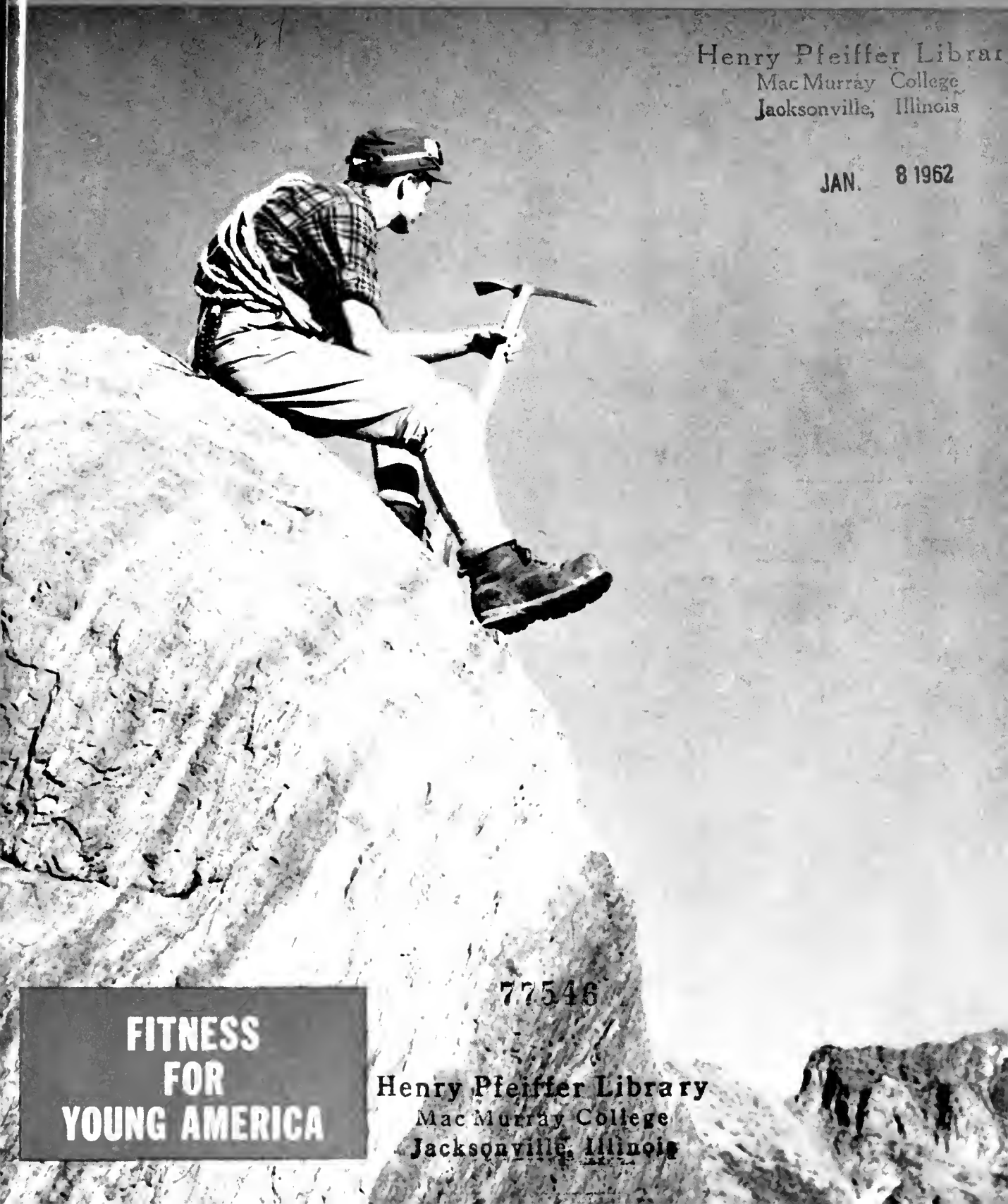

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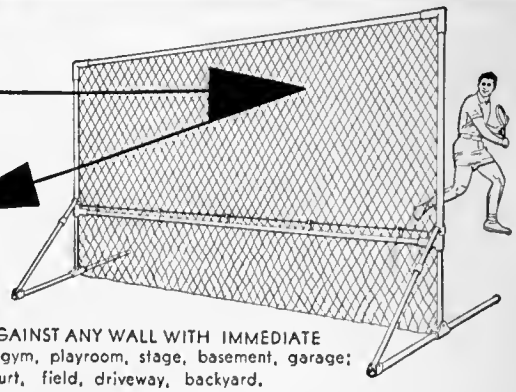

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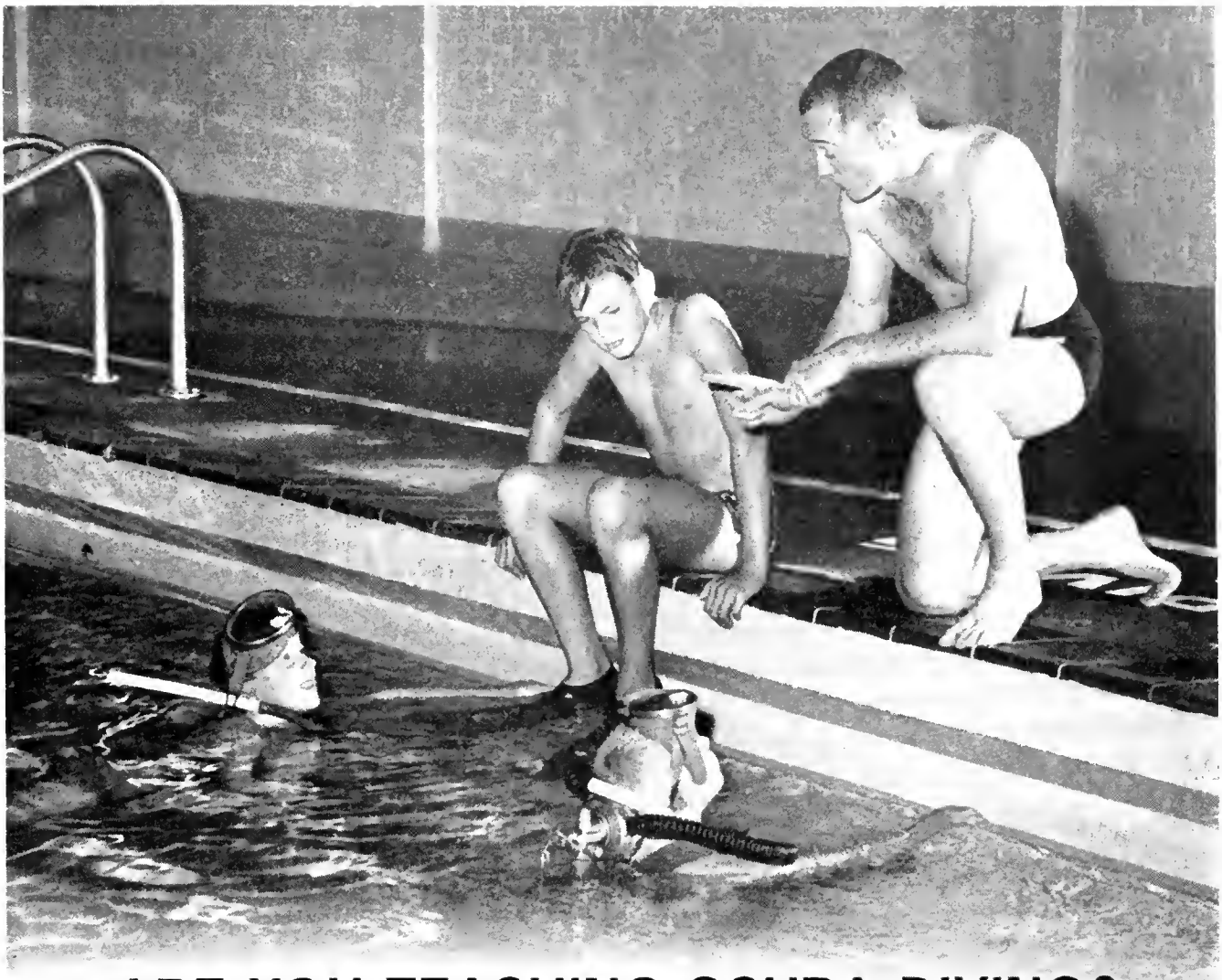

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RECREATION

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

JANUARY 1962 VOL. LV NO. 1 PRICE 60c

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On The Cover

Mountain climbing is one of the many healthful sports promoted by recreation departments which contribute to the physical fitness of American youth. See the articles "A Documentary on Fitness Activities in Recreation" on Pages 26-29 and "New Frontiers for Mission 66" on Page 11. Photo courtesy U. S. National Park Service.

Next Month

Two items are BIG NEWS for February. First is the initial publishing in that issue of the supplement "Drama Is Recreation" as a bonus to RECREATION subscribers. (This pamphlet, second in the series on *The Performing Arts in Recreation*, will afterwards be available separately.) See back cover of this issue for details. The second news item is the initial appearance of a new column "Your Arts and Crafts Corner," edited by Shirley Silbert and sponsored by the National Recreation Association Advisory Committee on Arts and Crafts, of which she is chairman. The February issue also will emphasize recreation in other lands, in observation of Brotherhood Week, February 18 through 25, with such articles as "Round the World with Recreation," "The Abode of Three Loves," "Recreation and the Sister City Program." Children's games from South America will be compared with our own in "The Traveling Vegetable and Other Games."

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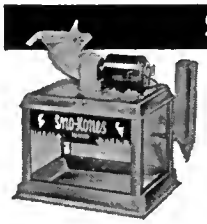

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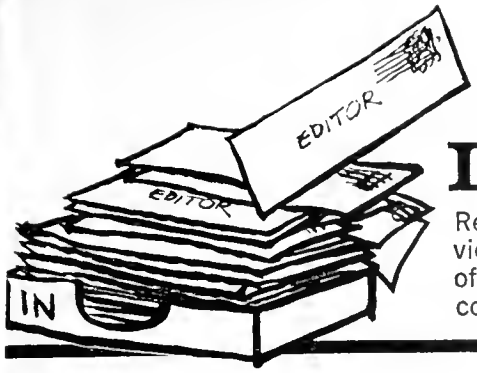
The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association and its specialized services, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.



LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

The Whole Picture

Sirs:

Mr. White's "Critique on Recreation" [November] is an article that requires issue with his basic concepts more so than his "challenging statement." The fact that *Life* and *Fortune* magazines record billions spent on pursuits other than community recreation does not make the efforts of organized recreation "relatively limited." Moreover, it does not present the gloomy picture outlined by the author. I wonder, does Professor White have any concept of how much is spent annually for recreation by federal agencies, states, counties, municipalities, church groups, fraternal organizations, scouts, Y's, civic groups—semi-public, private, semi-private—and schools?

Concerning his thoughts on commercial recreation versus community recreation, both have in a way been responsible for each other's growth. Ice rinks, marinas, and golf courses are but a few examples. I am convinced he had tongue in cheek when he suggested that municipalities undertake private enterprise to support their programs. If it were legal, which it is not in most states, I would suggest "blue chip stocks," not bowling alleys, as an investment.

A good community program (should include all private recreation agencies as well as public) will more than pay for itself, not in dollars and cents as is required by commercial intrests, but in the intangibles and personal services that Americans demand and require.

Lest anyone conclude that efforts expended in community recreation are so minor in public interest that they can be disregarded, let them question their mayor, community chest chairman, city manager or councilman on what requests he has had lately for new recreation services or facilities.

Mr. White is to be congratulated on a provocative article; however, his conclusions are not as obvious as he may believe . . . merely false assumptions.

WILLIAM L. FOLEY, *Superintendent, Scarsdale, New York, Recreation Department.*

* * * *

Let's practice what Mr. *(Critique on Recreation)* White preaches! This is the best suggestion that I have read in some time. Hats off to Mr. White!

PHILLIP K. HARDWICK, *Assistant Superintendent of Recreation, Bloomington, Indiana.*

Gokarts: Pro and Con

Sirs:

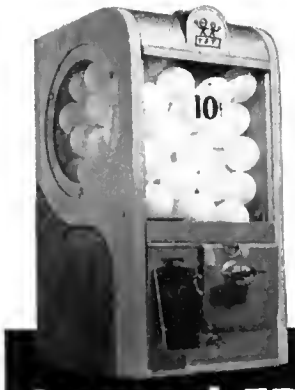
As the principal of an elementary school, a former teacher and recreation director, I strongly support the idea that racing in a motor-driven vehicle is undesirable for youth under legal age. Not only is it hazardous and too competitive but it keeps the participants from taking part in more active sports. Surely our President in his physical fitness program has pointed the way to the development of strong Americans. Do we not owe it to our youth to help them choose the recreation which will build strong bodies? Are we not obligated to help them select activities which are not so dangerous?

RUTH HIGGINS, *Principal, Nannie Lee Frayser School, Louisville, Kentucky.*

* * * *

Once again one of our national organizations is speaking on behalf of all the people . . . . The National Congress of Parents and Teachers has issued the statement registering disapproval of gokart racing. The reasoning is that it is too competitive for the emotional maturity of children and physically hazardous. I wonder if these well-meaning leaders have policed their national organizations, of which I have been an active member for twelve years, or are they assuming this is the general feeling? Too often our elected leaders in city, state, and national positions assume they can make policy statements which, in truth, only reflect their own prejudiced thinking.

I am not writing this letter simply in defense of gokart racing as this is only a single incident of trying to overprotect our young ones. This non-competitive play system has been adopted by



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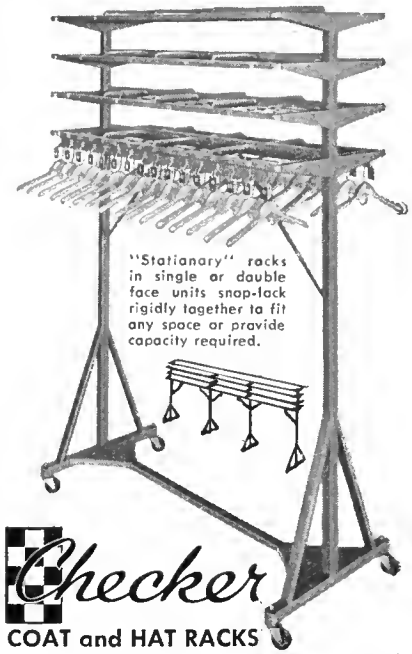
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many localities. Life is really not as simple as we are trying to impress on our children. Who knows at what hour the world might be turned into chaos, leaving our young ones to make their own way, scrambling for food, shelter, even their own existence? It is time we start impressing on our children and adults that life in its entirety is competitive.

We fight disease, we compete in school for grades, for positions on ball teams, school plays, etcetera. On graduation from school, we compete for work and positions in life. It is time we in America got off our big fat overstuffed chairs and started educating ourselves and our children in the facts of life. We hear the clamor to stop high school football, baseball, etcetera because of deaths. I have yet to hear any of our people in top positions say to stop driving cars, where the deaths are appalling, or to stop riding bicycles, boats, skis, etcetera, where there are also many deaths. I say let's teach the children how to protect themselves; teach them what competition is, provide proper supervision; and once again give this country something to fight for and a will to fight.

R. B. DeLand, *Chaperon, NAS Alameda Teen Club; Instructor, San Leandro Teen Age Square Dance Club; and Programs Director, NAS, Alameda, California.*

* * * *

I have worked with children as a teacher and a principal for over thirty years and during part of that time I have worked actively with the National Safety Council in its efforts to educate children and parents to live safely and wisely in a world which presents many natural hazards as well as too many man-made hazards created by those who exploit children for profit or for projection of "unmet" needs of adults. The gokart is an example of this kind of overzealous and unsafe offering to young children. I personally hope that the efforts of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers will be effective in pointing up the dangers inherent in this activity.

James W. Mann, *Associate Professor of Education, Roosevelt University, Chicago.*

* * * *

I certainly support the stand on gokart racing which has been taken by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. "Hotrodding" is encouraged by such things.

Norman V. Korn, *Principal, Central School, Middletown, Ohio.*

* * * *

. . . The National Safety Council has issued a policy statement that gokarts should not be driven by youngsters under legal driving age. This statement was carefully considered and was made only after an extensive survey of the disastrous results of little children piloting gokarts. It seems to me that the "push" or pedal type sidewalk vehicle is the kind that should be used by children below the drive licensing age. Even though motor-driven gokarts are used on off-the-street areas, they are too hazardous for youngsters. Let's keep playthings for children childlike. The kind they build themselves and those that permit them plenty of exercise are the best. They will be driving motor-driven vehicles soon enough!

Leslie R. Silvernale, *Professor, Continuing Education Service, Michigan State University, East Lansing.*

• Still more on this subject next month. The letters continue to flow in. Does your recreation department sponsor gokarting? Riverhead, New York, does and we will publish the views of its recreation director, Kenneth G. Rowland.—Ed.

Upgrade the Profession

Sirs:

Mr. Hill's letter to the editor [on recreation personnel] in the November 1961 issue expresses the opinion of practically every large municipal recreation department which employs professionally trained face-to-face leaders. His two proposals, no doubt, have already been made by many recreation associates. I believe it is most important that we assemble the factual data of the many cities throughout the nation so that we may improve the recreation picture just as the nation has improved the professional teaching horizon.

We, in Los Angeles, have made many studies together with other recreation surveys and believe this will lead to an improvement in the economic opportunities and social status of professional recreation leaders. It is important that recreation administrators be informed that standards must include not only performance and educational experience but there must be economic status for professional recreation leaders. I therefore suggest that those who are interested in this broad survey take the initiative and do something to upgrade our profession.

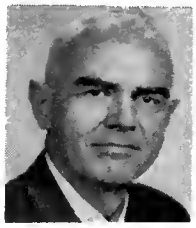
I should like to hear from as many interested persons as wish to write regarding conditions affecting qualified recreation leaders. Address replies to Herman J. Cohen, Palms Playground, 2950 Overland Avenue, Los Angeles 64, California.

Herman J. Cohen, *President, Recreation Directors Association, City of Los Angeles.*

MY PHILOSOPHY OF RECREATION

"The potential for the good life lies within the human heart and mind"

Julian W. Smith



THE CHANGING SCENE of living makes it necessary to translate time-used concepts into ideas and words that fit into the context of our current society. While certain basic principles relating to human behavior remain constant, many of the patterns of living become obsolete and are replaced by others which reflect the social, economic, and political setting of a given period.

Recreation, increasingly important in our times, needs to have a philosophical basis which has meaning and application for this century. What has been called recreation and leisure time are examples of currently used terms which have their roots in the past and now need to be re-thought and clarified. The Greeks, several centuries prior to the birth of Christ, had a concept of recreation which is more applicable to our day than that which prevailed in the intervening centuries. To describe a philosophy of recreation, one is faced with the alternatives of finding different words which have more meaning today or in placing a modern interpretation on terms and concepts which were used in an earlier period. What often results is a combination of both, which makes it even more difficult to understand the significance of recreation. A brief look at some of the changes in society will help understand the philosophy of recreation as set forth here.

The reversal of the amount of time in the last hundred years devoted to earning a living as compared to that which millions of Americans call their free or released time now is an important factor in the changing concept of recreation. The difference in the nature of labor occurring during the hundred-year period, the drift to cities and automation, and the higher standard of living for large numbers of our population all have a part in modern thought concerning the nature and role of recreation. Leisure has been aptly described as the time spared from the necessities of life, such as earning a living, eating and sleeping. Recreation, as we are beginning to envision it, encompasses the purposeful use of the hours, days, and weeks at the individual's disposal which his forebears may have regarded as "idle time" or would, with reservations, have labeled "worthy use of leisure." The puritanical concept of leisure time as idleness and "tainted with sin" still appears at times, particularly in legislative halls when laws and funds for recreation are being considered. Recreation must now be regarded as one of the necessities of life which has an important bearing on man's values.

It has always been the dream of man to have the time and means to pursue activities of his own choosing in which he might find satisfactions, adventure, relaxation, and challenge for himself and his family. American democracy, with the advantages of abundant resources, a system of free education, and highly developed industrialization has brought the golden age in this regard within reach, but—alas—many people lack the skills and appreciations to enter into the richer life which could be theirs. This may well be the great modern paradox because a society which has freed so many from long hours of toil has done little to prepare them for an abundant life.

A phrase that most nearly embodies this broad concept of recreation is "creative living." Dr. Jay B. Nash conceives of it as an outlet to creativity. Recreation thus defined describes the potential for man's endeavors during the newly acquired time at his disposal. While some may find opportunities for self-expression and creativity in their work, for most people "the creation and re-creation" of man's values will take place during the time freed from life's demanding tasks.

THE SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES that could be labeled "recreation" are as broad as life itself. What is, or has been, considered work for some is recreation for others. The range of pursuits may vary from quiet meditation and reading to mountain climbing and vigorous sports. Relatively few of life's most satisfying activities require "being led" or regimented. To the contrary, the desire, motivation, and performance coming from within the individual will be expressed through the hand, mind, and heart. Unfortunately, recreation has come to mean only "organized" activities to many people, which may account for part of the lag in good leadership and adequate facilities.

Recreation has an added challenge and responsibility in this day of sedentary living: *fitness*. It is obvious that the American adult will be more likely to keep fit by participating in self-directed activities of his choosing, provided that

Continued on Page 34

DR. SMITH *is director of Outdoor Education Project, AAHPER (see* RECREATION, *October 1961); and associate professor, College of Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing.*

Ever see a kid with a new toy?

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AS WE GO TO PRESS

Pushbutton living has left America "under-exercised as a nation" and deprived of the "minimum of physical activity essential for healthy living," President Kennedy declared at the annual awards dinner of the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame. The President received a gold medal for his "dedication to competitive athletics and to American intercollegiate football." President Kennedy pointed out that "too many of our children get their exercise from climbing up the seats in stadiums or from walking across the room to turn on our television sets . . . we look instead of play; we ride instead of walk. . . . And the remedy, in my judgment, lies in one direction—that is in developing programs for broad participation in exercise by all of young men and women, all of our boys and girls." He called upon the nation's community recreation centers "to provide more opportunities for those who are no longer attending school . . . to help establish more programs for participation by American boys and girls, by Americans young and old."

See Pages 26-29 for a documentary view of the wide range of activities offered by recreation departments.

▸ MUSEUM CURATORS are now speaking boldly of a renaissance of a popular appreciation of the arts. Rising attendance figures and new ways to tempt lookers to become members have swelled museum rolls. Museum publishing activities have also prospered. Curators happily report that the public no longer thinks of museums as repositories of dead mummies but a lively spot with dynamic programs.

• ANNOUNCING AN ARTS AND CRAFTS CORNER: Beginning in February RECREATION Magazine will carry a special feature on arts and crafts prepared by members of the Arts and Crafts Subcommittee of the National Advisory Council on Recreation Programs and Activities of the National Recreation Association. Watch for it in the February issue.

▸ THE DELAWARE RIVER pact providing for reservoir and flood control and for recreational development of the river at the cost of $591,000,000 was signed on December 13 by representatives of the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware and Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall for the federal government. The first phase of the program will become operational by 1968 and the total program is to be completed by 2010.

▸ LULU M. LYDELL, secretary of the Los Angeles office of the National Recreation Association, retires as of January 1, 1962, after being with the Association since 1926. Miss Lydell has counselled and assisted hundreds of potential and active recreation leaders in the finding of recreation positions. Her pleasant smile, cheerful outlook and helpful attitude on life are her trademark for all who know her. Through the years she has answered hundreds of inquiries by mail for information on recreation and park matters, aided by her thorough knowledge and experience on the variety of problems in the West and Southwest.

• A 37,000-ACRE diversified outdoor recreation area around Whiskeytown Reservoir, including six thousand-foot Mt. Bally, ten miles west of Redding, Shasta County, California, has been proposed by the National Park Service. The 3,500-acre reservoir will be formed by the completion of Whiskeytown Dam now under construction.

▸ THE INCREASING BOREDOM of city life, the dearth of escape hatches, and virtual bankruptcy of thinking on how to make the city more interesting have sped the trend away from the central urban core, according to Charles Abrams, a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and a specialist in housing problems. He addressed the annual conference of the American Institute of Planners. He declared that the goals of urban America must relate to human interests and needs as much as to wood and stone, monumental buildings, huge parking lots, and refurbished homes.

At the same conference, Norbert Gorwic of Wayne State University declared, "Our whole culture is a culture of cities. All that is great and lasting in our spiritual inheritance has been created in and by the city. Suburbia has created produced nothing except snobbery, social segregation, and economic egotism."

▸ SERVICE CHARGE: The Recreation Personnel Service of the National Recreation Association has been faced with increasing expenses in handling and mailing personnel credentials for individual professional leaders, as well as in the cost for sending job notices to candidates. Therefore, the personnel services of the Association are now available for *members only* and at the cost of an additional $5.00 annual charge for "active personnel listing": for the maintenance at NRA headquarters of the individual's confidential personnel professional credentials and the sending of notices of specific openings. Job listings will no longer be carried in the Association's Newsletters. For complete details, see the "Personnel" column in our February issue.

▸ BOND ISSUES: Tulsa, Oklahoma, recently passed a $3,800,000 park bond issue by almost a two to one majority. In Canada, Winnipeg passed a $1,100,000 money bylaw for recreation facilities. Playing a big part in Winnipeg's successful campaign was an attractive leaflet which asked pointblank, "Are

DRAMA IS RECREATION . . . Second in the series on the Performing Arts in Recreation

Coming in the February Issue

Your Children Worth $1.62?" The $1.62 represented the annual increase in taxes to the average ratepayer.

▸ WHAT'S COMING? Baltimore is the center of study by a seventeen-member commission to prepare the way toward metropolitan government in the Baltimore area, since seventy percent of Maryland's population is centered in metropolitan areas. The study will deal with planning and zoning, air and water pollution control, sewage disposal, health and welfare services, housing, parks and recreation facilities, civil defense, redevelopment and taxation, traffic and transportation.

▸ A FOREST OF GROTESQUE SAGUARO cactus has been added to the National Park System. The 15,360-acre area has been added to Saguaro National Monument near Tucson, Arizona. The area also abounds in other kinds of cactus, trees, and vegetation peculiar to the lower Sonora Desert. Amid this arid wilderness are unusual birds, reptiles, and other wildlife.

Dates to Remember

January	1	New Year's Day
January	20-	Jewish Music
February	20	Festival
January	21-26	Jaycee Week
January	21-27	Y.M.C.A. Week
January	28-	National Youth
February	4	Week
February	5	Chinese New Year
February	7-13	Boy Scout Week
February	11-18	Negro History Week
February	14	St. Valentine's Day
February	18-25	Brotherhood Week
February	22	George Washington's Birthday
February	28	Bachelor's Day
March	1-31	Red Cross Month
March	1-31	Children's Art Month
March	3-10	4-H Club Week
March	7	Ash Wednesday
March	9	World Day of Prayer
March	11-17	Girl Scout Week
March	17	St. Patrick's Day
March	18-24	National Wildlife Week
March	6-10	American Camping Association—Biennial Meeting
March	25-28	Girls Clubs of America—Annual Meeting
March	30-	Jewish Youth
April	6	Week

RECREATION IS ESSENTIAL in the pursuit of happiness. Recreation in an adult's life should be varied to embrace a broad range of activities including noncompetitive as well as competitive sports, solitude as well as companionship, contemplation as well as information, and individual creativity as well as entertainment. Adult recreation should be a principal resource, contributing to the successful achievement of all the richness of experience to be gained from being a member of a family and enjoying a worthwhile family life.—GRANT G. SIMMONS, JR., *President, Simmons Company.*

▸ ERRATA: In the December issue John H. Huss was identified erroneously. He is executive director of the Michigan Municipal League (not the International City Managers Association). Robert Brunton should have been identified as assistant director of the International City Managers Association. The young thespians on Page 517 should have been identified as from the Great Neck Theatre Workshop, students of Ruth Klinger (the photograph was by Herbert Bennett).

• A VAST PHOTOGRAPHIC PROJECT of four thousand color slides surveys "The Arts of the United States." The project, a mission of the Carnegie Corporation, has taken four photographers tens of thousands of miles in two years. In the collection are bridges, buildings and their interiors, and paintings, sculpture, prints, and photographs in many collections. The survey was administered by the University of Georgia. Another $400,000 fund set aside by the Carnegie Corporation will subsidize institutions in the purchase of sets of the slides.

▸ SPORTS are the main topic of discussion among teenagers, according to a recent survey of 697 young people between the ages of fifteen and twenty. Sports were at the top of the list (63%), followed by family matters (57%), music (52%), and school work (50%). Least discussed was the subject of labor unions (7%).

When it came to activities, the Number One position went to radio listening (82%), watching television (81%), visiting and entertaining (66%), movies (57%), reading books (56%), and reading newspapers (55%). When it came to hobbies, boys led girls two to one.

MEETINGS

▸ STRENGTHENING FAMILY LIFE FOR CHILDREN will be the subject of a series of meetings at the 89th Annual Forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare to be held in New York City May 27-June 1.

▸ NEW DIRECTIONS FOR CHILDREN'S THEATRE is the theme of January 12 meeting of the Children's Theatre Conference, Region 14, at the Lambs Club, New York City. Participating will be representatives of the New York City Board of Education, the United Neighborhood Houses, the New York Public Library, the New York State Library Association, ANTA, the U. S. Institute for Theatre Technology, and the National Recreation Association.

▸ REPRESENTATIVES from ninety-five Girls Club programs throughout the country and Canada will attend the Seventeenth Annual Conference March 25-28 at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City.

▸ REVENUE-PRODUCING facilities in parks will get a thorough going-over at the second conference of the Revenue Producing Facilities Committee of the American Institute of Park Executives, March 11-14. The meeting will take place in the new auditorium at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.

▸ CALLING ALL CAMPERS: The National Camping Convention will be held at Indian Falls Lake near Batavia, New York, July 4-14. The event is sponsored by the National Campers and Hikers Association, Box 451, Orange, New Jersey.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ A REPRINT ON PLANNING an artificial ice rink is available from Rink and Arena, 2018 North Sherman Avenue, Madison 1, Wisconsin.

• Watch for **Recreation** Magazine's Annual Camping Issue, coming in March.—Ed.

▸ A SPECIAL ACTIVITY KIT for 1962 National Library Week—April 8-14—is available for one dollar from National Library Week, Box 700, Great Neck, New York *(deadline March 23)*. Designed to help recreation leaders plan community activities, the kit includes, among other materials, a poster, pennant, bookmarks, a mobile, a program suggestion handbook, and various reprints of pertinent articles.

Enjoy your heritage! The Cape Cod National Seashore, no longer a dream, became a legal reality in 1961 for the benefit of all.

New Frontiers for Mission 66

National Park Director discusses the plan for national parks which was bold—but not bold enough

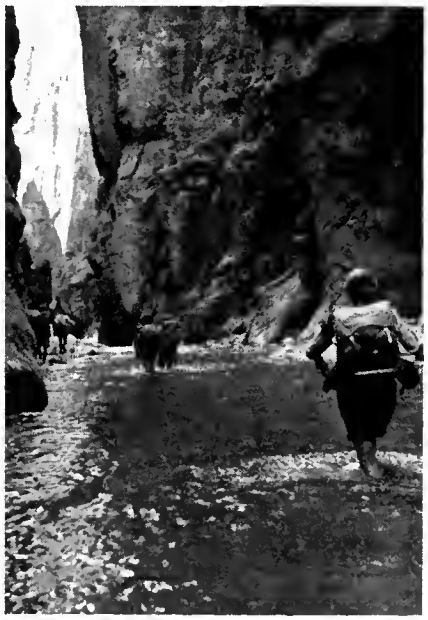
Conrad Wirth

FIVE YEARS AGO the National Park Service launched a ten-year program called Mission 66 to bring the facilities and services of the Park System up to a standard that would meet the requirements of the times and of the American people.

Mission 66 found immediate support in high places of our government and by the people; and so the program was launched. We thought we were being almost too bold. Used to putting patch upon patch, many of us could not imagine park families living in neat cottages instead of tent houses, new museums and visitor centers for the public, and all the other things that Mission 66 promised. Some felt we were being far too bold and that our imaginations were getting away from us. We planned for ten years—*and we did not plan it big enough.*

Five years have passed. Instead of the urgency being over, we find ourselves facing a new dimension where an action program is required which dwarfs the first five years of Mission 66. We were once permitted the luxury of a "time lag" between the recognition of need and its ultimate realization. But now we find that we have come close to our very last chance to round out the National Park System. There is no time to hesitate. In fact, as Secretary of the Interior Udall puts it, "Time is our

MR. WIRTH *is director of the National Park Service. This material is taken from a speech delivered at the Mission 66 Frontiers Conference in Grand Canyon National Park.*



A wet hike through the Zion Narrows at the north end of Zion National Park. The gorge attracts the stout of heart.

enemy." Unless the American people can act quickly, they and future generations will lose forever the opportunity to save a few remaining remnants of the natural shoreline, vast wilderness areas of scenic beauty, and simple open spaces for men to enjoy.

There is one great difference between Mission 66 of five years ago and Mission 66 of today. We were pioneers then. Now we have the company of many others who must adjust to the challenge of the 1960's—the great population growths and movements, technological progress at an unheard of rate, new scientific discoveries, and the consequent sociological advancement that reflects our national character in this small world.

Our national parks can never again be islands standing isolated and lofty on the face of the nation. What happens in national parks results from the same pressures and changes which shape every other reserve of scenic, recreational, scientific, natural, and historic value. This even extends to privately owned open spaces such as the timber holdings of the larger corporations.

The National Park Service program, as it unfolds, will probably call for as many as twenty-five new national parks and a sizable number of new recreation areas—many of them on reservoirs, along streams, and on the seashore—to provide the opportunity needed especially by urbanized Americans to secure healthy, outdoor recreation and inspiration.

MISSION 66 is still the long-range program it was before. Its scope is being widened greatly to meet the exigencies of our rapidly changing times. We have learned a few things in five years and can readjust Mission 66 accordingly. We have also accomplished a great deal. Our first job was to do something about the shameful physical facilities in the parks—the roads, trails, quarters, comfort stations, campgrounds, and all the rest. While much is still needed, we are "over the hump" on construction in existing parks and can now address ourselves to other things.

More emphasis is going to be put on staffing in field areas, especially as it relates to the operation of physical facilities. Staffs have increased, as you know, to meet new demands, but not commensurate with them. In the early days of Mission 66 we had to give some emphasis to the Washington Regional and Design Office staffs so they could be tooled up for the work ahead. We must continue to improve our management in order that there is no waste motion and so the work of our staffs will be aimed more directly upon things that count the most. This includes better training as Park Service people move up the career ladder. It involves better evaluation of service people with improved transfer and promotion opportunities.

The constant flow of unsolicited letters complimenting the service upon its dedicated rangers, naturalists, and others in the field is no accident. Proud as we may be of the men and women who wear the National Park Service uniform, our personnel policies and procedures must be continually reexamined and kept up to date if our traditional level of service is to remain constant.

> NO LONGER can we gamble with the future as we have in the past, for, in the accelerating speed of change, the future is tomorrow and the past is today.—C.W.

The research program continues to lag. We cannot administer our great scenic and historic treasures by guesswork; the results of research must go to work for us.

THERE HAS NEVER BEEN a time when park protection has been so important. This is no simple matter of patrolling boundaries and keeping down the number of speeders on park roads. It is a highly technical, often unappreciated job. We cannot let trends drift into big problems anymore, such as unrestricted boating, excess animal populations, and unplanned-for winter use, to name but a few. In any reappraisal of Mission 66, the broadest concepts of park protection becomes one of our most important goals.

Hand in hand with protection is the almost insatiable need for a constantly improving, constantly expanding interpretation program. It must never remain static. We have not yet begun to tell that story in its entirety—in the best way—to the fullest audience. Interpretation is a hallmark of the National Park Service. We must strengthen it.

Park maintenance is better today than it has ever been in the history of the service. Again, we cannot rest on our laurels. The pressure of people will increase and we must be wise enough to plan for it. In addition to this, Mission 66 has brought many new facilities to parks which must now be maintained. We must plan to do more maintenance, do it better, and use every new technique that we can perfect for this job.

Over the years, concession operations have shown continuing improvement. The concessioners of the National Park System have shown their faith in the Service to the extent of about $20,000,000 of private capital investments since the start of Mission 66. This feeling of cooperation and mutual respect must be retained and strengthened.

MANY PEOPLE hold the strong conviction that it is absolutely necessary for the advancement of free society for those who make up that free society to appreciate and know what this earth of ours means to us; we cannot take it for granted. We must understand also, very clearly, what our forebears have done to give us this freedom that we have today. We must learn to understand and enjoy this heritage.

We people in the United States have more leisure time than any other people in the world. We have developed our high standards because of the inspiration we have gotten from our land. Leisure time and its soul-rewarding benefits is the thing we work for, it is the end product. If we abuse it, we destroy the results of our labor and destroy our way of life in a free democratic nation. We need park and recreation areas, and we need the knowledge of how to use them. The way we use our leisure time will determine the kind of a nation we will have tomorrow. #

• Mr. Wirth's editorial, "A Measure of Success," in RECREATION, November 1961, further explains his philosophy of his recreation domain.—Ed.

Charles E. Reed Retires

CHARLES ELLIOTT REED, better known as "Charlie Reed," retired from the staff of the National Recreation Association on December 31, 1961. Somehow one cannot imagine it; for he has served the Association for forty-five years.

For the past thirty-one years Mr. Reed has held, in his quiet, statesmanlike manner, the post of manager of the NRA Field Department. In this official capacity he will be greatly missed by a host of friends in every state and the Canadian provinces. For the field and headquarters staff members, the sense of loss is even more poignant—for they are so accustomed to gaining inspiration and help through frequent conferences or informal shop talk at his busy desk, set back in a quiet alcove of the second floor at NRA headquarters. His gentleness, his easy and effortless way of pouring oil on troubled waters without seeming to do so, his unruffled disposition, all make him very "special."

Charlie had a most unusual preparation and background for his life work. Raised a Hoosier farm boy, he inherited sound religious convictions, a friendly and winning personality, a fine sense of humor, and tolerance of the other fellow's point of view.

He studied at Wittenberg College, completed his baccalaureate work in sociology at Indiana University in 1912, and took higher studies at the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, graduating there in 1913. This school was later known as the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago. Mr. Reed's field work training in Chicago with such agencies as the United Charities, the Juvenile Protective Association, the Court of Domestic Relations; his two-year residence and volunteer service at Chicago Commons; and his three-year service on the Subscriptions Investigating Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce gave him a broad understanding of the fields of social work and private philanthropy.

Drawn to the field of public recreation, he joined the NRA staff in October 1916 and worked for several years, except for some time during World War I as an enlisted U. S. Navy man, on the promotion of comprehensive recreation systems for individual communities, largely in Michigan and Minnesota. Following the passage of legislation in Illinois and Iowa, Mr. Reed headed a promotional campaign in those states, beginning in 1923, to secure the establishment of local recreation departments through local referendum campaigns for special recreation tax funds. After a period of service as an NRA district representative, Charlie was called to headquarters to help with field administration. Since 1930 he has served as manager of the NRA Field Department. His responsibilities have involved not only close counseling and guidance of a large and devoted field staff and attendance at countless field conferences and meetings, but also a continuing liaison with the Committee on Field Service of the National Social Welfare Assembly and with the various federal agencies in fields related in part to recreation.

Charlie Reed has a great capacity for quietly getting things done. As field manager he was also responsible for supervising the work of the Association's Leadership Training Service and its Community Recreation Survey and Planning Service. His field department's voluminous annual report covers every phase of the field work and has served the Association as a year-by-year history of exactly what has gone on in every part of the country. This unpublished report serves the Association as a source of trends and challenges in the field of public recreation.

The joyful part of this official separation of Charlie Reed from his work is that he and Mrs. Reed will now have time to do things they enjoy. Since both are home and family people this will mean plenty of time each year for unhurried visiting with daughter Jane and her husband Joseph Chandler at Downers Grove, Illinois, and much time, too, for "just keeping up the place and the garden"—as any good Hoosier farm lad is taught to do. #

Left, an international exchange. Peacetime service finds y Americans serving around the world under conditions which never thought of twenty years ago. Battles can be won on fronts and many areas other than on conventional battlef Right, members of a First Army pistol team play chess to nerves between relays at the National Rifle and Pistol Ma Today, U.S.A. service recreation programs are the most di fied, highly organized, staffed, and equipped of any in the u

Recreatio

Major General H. C. Donnelly

WITHIN THE TIME of *written* history the first of the armies to discover the necessary relationship between work and recreation were the Greeks. They were pretty well sold on the fact that a Greek needed a strong body to live up to the physical combat doctrines of his day.

Long before the Greeks came along, armies and soldiers were trained by forced physical exercises; but it remained for the Greeks to make it fun, with games and competition, and make the building of muscles a thing to be admired by fellow men. They invented the Olympic games; they created a civilization that lasted a thousand years and ruled their world during that time; they left a heritage in the arts and sciences which we respect, even in today's atomic world. Whether they had so much recreation they burst into conquest, arts, and sciences, I don't know. In any event, virtually every military commander since then has been faced with the responsibility of keeping his men healthy and their morale high. It has become the axiom of leadership.

GEN. DONNELLY *is USAF Commander, Field Command, Defense Atomic Support Agency at Sandia Base, Albuquerque, New Mexico.*

Today, we have armies, navies, and air forces of a size greater than the population of all Greece in its golden age. We have young Americans serving around the world under conditions which were never thought of twenty years ago. We are taking youngsters from their homes and making them into soldiers, sailors, marines, or airmen, when their every instinct cries for peace and the American heritage of freedom and free will, as opposed to the disciplines of military life. The very disciplines we seek so avidly in our men are too frequently not received in their homes before they come into the military establishment. This is the problem today, then, and let's not fight the problem. Rather, let us see if there are things we can do to begin solving some aspects of the problem.

First, let us realize that we cannot force servicemen or women to participate, for very long, in any recreation program in which they are not interested. We can, in the name of physical training, demand certain calisthenics and conditioning programs to prepare them, physically, for military duties. This can be stepped up to a more intense pace so that, finally, their bodies can withstand a great deal of physical exertion. I have read many histories which seem to bear out the fact that man's physical abilities go far beyond belief when they are demanded by the mind and spirit. The condition of the mind is of great importance. The mind can make the body do anything.

Physical training, then, can be compulsory, but it isn't recreation. Recreation must be something in which participation is voluntary and from which the participant receives more pleasurable return than from any other possible activity offered at the time—recreation is the opposite of work.

In the peacetime service before World War II, all the men were volunteers, making a long or short career of the service. Their pay was negligible, even by the concepts of their day. They put in a hard physical day in their service, and their usual recreation was waiting for the monthly payday on which they bought their simple needs and then were broke for another twenty-nine days. After their workday, their recreation consisted of troop, company, squadron, or duty-section baseball using unit-bought equipment: or a hot game of checkers, cribbage, or pool in the company dayroom. Enlisted clubs and NCO clubs were generally unknown items. Occasionally, a regimental boxing night and a baseball series com-

for Today's Military Man

"He is completely different from his pre-World War II counterpart"

pleted the recreation program. Sometimes it is luxury to remember such simple days.

TODAY'S YOUNG SERVICEMAN, drafted into service. finds himself beside the career man in a new and confusing life. His roots are still in his hometown, and he fervently expects to return there to resume his civilian career at the end of his service. Very frequently he is working alongside men from the other services, and he does not have the identity with his troop, company, battery, squadron, or ship that solved so many daily problems in the old service. At most, his professional service duties can only use him for a specified number of hours each day. He must sleep, eat, and take time with normal living duties. All these added up still leave about six hours of every day free. It is during those six hours that we are most responsible for the man's morals, his morale. and his physical well-being. These hours are his time—his American-heritage time-to-himself. There are many things he can do during these hours to negate all the other things we are trying to give him.

Perhaps the answer does not lie in providing him with every conceivable automated gadget or activity which he can find at a carnival or programs which appeal to him for a brief and fleeting time. Perhaps we can never attract the interest of some of our servicemen for the simple reason that they do not have any practical interest; perhaps we can never interest some men in competitive sports or others in arts and crafts.

Are we possibly trying to be all things to all men?

THE OTHER SIDE of the coin would be that we can never do enough for our servicemen. When we see the input from broken homes and from good homes for which the boy is homesick every day to return—and when we see what happens to kids when they don't have enough to do—then we wonder if we do enough. Today's serviceman is a completely different man from his prewar counterpart. I strongly suspect he had just as much trouble finding something to occupy his leisure time in civilian life as he does in the service—perhaps more.

Today's American service recreation programs are the most highly organized, staffed, and equipped of any in the world. Dedicated men and women make careers of providing libraries, facilities for almost every imaginable sport: and the artistic possibilities are almost unlimited. Competitive activities are provided on a scale almost unbelievable. with regional and national meets, and with recognition. Yet I sometimes wonder if we are really reaching importantly into those six hours of off-duty time and reaching into the minds of our new servicemen.

A ridiculous story frequently has enough truth to describe a genuine situation; for instance, there's the story of the two first-grade youngsters talking in front of their school one morning. "Do you think," said one, "that the thermonuclear projectiles will pierce the heat barrier?"

"No," said the second, "because a force entering the atmosphere at the required re-entry speed . . ." and the school bell rang.

Said the first, "There goes the bell. darn it. Now we have to go in and string beads again."

This points up the basic fact that the increasing complexity of our military arsenal has generated the requirement for a new kind of serviceman never known before. The intelligence and training levels required of this serviceman are fantastic by previous standards. By requiring these levels of intelligence and training. we inevitably

create a sophistication in that lad which compounds the problem of interesting him in planned recreation programs.

This fact, in turn, has generated a requirement for officers trained in recreation management and part of the staff of the responsible commanders. Professionally trained civilian activity directors are needed as never before.

THE IDEAL recreation officer would know the policies and demands of his commander and spend his time in carrying out a flexible program to meet the situation. He would be a leader of his civilian program directors, able to translate their advice and projects into the plans or programs of the command. Above all, he would be flexible in his thinking and approach. There is one thing *constant* in life today, and this is *change.*

For instance, I, as a military commander, am not interested particularly in the amount of equipment on hand for sports if that equipment is being used by ten men in a command of four thousand. I would much prefer two thousand men kicking a tin can for an hour if they were actually enjoying kicking the can around; if they were getting fresh air, exercise, and letting off steam.

One of the popular activities at all my bases is the hobby shop automobile repair facilities. Perhaps we should expand these facilities; perhaps we could get more people to use them if we acquired an instructor in automatic transmissions. These are very complex. We might have a lot of cars out of order for a time, but we might have a lot of good transmission mechanics, too.

However, money and facilities are mere props for the programs of reaching the serviceman and interesting him in something that may educate him, improve his mind, exercise his body, and give him something to hold on to within his spirit. Leadership is the key.

A great many recreation facilities are housed in makeshift buildings on our military bases. For example, a main library is housed in an old guardhouse, and a library and service club are housed in a stable. Arts-and-crafts facilities are generally housed in buildings dating back to World War II, since these programs did not exist then.

Actually, the housing is not as important as the leadership and integrity of the personnel in the recreation field. Recreation directors are not expected to take over the jobs of chaplains or drill instructors. And, by the same token, I do not believe the erection of the finest gymnasium in the world will necessarily cause another boy in my command to take up baseball, boxing, or barbells.

AS A COMMANDER, I will never cease to explore the new concepts and ideas, and to try those which seem sound for improving my command and the men in it. I am determined that the men of my command will have access to a recreation program that will appeal to them and interest them in voluntary participation. I will not settle for less.

President Kennedy said in his inaugural address that we Americans should start to "ask what we can do for our country rather than what our country can do for us." As we go about our daily duties and earn our daily bread, we should always remember the reason why we are on this earth. We are on this earth to serve God, to serve our country, to work for peace, and to do our job in the very best possible way so as to make this world the kind of world we would like our children and our children's children to live in. #

ART is more than CHILD'S PLAY

ART TEACHES YOUTH many things. It trains the mind as well as the hand. It heightens awareness, sharpens observation, and develops originality. When a youngster draws a clown standing on his head, people larger than houses, trees of a magnificent orange or pink, he is both having fun and expressing his own response to his environment.

Creativity, stimulated by youthful art activities, is vital if society is to meet the future's challenges. This fundamental quality, born in all of us but often undeveloped, marks every successful career, in the office, laboratory, factory, or home. As one ten-year-old so aptly put it, "Art teaches you to think for yourself."

Many youth organizations, realizing the vital role art plays in developing individual skills and talents, will be celebrating Children's Art Month this March. Among them are Big Brothers, Camp Fire Girls, Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A., Girls Clubs of America, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., National Art Education Association, and National Kindergarten Association. The month is sponsored by the Crayon, Water Color & Craft Institute.

A child's art has its own logic and charm. Youngsters draw things as they understand them, not as they may seem to grownups. Look at children's art this month with new awareness and appreciation. #

'The Role of Labor in . . .
Organized Community Recreation

This statement was drafted by the National Advisory Council to the AFL-CIO Community Services Committee and approved by the council on June 2, 1961. It was approved by the CSC on October 9, 1961 and by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on October 11. Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, is a member of the CSC National Advisory Council.

THE INCREASING MECHANIZATION of industry has reduced for millions of workers the satisfactions they once received from their labor. The resulting lack of diversity and the elimination of craftsmanship in so large a proportion of industry has resulted in unrelieved job monotony for these workers. They must of necessity seek more of their life satisfactions in alternative ways. We are not only faced with more leisure time off the job but with a duller time on the job. The gradual availability of more leisure time in our society, as differentiated from enforced idleness, is the result not only of improved productivity growing out of a constantly improving technology, but from action taken by those most directly concerned.

Organized labor, through collective bargaining and social action resulting in needed legislation, has helped to secure, as benefits of this increased productivity, additional hours of leisure. Historically, the worker, through his union, has chosen to take the benefits of technological improvement not only in cents per hour but in additional hours of leisure. In the past sixty years, this has resulted in a decrease of the workweek from sixty to forty hours or less, more and longer vacations with pay, increase in the number of paid holidays, and more opportunities for earlier retirement.

More leisure time presents a challenge to all labor to make considered choices in its use to insure maximum satisfactions and benefits both for itself and for the society of which it is so substantial a part. More leisure time makes possible new opportunities for public service, for fuller participation in the life of the community as well as for recreation. It is the opportunity offered labor as the result of its increased leisure time for more and better recreation to which this statement is addressed.

Because we have not provided the resources which will enable us to utilize our free time in ways that will yield lasting rewards in personal and social development, we are not now realizing the fullest potential from current leisure hours. Our ability to realize the full potential has been made more difficult by the increase in population, growing urbanism, increased mobility of the population, the tendency to overcrowd the land with the resulting elimination of open spaces for public use and the variations within our economy which has made it difficult to finance leisure-time programs on an equitable basis. These factors have made it difficult to provide adequate services in community recreation. Community recreation resources including facilities and services are provided by public agencies, voluntary agencies, labor, industry, membership groups and commercial interests. Some of these agencies are concerned exclusively with recreation, others include recreation with other activities and some are offered for private profit.

LABOR UNIONS have a responsibility to help mobilize community recreation resources. The leisure needs of union members and their families can be met more adequately as sound, comprehensive community recreation programs are developed. Like other members in the community, the union member generally spends his leisure hours with his family, friends and neighbors. Even those recreation programs sponsored directly by the union and limited to the union membership are sometimes dependent upon the availability of adequate facilities and trained leadership of public and voluntary agencies. As a general rule, therefore, it is better for union members to support public and voluntary agency programs that provide needed facilities for the total community.

It is the unions' belief that government at all levels has the basic responsibility for meeting the needs of all the people for recreation facilities and services; that government services should be supplemented by voluntary agency programs and by programs directly sponsored by unions. Organized labor's traditional championship of public recreation is a matter of record.

Unions support public recreation programs at the local, state, and federal levels through the support of desirable legislation, referendum proposals, budget appropriations and accepted standards for areas and facilities, financing, personnel, program and administration. Organized labor is also committed to support full participation in all public programs by all the people regardless of age, sex, race, religion, national origin, or economic status. Labor can provide this support through active participation in campaigns for public education and action, and through participation on policy-making boards and program-planning committees.

Unions have the opportunity and responsibility to support and strengthen voluntary agency recreation programs by contributing to their financial support, by participating in

Continued on Page 20

The Unacceptable

Ernest Goranson

GENERALLY ACCEPTED by most public recreation agencies is the concept they have a responsibility to serve *all* persons of *all* ages in *all* parts of the community. Most public recreation agencies fall far short of meeting this responsibility, particularly for teenage youth and, more particularly, for the older teenage youth. Usually, considerably less than half of the teenage youth in a community engage in supervised public recreation programs even once a year.

This conclusion is reached after examining some twenty thousand leisure-time questionnaires administered to junior and senior high-school students in some twenty different Wisconsin communities over a five-year period of time. Even more important, it is probable most public recreation agencies fail to reach the so called "hard-to-serve youth" who well may need the services of the public recreation agency the most.

Public recreation agencies have at least two alternatives:

- To continue to say that public recreation has no responsibility for the prevention of juvenile delinquency (pardon the dirty words) or
- To acknowledge that recreation leaders everywhere are in a particularly strategic position to identify youth with problems and they do have a responsibility to make proper referrals of these youth to agencies who can be of assistance.

May I further point out that the rules and regulations of the agencies frequently prohibit effective contact with these youth. For example, one large Midwest city has a board rule which on pain of dismissal prohibits recreation personnel from leaving city-owned property (playground or park) while on paid time. This regulation effectively restricts the leader from "reaching out" or even going half way to contact hard-to-reach youth playing in the vacant lots adjacent to the playground. Another board of education-administered recreation program prohibits the use of schools or school property (including the fine community center) from being used by school-age youth during school hours *or on school nights* (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday) after 6 PM. Thus the agency imposes a 6 PM recreation curfew rather than 8 PM or even 10 PM.

WHILE IT IS ALWAYS RISKY to develop prototypes, let us now examine the case of Johnny:

Johnny at eight had already had two years' experience on the playground swings, slides, and sandboxes where older boys (and girls) had chased the "small fry" away from their facilities (the playground directors were busy supervising the ball games and swimming pool). When Johnny was old enough for cub scouts, his mother (on relief because her husband deserted her or is in an institution or is an alco-

MR. GORANSON *is recreation consultant for the Division for Children and Youth at the State Department of Public Welfare in Madison, Wisconsin.*

holic) saved money from the food budget for the registration fee. After two den meetings and one cub-pack meeting Johnny is told by the den mother (supported by pack committee and district scout office) that he cannot be a cub scout because of the rule that "a cub's father must attend pack meetings with the boy."

Several other boys in Johnny's neighborhood had had similar experiences and this group became his primary group. He began to experiment in petty thievery and other anti-social activities, and when the well-meaning men's service club presented him with a membership in the YMCA (but forgot to include cost of towel, soap, and locker fees, to say nothing of gym shoes and gym suit and bus fare), he was caught stealing money from other boys, was rejected by the agency (and by the YMCA boys) for his behavior.

Similar rejections for approximately the same reasons by the Saturday-morning school recreation program and by a church young-people's group set the stage for complete antagonism towards society when Johnny and his rejected friends were picked up by the police department on a charge of loitering and suspicion of pilfering in a drugstore. While the boys had not been pilfering, the police had sound basis for their suspicions and, when their investigation revealed frequent truancy from school and uncontrollability at home (late hours and refusal to obey mothers), the boys were labeled "bad," placed under the supervision of a probation officer, and subsequently joined the rest of the community's hard-to-serve or hard-to-reach youth who found acceptance, status, and recognition with youth of their own kind.

Yes, Johnny had been a member of several socially approved youth-serving organizations. At fourteen his memory of these experiences was vague and distorted. When asked he said, "Yeah, I've been kicked out of better clubs than that." He found difficulty in admitting he had been rejected and preferred to claim expulsion with cause.

A Midwest city with over 100,000 population faced up to this problem. Its citizens had become concerned over the apparent failure of its leisure-time and youth-serving agencies to "reach" or to "serve" a large segment of its teenage youth who used the brightly lighted commercial recreation section of the community as their "hangout." In an effort to accumulate more information about "hard-to-reach" youth for the purpose of being able to plan to meet their needs more effectively, a detached worker or street worker was employed on a part-time basis (twenty hours per week) for approximately six months. This person, a male, university graduate student, with some experience and special training in working with teenagers was asked to determine what natural groups of youth could be identified, whether or not they were engaged in anti-social behavior, where they congregated, what was the makeup of the groups, what was their interests, activities, and behavior patterns, and to try to determine what would meet their recreation needs. It was agreed that this worker's function would be to gather information rather than to give service to groups or individuals, except in such instances where service was necessary in establishing relationships and securing reliable information.

This worker's findings and conclusions indicates that this community did not have "gangs" or highly organized groups, organized primarily for delinquency purposes, although he did find groups of teenage youth engaged in activities, nonconformist in nature, which frequently resulted in delinquent acts. He reported that these hard-to-reach youth had problems, many of them serious problems beyond the ability of the youth to solve. He found they rarely seek out help from agencies capable of helping them, that they were suspicious, resentful, disappointed, and, in many instances, frightened youth. For the most part there was a tendency for them to seek out the basic satisfactions of security, affection, new experience, and status from and with youth their own age who had similar problems and frustrations.

The community had a bright-light section and it was agreed that probably most of this community's hard-to-reach youth tended to congregate in this particular section of the community. The worker spent much of his time in commercial recreation establishments, frequenting coffee, popcorn, hamburger, and root beer stands; restaurants; bowling alleys; drugstores; gas stations; and other youth hangouts. He spent his time talking with and listening to youth, getting acquainted, hearing about their problems, discussing the questions they had, and questioning them about their interests and concerns. He was able to determine that approximately one hundred youth were seen often enough to know their names and of this group a sample of forty-five people was studied more closely.

Information was then obtained about these forty-five (28 boys and 17 girls) from the police department, vocational school, public school, probation department, and the community's social-service exchange to determine the extent to which the youth and his family was known to the various social agencies of the community. Information gathered included the youth's age, marital status, living arrangements, area of residence, school last attended and grade, IQ, and the number of these youth or their families known to social agencies. Some of the information about this special sample group is as follows:

- Only a third of these youth were currently attending school of any kind.
- Only a third were currently living with both natural parents. Of those who had independent living arrangements a fifth were under twenty-one, and half of these were seventeen or younger.
- The average age was eighteen, the average grade in school was tenth grade, and the intelligence quotient scores formed a normal curve for an average, typical population.
- Seven-ninths of this group had had at least one contact with the police.

Labeled "bad" by the community, they attempted to live up to this reputation and to reflect the community's attitudes about them back to the community. No existing youth agency was effectively serving these groups. Membership and participation in youth-serving agencies was hard to establish by the worker. Responses such as "Yes, I've been kicked out of that club." or ridicule were common when the

names of various youth-service organizations were mentioned. From these youth's viewpoint the personnel in law enforcement, social agencies, courts, and the recreation agencies seemed to represent *authority* and someone they should resent whether or not they had first-hand experience with that agency.

Conclusions reached by a citizens' committee after examining these and more detailed findings suggest that these older adolescent problems are so severe and that they are so socially damaged (at the age of sixteen and seventeen) as to indicate the usual kind of community recreation program will offer little or no help to these hard-to-reach youth. However, it was concluded that all youth-serving agencies including the public-recreation agency did have a responsibility in preventing reoccurrence of "hard-to-serve" or "hard-to-reach" groups. One avenue of "prevention" could be accomplished, it was felt, by giving increased emphasis to staff in-service training programs designed to increase staff ability to understand youth with problems and to recognize emotional and social maladjustments at an early age and to develop a structure within the agency for the proper referral of youth with problems to the agency best equipped to give assistance. A critical reexamination of agency "reasons for expulsion" from its activities was suggested.

EFFECTIVE ACTION for public recreation agencies must include:

- Reexamination of agency policy for exclusion of youth for infractions of rules and regulations. Alert staff to find out "why" did the youth violate rules, indulge in "testing" or "acting out" behavior.
- Staff training aimed at helping staff understand that expulsion of a youth is also an admission of staff failure to cope with a situation (or to understand the motives of the youth involved) and to understand "why" the act was committed without condoning the action.
- Reexamination of agency rules and regulations which prohibit recreation staff from "reaching out" to contact hard-to-reach youth and which exclude youth from program.
- Establishing working relationships with community agencies and staff who are also working with and concerned about these youth (child-guidance clinics, social-work agencies, school guidance staff, police and juvenile court officials) to facilitate easy referral of youth to these agencies and to enable these agencies to make appropriate referrals to the recreation staff. #

The Role of Labor

Continued from Page 17

policy making and program planning, and by cooperating in the education of the public about recreational activities. Unions are doing many other things, too, in recreation. For example, they sponsor their own programs directly, limited in some instances to their own memberships and in other instances open to the community. Such programs may be supplementary to other union activities or may be needed to fill the needs currently unmet by public and voluntary agency programs.

Unions can provide a service to their members by organizing various recreation activities, stimulating new recreation interests, informing their members of available community recreation resources and developing effective liaison with public and voluntary agencies in jointly sponsored activities.

Organized labor has a stake in the protection of existing recreation areas from unwise encroachment for unrelated uses, in the conservation of our natural resources, and in the acquisition of additional recreation areas needed for our rapidly increasing population and our expanding leisure. Unions can help to protect public and voluntary agency programs from undue pressures to levy charges and fees on participants to the point where certain economic groups are unable to participate because of these fees and charges. Unions can help to stimulate and support imaginative program planning so that a broad range of activities are available to meet the varied leisure-time interest of the people. Organized labor should cooperate with other community groups to protect public recreation areas, facilities and tax funds from exploitation by commercial interests for personal profit.

Effective social action is necessary, beginning with the local community and extending through the federal level. Local and state central bodies and national and international unions should review the problems of recreation and legislation as they pertain to their members and families and to the general public and establish appropriate machinery for effective action.

Labor can be a powerful influence in shaping leisure-time programs and insuring the facilities required by them to the extent that its membership is informed, is interested and will support the action called for. #

Courtesy **True**, The Man's Magazine

"Put your finger in its eyes and your thumb in its mouth."

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Fitness Frontiers

There were no flabby Americans at the Highline Summer Gym Camp at Camp Waskowitz in North Bend, Washington. Youngsters from eight through high-school age worked at building muscles in a simulated replay of the Rome Olympiad. Flags of thirteen nations were displayed. "Yoomp, yoomp," boomed Swedish-accented Inga-Liza Franzon, Seattle Pacific College physical education instructor, at morning calisthenics, and the youngsters "yoomped." Physical education instructors and athletic aces are grooming these American youngsters to physical fitness with an eye out for future Olympics stars.

In Newton, Connecticut, 710 students received fitness certificates from the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The youngsters qualified on the basis of the AAU Junior Physical Fitness and Proficiency Test. The number of students qualifying increased from 599 in 1957. The Junior Chamber of Commerce in Newton also sponsored a "Continuous Hiking Day" which sent seven different groups of parents and children on hikes ranging from one to five miles.

Hydraulic Fitness

Twenty children, products of two ambitious recreation programs conducted each summer by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation, participated in a special event during National Physical Fitness Day, in May, at the Los Angeles Police Academy in Elysian Park, Los Angeles. In order to spotlight constant effort by the county department to raise the standards of children's physical fitness, officials arranged for children to demonstrate what they learned last summer in the Los Angeles County Junior Lifeguard and Junior Frogman courses.

Ten children, between the ages of ten and fourteen began their portion of the program with a demonstration of skills learned in the frogman course. Ten graduates of the Junior Lifeguard program followed with a quarter-hour demonstration of their new skills. The Junior Frogmen did surface dives, recovered objects from the bottom of the swimming pool, demonstrated under-

water swimming strokes, and competed in a timed underwater rescue. Uniformed Junior Lifeguards presented a quick series of activities illustrating the lifesaving skills learned in their program.

"We are particularly pleased with the manner in which youngsters throughout the county have responded to the two programs," says Norman S. Johnson, county parks and recreation director. "I am confident that each child who went through the program not only benefited physically, but learned many new things that will add to his appreciation of life and the importance of physical fitness."

Mobile Pools

A new project sponsored by the Eastern Union County YMCA brought the pool to the public in Linden, New Jersey. Twenty-five children were the first to use the mobile pool which is the principle attraction of a Funmobile. The pool is mounted on a flat trailer, made of structural steel and marine plywood and lined with plastic. It is twenty feet long and forty inches deep. The program aims to teach children to swim and to increase physical fitness.

• Physical fitness is not a sometime thing but a continuing process. See Pages 26-29 for a rundown on recreation department fitness programs.—Ed.

Gold Rush

A gilt-edged idea for killing two birds with a "gold" nugget comes from Patterson Park Recreation Center in Baltimore, Maryland. A rock-collecting contest was held and certificates presented to the youngsters collecting the most stones. Then the rocks were painted with gold paint and stored in anticipation of "The Gold Rush" when children brought paper bags to the playground and searched for the hidden gold. The gold rocks were then collected and weighed in on a kitchen scale and certificates presented to the most persistent miners. The result, reports Virginia S. Baker, center director, is very, very few broken windows and more rock-collecting contests.

Space Race

If you get a reply from an outer spaceman, it's A-Okay! In Montclair, New Jersey, a space race was sponsored by the recreation department and the Keep Montclair Beautiful Committee. Children paid a nickel, signed a pledge to help keep the city litterless and launched helium-filled balloons. Postcards attached to the balloons requested finders of the balloons to fill in information about who picked up the balloon and where.

New Faces at the Zoo

Male zookeepers at the Central Park Zoo in New York City had mixed reactions when two female menagerie keepers were added to the staff. The young women are in charge of the new Chil-

dren's Zoo. Until now, women have worked as attendants for visitors, but never have been in charge of cages. Menagerie keeping calls for strongarm tactics, is definitely not for the weak of arm. The staff of the zoo looked at the two new arrivals with different eyes when they saw them at work lifting and cleaning.

Turtle Happy

Saturday mornings in the House of Refuge Museum in Stuart, Florida, is the time for all good volunteers to come to the aid of the turtles. The museum asks for volunteers to bring old toothbrushes to help take algae off the backs of the museum's two hundred baby turtles.

Trailblazing the Long Path

New Yorkers with a yen to hike have four hundred miles to do it in. The Long Path trail extending from the New Jersey side of the George Washington Bridge to Whiteface Mountain in the Adirondacks was recently marked out. Trailblazers have gone modern, using sky-blue paint and signs reading "Long Path" or little aluminum markers bearing the initials L.P. instead of the traditional tree-whacking trail marks.

Catch a Hobby by the Tail

A hobby can swim away with you, a group of skin divers has discovered. A band of fish watchers has organized to study the migration, population, and behavior of salt water fish. The American Littoral Society was formed at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, when skin divers, tired of spearing fish, sought a more scholarly outlet. They embarked upon their new project after having learned that the federal government had set up an underwater research laboratory at Sandy Hook. The group will be active along the Atlantic coast, but they believe that the studies will be made on every salt water coast in the future.

Citation

The Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission has been cited by the American Association of Retired Persons for its outstanding program for senior citizens. The presentation took place in White Plains during a Salute to Senior Citizens program.

Sharing the Wealth

"Farmers and other private landowners can help meet an important recreation need by opening their lands to the camping public," Rea Agnew, executive in the Camping Council, reported at a recent conference of landowners and Camping Council top brass. A new era is opening in outdoor recreation with provision of parklike areas and camping facilities for families on private land.

Throttles Away

Model train races for youngsters sixteen years old and under are a big attraction in York, Pennsylvania. An annual contest is sponsored by the York Recreation Commission and the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Prizes are awarded, including a grand trophy which must be won by the same individual three times before it becomes a permanent possession. "Don't put your train away after Christmas," say the sponsors, "enter the model railroad races."

Fallow Pasture

Put out to pasture, many people find retirement to be a fallow field. The knowledge those years can be the most meaningful in a person's life belongs to the happy retirees who know the fulfilment of time. When Gilbert C. Newman, a former Akron, Ohio, tire builder retired, he began to coach weightlifting classes at Central State College in Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Mr. Newman, who has never accepted remuneration for his work, says coaching has been his hobby for forty years. Some of the young men he has coached have become world, Olympic, junior or

Retiree Gilbert Newman

senior national or state champions. He is an advocate of the "sound mind in sound body" philosophy. A man of diversified interests, Mr. Newman paints as a hobby and recently received an honorable mention in the amateur division of the fall art festival in his community. He was asked to present a one-man show later in the season. Bird watching and small game hunting complete the picture of one happy retired man.

In Honolulu, retirees also seem to be getting a lion's share of fun. When retiree Karl W. Green, volunteer curator of the Children's Museum for almost a decade, recently had to give up his work because of health, the museum was apprehensive about obtaining a man to fill the post. But a young retiree who, according to the Honolulu Recreation Department, "puts new life into the project" stepped right up and into Mr. Green's shoes. He is Commander William H. Christensen, retired from the U.S. Navy. The commander majored in zoology and botany and has an excellent avocational background in amateur malacology (the study of mollusks).

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Vincent D. Bellew, superintendent of recreation in Eastchester, New York, recently received the veteran's gold medal award for outstanding community service from the American Legion Post of Bronxville, New York. James C. Hagerty, press secretary for

Dwight D. Eisenhower during his presidency, made the presentation. Mr. Bellew is one of a chosen few since the award has been made only six times in the past thirty years.

• • •

Ralph C. Wilson, recreation director for the United States Air Force in Europe, will take over as director of recreation and parks in Arlington, Virginia, in January. Mr. Wilson, who has served as recreation director in suburbs of Los Angeles and worked with both the United States Public Health Service and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, will succeed the late W. A. "Buck" Richardson.

• • •

Mrs. M. B. Crockett, a great-grandmother aged seventy years plus in Sugar City, Colorado, cares about the youth in her community. Mrs. Crockett, finance chairman for her club, the Civic League, decided to interest members and other townsfolk in an idea: to build a cement slab 80-by-100 feet, so that the town could have a place at which to roller skate, play tennis, square dance, give band concerts, hold picnics, and plan community gatherings. The fire department provided acreage as a site for the slab. The finance chairman needed $1,000 for expenses and, with everybody pitching in, old and young, including high school children, local businessmen, etcetera, the money was raised. Civic League members planted grass around the construction and built fireplaces. The city fathers gave the restrooms. Much of the material and most of the work was donated. The community is proud of a joint effort. Would that every town had such a great-grandmother!

• • •

C. A. Emmons, recreation director in Bloomfield, New Jersey, retired from active duty at the end of 1961. Mr. Emmons had been director of recreation from 1929. He helped to develop the cultural aspects of the Bloomfield program, including the chorus and the orchestra.

• • •

Former champions **Gene Tunney** and **Jack Dempsey** were guests of the annual Hero Fund Scholarship show in the Philadelphia Stadium, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department

of Recreation. Top celebrities perform at the annual event with the proceeds going to children of firemen or policemen killed in the line of duty. The show attracts upwards of seventy thousand each year. At the last event Mr. Tunney and Mr. Dempsey recreated the fight they had staged in the stadium in 1926 (there was more kidding than punching). In the picture above Mr. Tunney (left) and Mr. Dempsey flank Recreation Commissioner **Robert W. Crawford.**

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

New Hampshire

At the November meeting of the New Hampshire Recreation Society certificates were presented to fifteen recreation leaders. The certificates followed up the recently adopted "Professional Certification Plan for Recreation Personnel." John B. Penney, superintendent of parks and recreation in Concord and head of the society's committee on the certification plan, awarded the certificates. Tony Zotto, superintendent of parks and recreation in Claremont, was honored with the first presentation. Others feted included Al Foldeak, Keene; Patrick Walsh, Lebanon; Robert Lowe, Berlin; Kim Perkins, North Conway; Fred Watson, Portsmouth; Bert George, Rochester; Roger LaPlante, Franklin; Olney Quimby, Mrs. Stanley Colby, and Richard Sanderson, all of Claremont; Barbara Brown, Pease Air Force Base; John Penney and Robert Ayer, Concord; Robert Ledger and Richard Tapply, NRA New England District Representative, both of Bristol.

Ontario

R. E. "Dick" Watts of Brantford was elected president of the Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario at its annual meeting and training institute held at Vineland. Mr. Watts succeeds W. R. Jones of Sarnia in the position. Laurie Branch of Waterloo was named vice-president. Other officers include Ken Burgess, London, recording secretary; Hugh Clydesdale, Toronto, corresponding secretary; Earl Davis, Burlington, treasurer; and Ian Thomson, Etobicock Township, and John Thorsen, Cobourg, members-at-large.

Illinois

The Illinois Association of Park Districts elected new officers recently. Fred

Mr. Weinard

F. Weinard, commissioner of the Urbana Park District, was voted president. Mr. Weinard has been a longtime member of the Urbana Planning Commission and is professor of floriculture and ornamental horticulture at the University of Illinois. Vice-presidents are John E. Cassidy, Jr., Peoria; Thomas J. Oliva, Memorial at Bellwood; and Milton Worthen, Granite City. Louis A. Gietl, Springfield, was elected treasurer. Directors for two-year terms expiring in 1963 are Eugene C. Pomerance, Elmhurst; Patrick J. Cronin, East St. Louis; and Philip J. Miler, Kewanee.

Wisconsin

New officers of the Wisconsin Recretion are Gerald Smith of Waukesha, president; William Houtz of Oconomowoc, president-elect; William Anderson of Milwaukee County, vice-president; Fred G. Hofherr of Milwaukee, secretary; Ronald Friberg of Madison, treasurer; Richard Wilsman of Eau Claire, Charles Drayna of Oshkosh, and Roger Harrington of Milwaukee, directors.

Obituaries

• Walfred A. Anderson, professor emeritus of rural sociology at Cornell University, and a former National Recreation Association sponsor, died recently at sixty-eight in Ithaca, New

Continued on Page 46

Chemist with a horn helps teenagers hit a high note

THE MAJOR MINORS SWING IT

SWING TROMBONIST Harold L. Dimond, an organic chemist for the Gulf Research & Development Company in Harmarville, Pennsylvania, spends his days helping the oil company find new uses for its products, and his nights helping teenagers learn how to play a hot horn. Dr. Dimond is one of three adults heading a project designed to give talented teenagers an opportunity to learn and play good music under professional guidance.

The instrument for this singular experiment in youth activities is Major Minors, a modern swing band of fifteen North Hills high-schoolers led by three adults. This orchestra combines the talents of top professionals with the potentially great music stars of tomorrow.

Formed by a trumpet-playing insurance man, John Harris, a former Glenn Miller bandsman, the Major Minors have become one of Pittsburgh's foremost swing groups. The music is that of traditional big "name" bands, now being rediscovered by a new generation of youngsters who play old standbys. such as "Leapfrog," "I'm Getting Sentimental Over You," and "Deep Purple." The teenage orchestra has appeared on nearly every Pittsburgh TV station, has played for innumerable high-school proms, and has raised more than $7,000 for various charities. Last year, five Major Minors won coveted "chairs" in Carnegie Institute of Technology's Honors Band, an orchestra made up of the district's best amateur musicians.

How did an organic chemist get involved with a swing band? Dr. Dimond first learned of the Major Minors, then called the Little League Swing Band, by reading a newspaper feature story about businessman-trumpeter John Harris. Although band activities cut a swathe through his spare time, Harold Dimond wouldn't give up his seat in the trombone section for anything. "I get a lot of satisfaction helping them out; besides, it keeps me from getting rusty," he says, "the band gives the kids an opportunity that was never open to me. It also teaches them courtesy toward each other, cooperation, and discipline."

Membership in the Major Minors is a much sought-after goal among area high-schoolers. To merit the professional training received, players have to pay strict attention to the work at hand. "There's no monkey business at rehearsals," Dr. Dimond points out. "Strict discipline is enforced. We practice for several hours each Monday evening at the Bradford Woods Elementary School, and a youth must account for any absence. Weak excuses aren't tolerated. If a youngster is not sincerely interested in playing, there are many replacements eager to take his place.

"Since we're not subsidized, John Harris always ends up buying the music. I have to spend many extra hours building trombone and trumpet stands. Moreover, we often provide transportation for the youngsters to and from rehearsals since many are below driving age.

"Certainly," muses Dr. Dimond, "on stage, such minor problems are all washed away and forgotten. . . . When they play, they're really with it!" #

A DOCUMENTARY ON FITNESS ACTIVITIES IN RECREATION

EVER SINCE 1955, when the results of the Kraus-Weber Test showed that European youngsters far outranked children in the United States in certain minimum muscular fitness tests, youth fitness has been given high priority in the national fitness program. Efforts to promote youth fitness were and are being encouraged and urged from the top level of government, first by President Eisenhower and now by President Kennedy, whose belief is expressed by his statement, "Fitness can keep us strong."

It is understandable that much of the past and present efforts for fitness have been directed toward working through the field of physical education in the schools. Here it is possible to give local tests and to step up the prescribed gym and playfield programs through required classes.

The concern at top level focused the attention of the American public on the undeniable fact that physical education programs in many elementary schools were in need of upgrading; that all too many junior and senior schools were ill-equipped to provide adequate play space and trained leadership; and that current sports programs were all-too-often limited to the small group of youngsters who "made the team," leaving the others to act as spectators to a few major team sports: baseball, football, and basketball.

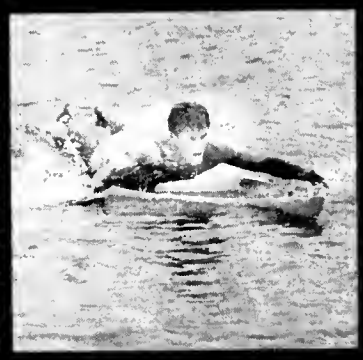
It was during that time, too, that the youth-serving agencies, including not only public recreation agencies but private agencies as well, took a look at their programs and realized the importance of stepping up their physical recreation activities and strengthening their out-of-school opportunities for boys and girls. ➡

The wide spread of physical fitness tivities sponsored by recreation dep ments are pictured on these four pa Photographs on this page courtes City Recreation Department, Jack ville, Florida; the Chicago Park trict; and the Tulsa, Oklahoma, Trib

ot ographs below courtesy of the Chi-
go Park District; Recreation Depart-
n , St. Cloud, Minnesota; and Marais
t Park, Illinois Division of Parks.

SPECIAL AND
ANNUAL EVENTS
ADD THRILLS

Photographs above and right courtesy of Union Pacific Railroad; Outward Bound Trust; Chicago Park District; U. S. Navy; City Recreation Department, Jacksonville, Florida; Park and Recreation Department, San Diego.



CONTINUED

COMPETITION APPEALS TO YOUTH

every activity shown here is conducted by some recreation department in some community in the U. S. A.

Photographs on this page courtesy of Chicago Park District; Park and Recreation Department, San Diego, California; Parks and Recreation Department, St. Louis Park, Minnesota; City Recreation Department, Jacksonville, Florida; Youth Center, Coral Gables, Florida; the Miami Beach News Bureau.

Photographs on this page courtesy of the Chicago Park District and the Miami Beach, Florida, News Bureau.

The Youth Fitness Committee of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities encouraged such efforts in its widely distributed pamphlet. *Youth Fitness, A Community Responsibility,* issued in 1958.

WHERE DO WE STAND TODAY? Has public recreation proved that it has a real place in the youth fitness program? Is it accepting its potential role? What does it have to offer over and beyond the school physical-education program? What does it offer to the boys and girls who, for any number of reasons, do not take part in the Big Four—baseball, softball, basketball, and foötball? In order to answer these questions, the Youth Fitness Committee asked its members for photographs of current physical activities, a few of which are shown here.

An out-of-school recreation program offers free choice and voluntary participation. It is not a required subject needing a passing grade. It is personal. It is *fun.* Effort + Interest = Youth Fitness—a happy equation! Hiking, for example, in terms of physical fitness might be an excellent means of developing leg muscles. To the youngster, hiking is the way to get to a camp site or other destination. His leg muscles will take care of themselves!

Does it necessarily follow, however, that providing active games and sports in the out-of-school recreation program will automatically result in physical fitness? Not necessarily, to any appreciable degree, unless recreation leaders understand, use, and insist upon adequate standards of performance. If hiking is to be of value in developing endurance, and strengthening backs and leg muscles it requires knowledge of how to walk correctly—something many youngsters do not know. It requires a time limit, an adequate speed, a rhythmic stride. It requires wise selection of distance to suit the degree of competence of the group. Many a child has given hiking a black mark because he was taken too far too soon.

Physical fitness is not a "sometime thing." A Fitness Day held once a summer is no answer. Fitness demands constant attention, regular participation, the opportunity to progress in skill development. It means a constant state of awareness of the individual needs of the individual child.

Alec Smith, chairman of the National Recreation Association National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities, and superintendent of recreation in Palo Alto, sums up the opinion of recreation departments when he says, "Every boy and girl needs sufficient muscular strength to maintain good posture at rest and in motion and to do with ease the tasks of the day. He needs strength and endurance to persist in work and play without undue fatigue. Skills learned in a variety of activities will serve throughout life as safety valves for relieving the pressures of high-tension living and as resources for the constructive use of leisure." #

Snake Pit, Ogiebay Institute, Wheeling, West Virginia

EDUCATION and the OPEN SPACE PROBLEM

Conservation education faces a challenging coming of age

Harlan B. Brnmsted

THE PAST ONE-AND-A-HALF DECADES have been a time of greatly expanded general, informal activity in conservation education by government agencies and the multitude of citizen organizations in one way or another active in conservation. We can point with pride to growing society memberships, new publications and films, increased use of television and other mass media, and a host of camps, workshops, training schools, interpretive services and museum programs that did not exist fifteen years ago. However, there is critical need for an evaluation of these programs. Let us examine the duplication of effort, failure to base programs on the most up-to-date research findings, inadequate jobs of selecting and training instructors and lay leaders, use of outdated materials, and reliance on emotional approaches.

True, the last fifteen years have witnessed both growth and innovation in conservation education. Professional training programs have kept apace, and the comparatively new graduate-level integrated curricula available at the University of Michigan, University of Colorado, Ohio State, Cornell, and elsewhere represent an especially needed and refreshing development. General offerings in natural resources conservation have sprung up in many colleges and universities; and in some states, real progress is being made in teaching conservation principles in a variety of courses in the public schools. This does represent a start, but it is only that; we have a way to go, especially in teacher training and doing more with this subject in our schools.

WITH THE TIDE of interest in open space problems now running so high in and around our urban centers, some might be inclined to score a victory for conservation education. It is not possible to assess the effects of education efforts in this phenomenon, but conservation education can be given relatively little credit in bringing the wave to a crest. Certainly, however, the conservationists' persistent attention to open-space problems over the years was responsible for setting it in motion. What we are witnessing, first in New York, and now elsewhere, is strong executive leadership coming at a time of urgent need, substantially aided by an exceptionally favorable press, and hard-hitting campaigns of interested organizations.

Since it is impossible to push something that's moving faster than you are, the very rapid pace of developments in the open space quest might tend to frustrate some workers in conservation education and give them the feeling that they are being left behind. Actually, these whirlwinds of present activity are largely devoted to the absolutely essential and unpostponable business of acquiring the last bits of close-in open space. The educator is not left out; rather, he is confronted with some of the greatest challenges ever to arise in conservation. We still have not begun to tackle the many complex aspects of our outdoor recreation problems; in fact, most, as yet, are inadequately defined.

One of the difficult situations facing us, that spells opportunity for education, is the apparently wide discrepancies that exist in the feeling of concern and urgency for open space problems. We must help communities to recognize their needs for open space and to show them how to profit from the experience of areas that have postponed attention to the problem.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE is the often subtle, yet increasingly important, matter of competition among outdoor

Continued on Page 48

MR. BRUMSTED *is executive secretary of the American Conservation Association and associate professor in the department of conservation, Cornell University.* *This material is adapted from a talk given at the Ninth Annual Conference of State Inter-Agency Committees on Recreation in Bear Mountain, New York.*

MUTUAL BENEFIT PLAN

Recreation and flower boxes, rocket engines and clubhouses tell a story of a city and an industrial plant

Albert L. Phillips

AN INDUSTRY and the community in which it is located benefit mutually from friendly cooperation in the field of recreation. A good case in point is the recreation program of the Rocketdyne division of North American Aviation, Inc. at its plant in Neosho, Missouri.

Rocketdyne, like the other divisions of North American, supports a recreation and welfare program with proceeds from candy, coffee, and cigarette machines. When the Neosho plant was established in 1956, a nonprofit corporation, the Rocketdyne Foundation, was formed to administer recreation activities. Starting from scratch, the foundation confined its first three years' operations to sponsorship of ball teams, welfare grants, contributions to department activities, etcetera. Arrangements with the city of Neosho's recreation department made available playgrounds and gymnasiums for baseball, basketball, and volleyball.

By early 1960, the foundation had accrued enough funds to embark upon a building program. First move of the foundation's board of directors was to contact the city planning commission, outlining plans for a park and recreation center and asking for the city's cooperation in providing a suitable location.

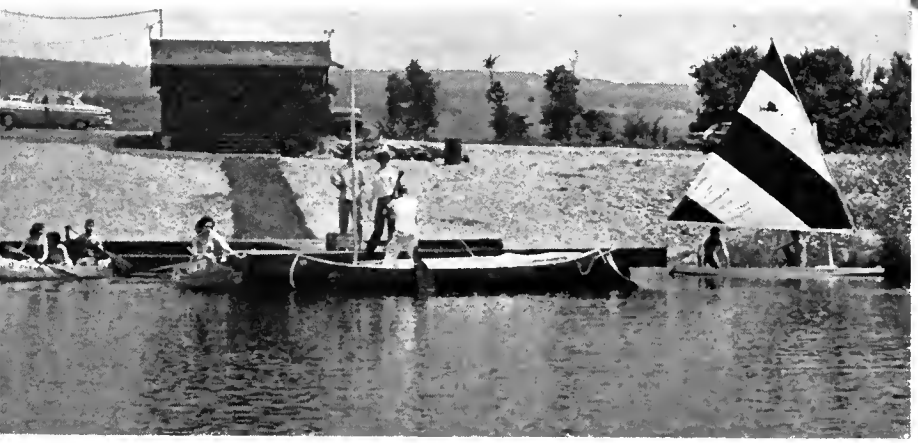
A fine 36.7-acre site, situated between the municipal nine-hole golf course and the city airport, was finally selected. Heavily wooded, the location served only as a treacherous rough along one fairway, although a city archery course was located just north of the proposed site. The city council went along, agreeing on terms which provide for several significant advantages to both parties:

- The annual rental of the city-owned land was placed at $1000 per year, but only $36.70 of that sum is payable in cash (one dollar per acre). The remainder might be paid in improvements to, or maintenance of, the property. The foundation, in turn, pledged to spend at least $10,000 in improvements in the first two years, and at least $15,000 in the first five years. Improvements over the $1000 annual figure are credited to subsequent years.
- The lease was made on a renewable basis, with the initial term for ten years. In effect, the park will belong to the foundation for as long as Rocketdyne maintains a production operation in Newton County, in which Neosho is located. The plant manufactures large liquid-propellant rocket engines; its current products are powerplants for the Thor and Atlas missiles.
- Corollary to the above terms was the provision that should Rocketdyne ever leave the county, the park improve-

Continued on Page 47

MR. PHILLIPS, *formerly director of recreation in Neosho, Missouri, is now recreation consultant for the St. Louis, Missouri, County Park and Recreation Department.*

Reclaimed *for* Recreation



Above, the sign speaks for itself. Not many recreation areas can boast such a clearly read, explicitly stated guidepost.

Left, the area's boathouse and dock were donated by the 1961 Senior Class, which along with the rest of the student body, view the project with great enthusiasm.

Below, members of the Stone Valley Junior Conservation Camp practice a sawtoothed duet as they acquire some outdoor know-how and woodman skills.

Fred Coombs

WHEN Pennsylvania State University acquired two tracts of submarginal farmland from the federal government a half a dozen years ago they were considered good for nothing except timber. Today they comprise a major multiple-use development for recreation, research, and conservation.

The university's Stone Valley Recreation Area, with a seventy-two acre lake located on sixty-three hundred acres of forest land fifteen miles south of the University Park campus, opened in April 1961. Original construction of the lake was financed largely by alumni gifts and future improvements will depend upon the same source of financial assistance. This project, as other recreation facilities at the university, will be self-supporting.

University officials, confronted with a bulging enrollment and the inauguration of a year-round academic program, look upon the recreation development

DR. COOMBS *is chairman of the recreation education department of Pennsylvania State University in University Park.*

Pennsylvania State University creates a multiple-use area for recreation and conservation

as essential to the physical welfare of a student body which by 1970 is expected to number twenty-five thousand. Besides, the objective of higher education at the university is to contribute to the education of the whole person, so that he may be effective as an individual. as a participating member of his family, as a member of his profession, as one responsible to his community, his nation, and to mankind.

Farming was the chief occupation of Stone Valley during the last half of the 19th century. However, as many farmers began to increase the size of their farms by cultivating the steep hillsides of their land, the light, silty soil on the top of these hills eroded severely. Poverty and bankruptcy plagued the area and in 1934, the United States Resettlement Administration provided assistance to farmers by offering to buy their farms and/or by providing better farmland elsewhere in exchange for their property. In 1935 a committee appointed by the president of the university conferred with federal authorities for the use of the Stone Valley as it would relate to the university educational program.

In 1954, the Stone Valley Tract of 4,614 acres of land, and in 1955 the Standing Stone Tract of 1,754 acres of land was deeded to the university by the federal government. During the winter of 1957, the assistant dean of the college of engineering and architecture, drew up the plans for the construction of the dam across Shaver Creek. The actual construction of the dam was started in June 1957 and it was completed in January 1960.

The estimated cost of developing the lake was $250,000. The breast of the earth dam is 240 feet wide at the base, 15 feet wide at the top, and 520 feet long. The lake is approximately one thousand feet wide at the widest point, and about three thousand feet in length with a shoreline of about two miles with a maximum depth of thirty feet. The lake formed an irregular body of water adjoining the university's Mineral Industries, Civil Engineering and Forestry Camps that had been used for instructional purposes. Trees and stumps were cleared from the dam site, largely through the efforts of personnel of the 491st Engineering Battalion, a local Army Reserve unit. Fraternity and sorority groups also helped clear the area of debris.

University President Eric A. Walker appointed a Stone Valley Forest Planning Committee to be concerned with the development of the area, establishing general policies, and initiating new projects, together with suggestions for financing them. He assigned the management of the recreation facilities to the dean of the College of Physical Education and Athletics and the forestry operations to the director of the School of Forestry. The committee allocated 575 acres of land in the Stone Valley Tract for recreation development.

To guide the orderly development of the recreation area the committee needed a master plan. A graduate student in the recreation education department was assigned responsibility to determine the recreation interests of students; to collect information pertaining to the problems and limitations of the site; to ascertain the needs in relation to instruction and research programs to be offered; to consider the use of the site by the Continuing Education Conference Center; and finally to provide recommendations for the development and operation of the area.

During the spring semester of 1960, two checklist surveys were distributed to determine the recreation interests of students. The men's group survey was distributed by the president of each fraternity (52) through the Inter-Fraternity Council. The group survey for women students was conducted with the cooperation of the Pan-Hellenic Council and included all sororities (25). Independent men and women living in the residence halls were included in the study. Combining the results of the individual and group surveys a total of 1736 persons or approximately twelve percent of the student body was studied. The student group interest survey indicated the activities in which fraternities and sororities were most interested. Activities listed in order of their preference were:

Swimming	Ice Skating
Lodges for Overnight	Rowboating
Water Skiing	Rifle Shooting
Canoeing	Bicycling
Tobogganing	Fishing
Sailing	Target Archery
Horseback Riding	Skeet Shooting
Snow Skiing	Field Archery
	Trap Shooting

The committee approved a general master plan for the development of the area and established the following objectives:

- To provide outdoor recreational facilities for the use and enjoyment of university students, student groups, alumni, faculty and staff.
- To utilize the advantages of the Stone Valley Recreation Area for appropriate academic and research projects.
- To encourage the use of Stone Valley and its facilities for student, alumni, professional and citizen workshops, institutes, clinics and conferences, with particular emphasis on recreation, outdoor education, conservation, and camping.
- To stimulate an appreciation of outdoor recreation activities and to develop fundamental skills in outdoor living through organization, planning, and direction of outdoor activities.

Under the direction of the dean of

the College of Physical Education and Athletics, equipment was purchased and existing facilities were improved for recreation. Twenty canoes and fifteen rowboats were purchased; directional signs and picnic tables were secured through the cooperation of the Pennsylvania State Department of Forests and Waters; parking areas and roads improved; two lodges winterized; utilities and lavatory installed; twelve tent platforms constructed; eleven cabins completely equipped; and charcoal grills placed throughout the picnic area. Also, two existing camp facilities, one with a capacity of fifty and the other seventy-five campers, with large administration lodge, storage building, and tent areas were improved. Senior students voted to use the 1961 "Senior Class Gift" for the construction of a boathouse, T-dock, and boat launching ramp.

The fish biologist of the university supervised the stocking of the lake with large-mouth bass, rainbow trout, and bluegills. Owners of private fishing ponds contributed 8,050 large-mouth bass and 5,000 bluegills. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service provided 15,000 large-mouth bass and 9,200 rainbow trout. The State Fish Commission approved a special regulation for this area to the effect that there is no minimum size, no bag limit, and no closed seasons with the exception of trout.

When additional funds are available extensive developments in the major day-use facilities will include an eight hundred foot sandbeach; open stockade dressing facility; concession stand; picnic shelters with one to accommodate two hundred persons; tent camping areas, boathouse and dock; and an alumni lodge overlooking the lake.

THERE IS great enthusiasm among the student body and the general public over the Stone Valley recreation development. The area is extremely popular for boating, sailing, fishing, picnicking, and camping, and with no objection from the students and others to the service charges necessary for the financial support of the project. To operate on a self-supporting basis these service charges were established: daily student admission permit per car $.25, others $.50, or a seasonal permit of $5.00: boat rental to students $.50 for the first hour, to others $.75; daily boat launching permit to students $.50, others $1.00 and seasonal boating permit $5.00 and $10.00 respectively; daily lodge rental $15.00 or overnight $25.00; daily resident camp rental $.50 per camper; and weekly cabin rental of $25.00. Admission to the area includes picnicking and fishing privileges.

Through multiple-use development these "submarginal farmlands" combine increased instruction facilities with flood control, superior recreation with improved research possibilities, and a strong bulwark to the local economy. A classic example of the best in land use. #

My Philosophy of Recreation

Continued from Page 7

his education has included a wide variety of lifelong interests and skills *(see Pages 26-29)*.

Some decades before industrialization had its full stride and when the work week was long and the time for recreation short, the job of earning a living required more physical energy. It was during this time that passive recreation and organized activities constituted a major portion of the program sponsored by public and private recreation agencies. Coming off the farms, up from the mines, and away from the trades, many people sought rest and relaxation through organized sports and games and social forms of recreation.

Today, with longer periods of time available and with paid vacations, neither passive recreation nor organized activities can meet all of man's needs recreation-wise. The tensions and complexities of city and suburban living and routinization of much of work creates a great demand for self-propelled and self-directed recreation activities, some of which lend themselves to solitude. The great surge of interest in all forms of outdoor activities is illustrative of the desire to "escape" from mechanized living and return to the open spaces.

ONE CANNOT DEAL with the broad concept of recreation without reference to education, which has a major responsibility to bring the good life within the grasp of every individual and establish within the human mind a rational basis for making choices concerning his life endeavors and pursuits. Recreation thus conceived is inseparable from education and to make creative living a reality for increasing millions of people will require the combined efforts of all community education and recreation agencies and organizations. The emerging community school, serving the broad education needs of all, and cooperating with other agencies, brings education and recreation into a sharper focus. The school with its many resources should provide basic learning opportunities for children, youth and adults; use its facilities for participation; and serve as a motivating force for action in the development of a "community curriculum." This assumption of responsibility by the school will enable the other community agencies to provide facilities and leadership sufficient to extend the opportunities for all to pursue their recreation interests and skills thus acquired through the community's educational system.

The potential for the good life, of which constructive use of time is a part, lies within the human heart and mind. Society should provide the environment for the creative expression of all its people. The good and ills of the world come out of the time during which the individual can make his own choices as to its use. If he lives healthfully, mentally and physically, seeks for self-improvement, enjoys the best of the culture of mankind, is imbued with the spirit of community service and finds some of the "great good places" for the mind and soul, he will have come into possession of the heritage of creative living in a free society. #

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

FLORIDA. The state has more fishing piers than any other state, and it goes without saying, more pier fishermen than any other. Pier fishing is not costly, and many of the piers are open without charge to the angler. Less than a dollar invested at most of them includes bait and permission to fish to your heart's content, and nobody angling in salt water needs a license. One of the newest on Florida's East Coast is the 1,200-foot New Jax Beach Pier at *Jacksonville Beach*. The giant pier at Naples on Florida's Gulf Coast was destroyed by Hurricane Donna last year, but has now been rebuilt and is again in the fishing business.

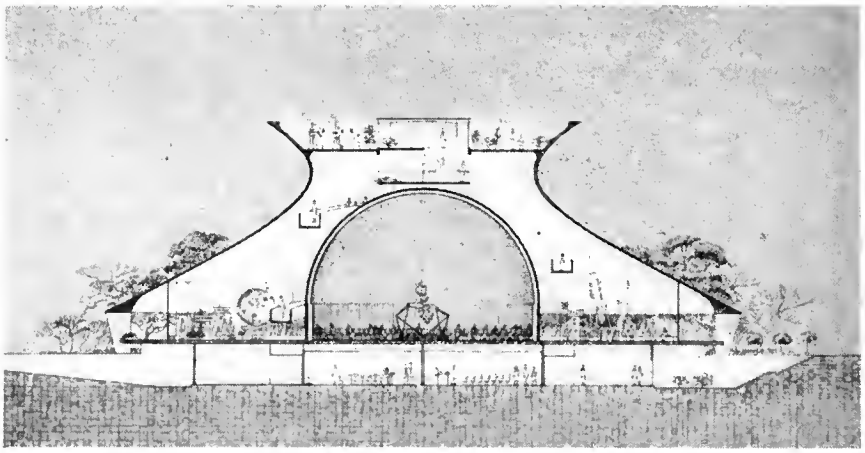
ILLINOIS. In Chicago, the towers of a $36,000,000 circular city-within-a-city loom above a 3.1-acre site on the north bank of the Chicago River, just north of the "Loop." This Marina City project, sponsored by the Building Service Employees International Union, represents not only an important advance in architecture and concrete engineering, but also a new concept in urban living. Two circular, six-story, reinforced-concrete apartment towers represent the core of the "city." Along with this housing, a wide range of recreation and commercial facilities is provided. It is a return to the time when men not only worked but lived in the downtown area. The site occupies what was known as Block Number One in the original town of Chicago. In effect, Chicago was born on this site one hundred and fifty years ago, just two blocks west of historic Fort Dearborn where the garrison was massacred by Indians in 1812.

The union bought the 3.1-acre site for nearly $3,000,000 from the Chicago and North Western Railway. This is the biggest private single land transaction in metropolitan Chicago's history. In addition to 896 apartment units, each room with a curved private balcony, the Marina City complex offers year-round swimming and iceskating; a health club and gymnasium; 54 lanes for bowling; a 1250-seat theatre; a plaza for shops and parks; and 12,000 square feet of auditorium space; and, of course, a marina with slips to accommodate seven hundred boats.

MISSOURI. St. Louis expects its $1,200,000 planetarium to be open sometime next fall. Located on a gradual rise near the southern extremity of Forest Park, the building can be seen at great distances from all directions. The thin-shell concrete structure is a hyperholoid of one sheet, demonstrating symbolically its content and function. The form is defined by a vertical axis around which a straight line revolves, maintaining a constant angle to the axis. The lower end describes a circle which forms the plan outline; the upper end of the building describes a smaller circle. The structure thus appears to be a hyperbola in silhouette, which rises off the ground on equally spaced pillars running around the perimeter of the building.

The heart of the planetarium is a dome, invisible from the outside of the building. The interior of the dome, constructed of perforated aluminum, serves as a projection surface for a facsimile of the celestial universe. The dome encloses 420 individual seats for spectators to view all of the projected phenomena. The projection instrument will employ over one hundred projectors to demonstrate all of the stars and planets which are visible to the unaided eye. The nocturnal heavens will be shown as they appear from any place on the earth, and at any time of the earth's history; past, present, and future. The instrument also projects the coordinates used by astronomers and navigators, schematic diagrams of the constellations, artificial satellites, a view of the earth as seen from an artificial satellite, and a view of the solar system from a point external to the earth. The inside of the dome has a skyline of St. Louis, viewed from the planetarium site. The presentation of the programs in the projection auditorium will be further enhanced by a high-fidelity stereophonic sound system.

The top of the building, reached by a ramp running around the outside surface of the dome, will serve as an observation deck, some sixty-five feet from the ground. The circular upper ledge of the hyperbola will function as a light shield, protecting the observer from the distracting lights of



the city. Telescopes and other observational and photographic instruments will be installed on the observation deck for general public use.

The basement floor provides for more exhibition space which, in addition to the area on the first floor, gives the St. Louis Planetarium the largest exhibition and display area of any planetarium now in existence. The basement also contains offices, a lecture room, facilities for classes and informal lectures, a metal and woodworking shop, provision for amateur telescope makers, a darkroom, and a library, all of which surround the downstairs display area.

The entire structure rests on a square, paved platform, creating a plaza, which is shaded by a number of mature trees. A parking lot, accommodating over two hundred cars, is located to the west of the building. A wide, tree-lined drive leads up to the site, affording an unobstructed view of the building.

Charles Schweighauser will manage the planetarium for the St. Louis Department of Parks, Recreation and Forestry. The McDonald Corporation donated $200,000 for the planetarium to supplement the $1,000,000 provided in the department's 1955 bond issue.

NEW YORK. Hundreds of empty lots in *New York City* are now available to neighborhood groups for recreation use. An interested group may lease the lot for a nominal fee from the Department of Real Estate. It must acquire liability insurance and keep the area clean. However, the group must agree not to make any capital improvements, such as putting in swings and large equipment.

The city will clean the lot before leasing it if the group desires. But the city retains the right to break the lease with thirty day's notice and sell the land. (The city holds periodic auctions for its lots.)

The idea was conceived by Peggyann Murphy, planning consultant for the Neighborhood Conservation Program, and approved by J. Clarence Davies, chairman of the Housing and Redevelopment Board, and Ferdinand Roth, commissioner of Real Estate. Miss Murphy points out that the city owns hundreds of lots which "are just lying fallow, collecting rubbish and becoming rat havens and hazardous play areas." (The Department of Sanitation cleans most of these lots three or four times a year for about $50 a cleaning.) "We can change all these negative factors into positive ones with a little help from the neighborhood," she said. Four lots were put into use last summer by the Neighborhood Conservation Program. One lot was turned into a play area after the city cleaned it. Three other lots, in Brooklyn, were made into gardens. The city cleaned the lots, and the top soil was donated by the Abraham & Straus department store. The gardens were planted and cared for by residents of the area under the sponsorship of the Neighborhood Conservation Program.

The Conservation Program also sponsored the conversion of the lot in Manhattan, but Miss Murphy said the program is really aiming for neighborhood sponsorship. "We hope the four lots already converted will be turned over to neighborhood groups and that other groups from all over the city come forth to take part in the plan."

• "Fitness through fun for every member of the family" is the credo of the new recreation center at Edgerton Park in *Rochester*. Apparatus and facilities to suit the needs of every age group from toddler to senior citizen now fill an area that only two years ago was wasted space. The center provides a modern play area for youngsters, picnic area for senior citizens, shuffleboard, outdoor patio for teenage dancing and roller skating, tennis courts, basketball courts, baseball and softball diamonds, a gymnasium, an auditorium, and outdoor game court. The children's play area offers playground equipment designed to serve the needs of children in our push-button age. For the child who no longer chops or carries wood, hauls or pumps water, shovels coal or snow, pulls a wagon or even walks to school, the new, colorful play apparatus is designed to stimulate physical activity so sorely needed to keep our children physically fit. The modern equipment with novel names—Wing Ding, Magic Forest, Poly-Block Climber, Space Cruiser—provides opportunities for free expression and self-directed activity. The apparatus was selected to meet the needs of varying age levels including preschool, elementary, and older children.

The accent, however, is not all on youth. Senior-citizen activities have the run of the "house" on certain days and evenings. Family programs, including cookouts, band concerts, dances, parties, and softball games between fathers and sons and mothers and daughters are held frequently.

Also well known is the center's "TAR" (Teen-Age Association of Rochester). TAR carries on a wide variety of activities for teenagers including weekly dances, choral singing, dramatics and sports programs, drawing students from nearby Jefferson High School.

• In *New York City*, Park Commissioner Newbold Morris reported recently some facts and figures on what it takes to keep Central Park in condition. He said that to correct the ravages of time, weather, soot, gasoline fumes and "the intensive and often improper use of Central Park" department workers do the following: Spend forty-five thousand manhours a year rehabilitating the park and an equal number of manhours just maintaining the grass, flowers, shrubs, and trees. They use five hundred cubic yards of top soil every year, four hundred cubic yards of humus, one hundred cubic yards of well-rotted manure, three hundred bales of peat moss, a hundred tons of ground limestone, sixty-five tons of fertilizer, and five thousand pounds of grass seed. The commissioner said fifty thousand sods of grass are used annually to patch ballfields and lawns and cover bare spots. The same number of English-ivy plants are planted every year along with one hundred trees and seventy-five hundred shrubs.

NORTH CAROLINA. In *Burlington* a new dam and new facilities at Lake Burlington are providing the area not only with an extra reservoir of drinking water (3,000,000,000 gallons) but also with a beautifully wooded and landscaped park and marina where residents of the area can go picnicking, boating, sailing, or water skiing without traveling a great distance from their homes. Approximately 750 surface acres are now covered in water backed up by a towering concrete dam that only a few months ago turned rolling woodlands into one of the largest bodies of water in this section of the state.

Here is a center for water sport enthusiasts; here is an attraction for family recreation that has long been needed. On weekends the marina becomes a beehive of activity as motorists approach the checkpoint station, pay the fee and then take to their boats for several hours of fun. In another section, nearer the entrance, a sprawling parking lot accommodates the large crowds of people who continue to pour into the park and marina area. More than fifty different cities have been registered to date on the checkpoint log.

Pittsburgh's new $21,000,000 public auditorium has a retractable, stainless-steel roof which can open or shut in two-and-a-half minutes. Total capacity: 13,600. Main roof support: cantilever frame projecting 205 feet over auditorium.

Water skiers skim over the lake for almost its entire five-mile length. Even the very young crowd into the skiing act, and last summer almost all teenagers around were as anxious to learn to ski as to pick up the latest dance steps. In fact, water skiing came into its own as a recreation and now ranks as the Number One water sport in this area. The lake warden, Dan Viers, says that boats to pull skiers have been in such demand that youngsters often stand in line and await their turns.

Folks in Burlington look with pride to this project that for so many years was only a dream. It was not until Sept. 28, 1958 that a bond election opened the way for the facilities to become more than sketches on paper or discussions in council meetings. By April of that year the plans were completed and contracts awarded, with the actual work on clearing thousands of acres and construction of the dam getting underway in July. Dynamite, giant cranes, and bulldozers moved into the Stoney Creek area and began the task of removing tons of stubborn rock and acres of timber. Only a few months later a giant spillway stretched 345 feet across Stoney Creek, and 80,000,000 pounds of cement had been poured to form the barrier that now backs up water over hundreds of acres. By spring of last year the undergrowth had been cleared, pine seedlings set out, the banks sown with grass, parking lots laid out and graveled, buildings erected and an access road cut through the wooded area leading from the highway entrance. Cover crops were planted on the shoreline to keep down soil erosion. A floating safety line made of Styrofoam blocks was thrown up across the lake just above the dam as a measure designed to keep boats from penetrating the area too near the summit of the dam. From the state nursery, the city of Burlington purchased more than fifty-five thousand loblolly pine seedlings which were set out during the winter season.

PENNSYLVANIA. The underground movement in the zoo field has reached *Pittsburgh* which is spending $400,000 to develop an underground zoo, expected to be ready next May. It will augment the city's existing Highland Park Zoo and is an expansion of any idea pioneered several years ago in Tucson, Arizona.

Pittsburgh plans to exhibit fifteen to twenty species of creatures, ranging from a prairie dog to a kinkajou. It also wanted to exhibit a duckbilled platypus but Australia refuses to export any more of the animals. The zoo actually will be a 300-foot-long tunnel made of concrete, curving like a cave. It is being built on an excavated hillside. When construction is finished, bulldozers will cover it with earth.

The visitor will be able to see a beaver working underwater building a dam, a wolverine in a burrow, a "hibernating" bear, prairie dogs, the blind fish, an aardvark, a kinkajou, and bats. The light will be dim and the visitor, by leaning on a rail in front of glassed or barred cages, will switch on a light in the adjacent cage. The light is not expected to annoy the creatures. In an adjoining concrete cave, there will be a mushroom garden.

The zoo is being financed principally by the Sarah Mellon Scaife Foundation of Pittsburgh and construction is being done in collaboration with the city of Pittsburgh.

Hi there, Miss Allen . . .
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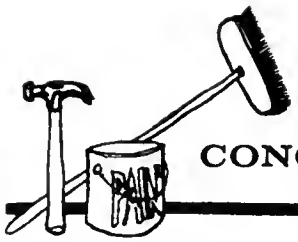


CONCERNING UPKEEP

Arthur Todd

■ A guide to a desirable minimum of equipment needed by a park department to operate effectively, economically, and efficiently has been prepared by a project study committee of the American Institute of Park Executives, *Manual of Park Equipment for Cities of 150,000 or less.* This handbook is a management aid in its true sense. It is intended to serve as a guide in submitting purchase recommendations to park boards and commissions. It will be useful to two types of park departments:
• Expanding departments which do not know what sort of equipment might best suit their growing needs.
• Established departments that know their needs but could benefit from outside support to justify planning and purchase recommendations to city authorities.

In his introduction to the manual, Carl Fenner, chairman of the project committee, states: "The committee saw quickly that a simple listing of trucks, mowers, saws, and sprayers would not make any significant contribution to the park field. Local conditions governing skill and availability of labor, park-use habits, budgets, and plant growing conditions vary so much that any listing of equipment must be qualified and interpreted by the individual park man in terms of his own needs. These questions were considered wherever possible in the discussion following each listing of equipment.

1. What kinds of work can better be done by equipment than by hand?
2. What kinds of equipment are presently in use, but may not be widely known?
   a. New machines for special uses.
   b. New uses for old machines.
3. How much can one machine do?
4. How many kinds of work (multiple-use) can a machine do?

The manual is well organized, is comprehensive, and will be of practical value to anyone who manages park operations in cities of 150,000 or less. Available for $2.00 ($1.00 for AIPE members) from the Institute at Oglebay Park, Wheeling, West Virginia.

■ A long-standing need has been met in the publication of *Equipment and Supplies for Athletics, Physical Education and Recreation* by the Athletic Institute and the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. This practical guide to sound practice in the purchase and use of sports and athletic equipment and supplies was developed in a national workshop by leaders in the specialty fields, by designers and manufacturers of equipment and supplies, and by school administrators, representatives of state department of education and other special consultants.

The first chapter discusses significance and basic principles. Next is a chapter on selection of equipment and supplies which has a comprehensive table on types and quantities needed for each activity indicating the rates of items to number of participants at different age levels. It also contains a handy table showing how to measure for athletic equipment.

The chapter on budgeting contains sample forms for budget requests and financial statements. In the chapter on accountability, recommendations and methods of use and appraisal are set forth which should aid in efficient and economical use of material. Again sample forms are included. The final chapter on maintenance groups the various duties under such major categories as storage, inspection, cleaning, repairing and reconditioning.

The manual may be purchased for $2.50 from AAPHE&R, 1201-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C., or the Athletic Institute, Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54.

■ Byron Haley, director of recreation for the Eugene, Oregon, Bureau of Parks and Public Recreation, recommends that when a crew is set to prune rose bushes, a pruning demonstration be announced and interested citizens be invited to attend. Not only does the pruning get done but the citizens learn how to care for shrubs. A good public relations idea! This was but one of many useful ideas advanced at the recent Oregon Recreation and Parks Annual Conference in Portland. Watch for others in next month's column.

MR. TODD *is assistant field director of the National Recreation Association.*

A Course for Puppetry Teachers

THE SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO Puppetry Guild and the Ontario Puppetry Association are planning a course that would lead to certification of leaders and teachers of puppetry. The projected course would include:

History of Puppetry: Europe, Asia, United States, Canada.

Types of Puppets: (1) classification and characteristics; (2) uses in recreation, therapy, education, entertainment, etcetera.

Teaching Methods and Philosophy: (1) techniques with adults or children; (2) development of a lesson—motivation, preparation, application in practice; (3) organization of class or group; conduct of classes—authoritarian, democratic, and laissez-faire.

Materials: (1) construction materials; (2) tools; (3) sources of materials; (4) how to plan for ordering: (5) arrangement of workshop.

Play Writing: (1) original plays based on given characters; based on suggested plot outlines; (2) adaptations from plays and stories: (3) elements of the dramatic story: mood, suspense, climax, denouement.

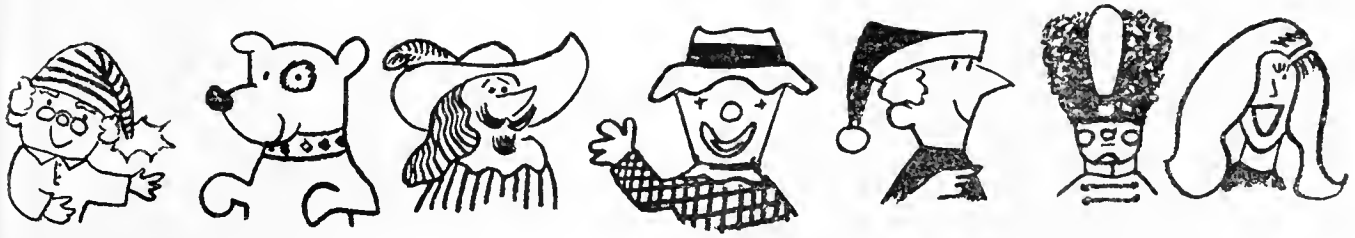
Staging the Production: (1) stage construction; (2) scenery and set design; (3) music; (4) lighting; (5) voice production; (6) direction: (7) costumes (color, authenticity, harmony, mood, suitable materials); (8) use of technical equipment (sound effects, tape-recorders, sound projection, rheostats, etcetera).

Practical Applications: Each student will present two short plays, one with hand puppets, the other with marionettes. A list of suggested themes will perhaps be set, but one of the plays is to be original. The student will be responsible for the puppets, the settings, and the entire production, though the work may be carried out by a group under his or her direction.

Assigned Readings: (1) a group of books on pertinent subjects will be circulated among the students; (2) a general list of readings on music, drama, puppetry, teaching methods, and educational psychology will be provided; (3) list of recommended titles and authors: *Children and their Art*, C. D. Gaitskell; *The Marionette and the Hand Puppets*, George Merten; *The Puppet Theatre Handbook*, Marjorie Batchelder, and *Eight Plays for the Puppet Theatre*, George and Elizabeth Merten.

It is hoped that the course can be put into operation shortly. The full course of assignments will probably take up to eighteen months to complete. Anyone who requires information about the project should write to Ken McKay, 25 Springer Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. #

Digested with permission from the Community Courier, *April-May-June, 1961.*



Land Ethics

"We must develop an ethical awareness of the landscape . . . a sort of personal maturity of man in nature and nature in man"

W. C. Yeomans

AMONG our great national heritage of freedoms has been the freedom to enjoy the land, to cultivate it, explore it, and utilize its resources for our diverse ends. This is one of our most valued social legacies. Yet, at this very moment, forces are at work to deprive us of both the land and the right to its use. These forces are twofold: physical or ecological and those generated by man.

Natural forces of reduction, such as wind and water erosion or biotic community deterioration and regeneration, are either generally beyond our ecological control or altered for man's beneficial use within flood control zones, reservoir impoundments, and forest management areas, to mention a few examples. Within natural areas, such as Oregon's Three Sisters Wilderness, we do not wish to alter them, since their phenomena becomes a part of the experience we call outdoor recreation.

Concurrently at work upon the earth, however, are the erosive forces of man. In small numbers, he inflicts but minor inroads upon the recreation resource base, whether it be a formal city park or a remote wilderness area. In direct proportion to his numerical increase and consequent descent upon the recreation resource, the land suffers.

MR. YEOMANS *is a landscape architect and park and recreation consultant in Bend, Oregon. This material is adapted from a talk presented at the Cascade Recreation Workshop, Camp Sherman, Oregon.*

So recent has been our national population increase with its corresponding extension of leisure time, mobility, and income, that the science of assessing maximum allowable recreation capacities is hardly out of the formative stage. Where such standards have been determined, satisfactory means for their implementations have not yet been devised, short of extending campground areas, screening plants from impaction, and, in some instances, even surfacing with structural materials.

Meanwhile, more roads are being built to bring more people to already overcrowded park and recreation areas. Mass pack trips into wilderness areas, originally designed to acquaint urban outdoor groups with wilderness values via the saddle, invariably erode perishable trails, overgraze short-lived mountain meadows, and leave their usual spoor of debris.

I believe that only with restriction in use, coupled with the development of a parallel ethical awareness of individual responsibility toward the landscape, will we rest in the assurance that our mountains will remain clean, our forests wild, our lakes and streams pure and uncluttered. This brings us strongly to the point of land ethics.

I have used the term "ethical awareness of the landscape." Aldo Leopold, in *A Sand County Almanac*, stated "An ethic, ecologically, is a limitation on freedom of action in the struggle for existence, while an ethic, philosophically, is a differentation of social from antisocial conduct." I would go a step further and add that, in either instance, ethics involve moral judgment of a highly personal nature.

AS A MORAL CONCEPT, land ethics must apparently be taught in a society not too distantly related to the rugged "nature taming" school of the last century. You will generally find the European or Asiatic more aware of the perishability of his natural environment—probably because there is not much of it left to share. Until comparatively recent times, we in the United States have had space to spare —or at least so has been the illusion. If the out-of-doors became crowded in one locality, it was simply a matter of "moving on."

All of us are now patently aware that such an attitude was chimerical. Wilderness, for example, has always had its fixed geographical limitations. Recreation development cannot possibly hope to sustain either qualitative or quantitative pace with exploding population pressures. And at the gates of our cities, as well as within them, the loss of simple open "breathing" space has become cause for alarm at all planning levels. Obviously we have no choice but to share what is categorically limited in amount and quality: the natural environment. We must be taught to see it: to feel, hear, and otherwise sense our relationship to it before we can be seriously expected to protect, preserve and cherish it.

IN CONCRETE TERMS, this may mean the time is not too distant when entry to wilderness areas will be by permit only, just as our crowded metropolitan picnic facilities must now be reserved early in the year. It may even come to pass that some demonstration of personal interest or wilderness sur-

vival ability may likewise be an entry permit requirement. I, for one, would gladly accept this limitation on my individual freedom if I knew the qualities I sought in a wilderness experience would thus be preserved. I would have the further satisfaction of knowing those I might meet under such circumstances and within such an environment would likewise have demonstrated a willingness to wait for entry into something irreplaceable—something perishable—something sheer numbers might in good faith destroy for all time.

These observations are not entirely subjective. They are practical considerations, based upon professional park and recreation planning experience coupled with personal observation. I don't know where, at the public planning level, enough policy courage could now be mustered to pose the concept of restriction as opposed to unlimited mass use of recreation areas. Political repercussions would be too severe. Too many of us feel public lands are necessarily open at all times to visitation whenever the mood comes upon us. In any event, I am not at all certain this should be the source of such a proposal. In a nation essentially urban in character, and promising to become more so, the natural environment has become an avenue of desperate escape. National forest and park administrators, as well as those at the state, county and urban level, find it an overwhelming task simply to attempt to maintain quality within the outdoor recreation experience itself.

National consideration of the landscape as being highly subject to loss or impairment through a series of individual acts of vandalism, thoughtlessness or by sheer numerical weight, will perhaps come, if not too late, through individual awareness of responsibility to land—a sort of personal maturity of man in nature and nature in man. It can probably be sparked by those in a position to carry the message: educators, planners, foresters, park rangers—all communicants at the public level. A strong interpretive program at the recreation base itself which was oriented not only to plant or animal identification, but the organic ecological whole of nature as well—and man's relation to it—deserves much thought. We should discover more of seasonal meanings. inspiration through meditation in natural surroundings—more of a deeper understanding of the systole and diastole of the living earth about us.

LAND ETHICS cannot be forced—only encouraged. The attitude, which becomes something of a faith in itself, must be a discovery—an evolvement. We need our Emersons, Thoreaus, Whitmans, and Carlyles as never before. We need some sense of "belonging," wherein the natural environment becomes an avenue of escape.

The development of individual, personal responsibility for his actions—unpoliced and unsupervised—is one of man's more exciting and challenging manifestations of the gentle art of being civilized. Short of such social evolution toward mass conservation in the most general sense, we are surely moving toward an environmental desecration approaching that of ancient Egypt. As Glickson recently pointed out in *Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth*. "The rate of deterioration of landscape is still much faster than preservation. Comprehensive environmental reconstruction is the only workable approach. Land-use planning for recreation must be comprehensive in a geographical sense . . . [for] the disfigurement of the landscape is not merely a symptom, but also one of the basic physical causes of cultural decline. The recreational crisis is part and parcel of the general crisis of basic resources." #

Mutual Benefit Plan

Continued from Page 31

ments and facilities are to revert automatically to the city without cost.

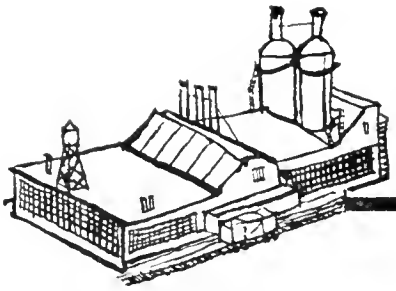
EARLY MOVES in the building program were again examples of fine cooperation between the foundation and the city officials. The city improved its access road to the park and helped in the construction of the foundation road from that point. Then, to get water to the site, the city and the foundation reached an agreement to split the cost of laying a 3500-foot water line from the existing terminus. Essentially, the city provided the labor during the off-season of the public works department, and the foundation bought the materials. The line not only benefits the Rocketdyne club, but—because it was laid over the city's sporty nine-holf golf course, generally through its center—it offers the city the potential of transforming the present sand greens to grass greens.

After access roads were built, the foundation leveled a flat, open area adjacent to the airport and built two baseball diamonds, back to back. Long-range plans call for the eventual lighting of one of the diamonds, which have helped to relieve crowding of similar facilities in town.

Not long after, a skeet range was developed at the far end of the property. A fieldhouse providing restroom facilities for ballfields and skeet range and storage space for athletic gear was the next item of construction to be completed. Most recent addition—and most noteworthy to many—has been a 60′-by-120′ clubhouse.

An imposing building, the clubhouse is situated on a wooded hillside overlooking the golf course, with patio space at the rear. In the woods surrounding it, the foundation intends to develop picnic areas suitable for family use in the mild months of the year. The landscaping further enhances the area; it is in keeping with the town's interest in beautification. Neosho, with a population of 7200, is known nationally for its efforts in this direction—it is labeled "The Flower Box City."

Various Rocketdyne departments used the club as the locale of department parties and dances. A Neosho social organization has booked it for monthly use, and high school groups have requested dates. The foundation has made the quarters available for that kind of use whenever company personnel do not have affairs scheduled there. The city-foundation cooperation is beginning to pay off . . . in both directions. #



MARKET NEWS

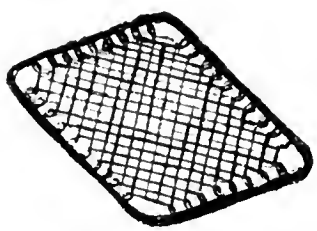
• A "student-proof" potter's wheel built to withstand years of enthusiastic use is being marketed by a Los Angeles firm. The throwing head, splash pan, leaning plate, and other smaller components are made from aluminum mounted on a steel frame. High-quality sealed bearings in the throwing head shaft and treadle mechanism enable the operator to control the solid, 100-pound flywheel with precision and ease. Sixteen-inch throwing head will accommodate large or small work. For further information, circle #100.

• A poolside pavilion with a gay Camelot aura doubles as dressing and dining space, could even be used as nap space for tots or young campers. The hexagon-shaped structure is made with either a redwood or imported teak frame and weatherproof Fiberglas screens. The roof is water-repellent canvas, topped by a plastic cupola for skylighting and extra ventilation. Foldaway dressing spaces and sliding side curtains are optional. Only the canvas roof and the side curtains need be removed during the snow season. Curtain dressing room walls fasten back when not in use, concealing hanging clothes or swim suits while leaving the Pavilla free for lunching, playing, or relaxing. Frame occupies approximately one hundred square feet, with eave height, six and a half feet and center peak, eight and a half feet. For further information, circle #101.

• If you don't have a storyteller on your staff you can still transport youngsters to storied lands through iconographic films of prize-winning children's books produced by Weston Woods Studios. Here are some of the most intriguing illustrations and stories in the field, combined with consummate narration and background music. Selection includes both color and black-and-white sound films which can be purchased or rented. Bewitched children at a New York City showing recently enjoyed a folksong singalong film *(Frog Went A-Courtin')*; a misty watercolored tale of two children summering on a Maine island and their delight with the natural world *(Time of Wonder)*; a devious story about *Five Chinese Brothers;* and a wistful tale about *The Little Red Lighthouse.* Here is a standing-room-only program for anywhere children gather; here are the shadow and substance of childhood dreams, a far cry from the slickness of Disney or tired TV tripe. Establish a new frontier in wonderland with a picture book film festival (perhaps your local library or bookstore will cosponsor it). Records of the books are available, too. For Picture Book Parade filmstrip and record catalog, circle #102.

• To keep rain from dampening your football games, a lightweight, waterproof, coated nylon cover protects the entire football field, 360′-by-160′, from the heaviest downpours. Strong and easy to handle, the black cover was fabricated from a Neoprene-coated nylon fabric. For ease of handling on the field, it is made in twelve sections. Each section covers an area of eighty feet from the sideline to the center of the field and sixty feet from goalpost to goalpost. Additional fabric in each section permits overlap of two feet between sections and also permits each of the sections to extend two feet over the sidelines. When cover is not needed, it is folded and rolled on twelve corrugated pipes. All edges hemmed with mildewproof webbing, provided with grommets for tying cover down. For further information, circle #103.

• Equipment shacks can be eye-catching as well as functional. Small, pre-engineered metal buildings, splashy with color, can be used as offices, restrooms, warming houses, park shelters, bright spots for rainy-day activities. Designed for quick assembly, buildings are available in clear span widths from four to thirty-two feet and in heights from seven to fourteen feet with gable roof systems. They can be constructed to any length with the addition of sixteen-inch-wide wall panel increments. Multiple-span construction adds flexibility to width requirements, and buildings can be arranged in any pattern desired. Interlocking panels enables buildings to withstand wind loads without any additional support or structural steel other than the wind bracing in larger building sizes. Panels are manufactured of 18-, 20- or 22-gauge steel for durability, are completely prefabricated and portable. Color panels are salt-spray, humidity, grease, and stain resistant. Standard colors are twilight blue, desert tan, mist green, and white. Customer can also specify his own color to match existing facilities. For further information, circle #104.



• Both aces and slow learners will enjoy a Space Ball set which provides recreation for those of high-motor abilities and aids youngsters with low eye-hand coordination. The set includes a square handleless racquet, constructed of a steel frame and a heavy duty nylon net, and a high-speed rubber ball. For more information, circle #105.

• Rebound nylon net is excellent for bounceback practice teaching tennis, baseball, lacrosse, and handball. Can be played on both sides at the same time. Comes in ten-feet and twenty-feet long units. Frame telescopes from ten feet to six feet in height. Simple adjustments tilt frame to any angle and regulate net tension. Used in small areas, it allows the player to hit hard at close range. Weatherproof. For more information, circle #106.

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Point of No Return

The Post Office recently put into effect a hundred percent increase in its charge for returning undelivered magazines, making it imperative that we receive all changes of address as far in advance as possible to guarantee proper delivery. As every recreation leader knows, a myriad of small extra charges can mean big holes in the budget. Please address all changes of address to Mrs. Janet Dowling, Recreation Magazine, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

TRADE MART

FREE AIDS

Here are resources—catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on—to help the recreation leader. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

PARAZONTAL BARS have adjustable graduated horizontal bars for children of varying sizes. Combination of two acting bars, ten feet of inclined horizontal ladder and ten feet of inclined parallel bars. For catalog on this and other sturdy equipment manufactured by West Coast Company, circle #120.

DIVING BOARDS OF MANY COLORS are manufactured of laminated Douglas fir and either laminated, wrapped, or covered with fiberglas. Many models available for specific needs. For further information, circle #121.

GRANDSTAND STORY. Brochure pictures various sizes of permanent grandstand installations, pointing up the construction features which provide maximum seating capacity, spectator comfort, easy traffic flow, safety and durability. Illustrates how grandstand can be adapted for terrain requirements. Optional features include press boxes, radio booth platforms, elevated walkways, ramps, and steps. Specifications included. For details, circle #122.

BASEBALL VALET CART pinchhits for bat boys. Holds twenty-four bats, all catcher's equipment, extra balls, first-aid kit and water keg, and helmets. Save wear on your equipment Further information, circle #123.

UNDERWATER FLOODLIGHTS give your swimming pool new dimensions. Water-cooled lighting fixtures can be quickly and easily raised up to pool deck for relamping and servicing, without draining any water from pool. For catalog describing this and other products, circle #124.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW about interior and exterior weatherstripping is detailed in booklet which lists ways in which the process promotes comforts and ease. Discusses types of weatherstripping and their use against drafts, noise, dust, leaks, and light. For copy, circle #125.

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SPORTS AND HEALTH

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TEN LITTLE FINGERS show how they can paint. *The Secret of Finger Painting*, a colorful, photogenic booklet, gives tips on how to create designs with hands, fingers, gadgets, how to use finger painting for decoration, how to organize finger painting activities, how to select materials, how to use finger paint in new ways. Available for $1.00 from Bruce Miller Publications, Box 369, Riverside, California, along with leaflet of other program aids.

•

BEDBOUND TEENS and youngsters will thrive on the arts and crafts activities, games and puzzles, fun with plants and pets, chores, giftmaking, all adapted to restricted convalescents, included in a new booklet *Have Fun, Get Well.* Available from your local Heart Association or from the American Heart Association, 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10. Single copies are free ($.10 each in quantity).

•

LOOKING FOR REALLY GOOD material to use for a meaningful program for girls twelve years and up? Try a child-care course. It involves baby-sitting, but it goes much farther. Youngsters learn many aspects of child care—feeding, safety, age characteristics, suitable play activities, suitable toys, etcetera, and that play is the child's way of learning.

Camp Fire Girls, Inc. has just published the best material we have seen so far—both for the leader of such a course and for the girl. Certificates for those completing the course give it real status. The material includes *Child Care Course* (#D-274, 60 pages, $1.00); *Instructor's Guide to the Child Care Course* (D-276, $.50); and *Certificates for Child Care Courses* (D-278, 10 for $.30). All are available from Camp Fire Girls, Inc., Supply Division, 450 Avenue of the Americas, New York 11.

P.S. Why limit such a course to girls?

•

INFORMATION AND TIPS ON PARTIES themed to games, games for family fun, after-school fun are to be found in *Family Fun and Popular Parties.* It includes outline of a news theme, travel and whodunit themes for successful parties. Available for $.25 from Parker Brothers, Inc., Department B, Salem, Massachusetts.

•

ALTHOUGH AIMED AT CHURCH LEADERS, the material in *Toddlers at Church* is of value to all recreation leaders concerned with the preschool child. It discusses the psychology and development of the young child as well as equipment and activities and fulfills a real need. Not very much material is available on recreation for the toddler. Written by Jessie B. Carlson and illustrated by Dorothy Grider, the eighty-page pamphlet is available for $1.00 from the Bethany Press, Box 179, St. Louis 66.

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RESOURCES and REFERENCES

Detached worker services are among the programs and projects cited in *Community Programs and Projects for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency*, one of an excellent and much-needed series of sixteen new pamphlets on the various aspects of juvenile delinquency and what can or should be done about it. For the pamphlet mentioned, questionnaires were sent to 258 "community welfare planning councils" that employ a paid executive. Additional major prevention activities were discussed.

This series of pamphlets, based on special studies in the field of juvenile delinquency by the U.S. Children's Bureau, provides many facts on various facets of this problem. They include:

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ($.30) *A chronology of what the bureau is doing and has done in this field.*

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ($.15) *Report of a conference of leading sociologists.*

SELECTED, ANNOTATED READINGS ON GROUP SERVICES IN THE TREATMENT AND CONTROL OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ($.15) *For practitioners working with groups of delinquents in various settings.*

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION: THE SIZE OF THE PROBLEM ($.15) *Discusses prevention and treatment of delinquency.*

IDENTIFYING POTENTIAL DELINQUENTS ($.10) *Describes methods used to predict delinquency and some problems involved.*

FAMILY COURTS—AN URGENT NEED ($.15) *The need for family courts and pertinent information regarding their establishment.*

COORDINATION OF THE NATIONAL EFFORT FOR DEALING WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, GOVERNMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY ($.15) *The role of the state and federal government in the coordination of the total national effort for dealing with the delinquency problem.*

CURRENT TRAINING NEEDS IN THE FIELD OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ($.15) *The training needed for personnel responsible for dealing with juvenile delinquency.*

HOW EFFECTIVE ARE SERVICES FOR THE TREATMENT OF DELINQUENTS? ($.15) *Studies, reports, and projects concerned with assessing the effectiveness of correctional services.*

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES AND ESTIMATED STANDARD COSTS FOR SELECTED JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SERVICES ($.25) *Actual expenditures and estimated standard costs of four basic juvenile delinquency services: police, detention, probation services, and training schools.*

DELINQUENCY AND THE ADOLESCENT CRISIS ($.15) *The nature and extent of the legal responsibilities, functions, and operations of state and local departments of public welfare in the control, treatment, and prevention of juvenile delinquency.*

STAFF AND TRAINING FOR JUVENILE LAW ENFORCEMENT IN URBAN POLICE DEPARTMENTS ($.20) *Report of a nationwide questionnaire survey conducted by the Children's Bureau in 1959.*

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ($.15) *A survey of community programs and projects for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.*

SURVEY OF PROBATION OFFICERS, 1959 ($.15) *Information about those probation officers who deal with juvenile delinquents.*

A SURVEY OF SOCIOLOGICAL INSTRUCTORS WHO TEACH UNDERGRADUATE COURSES IN CORRECTIONS. ($.15) *A survey of instructors of undergraduate correctional courses in colleges and universities in the United States.*

These pamphlets are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for the prices indicated or as a set for $2.50.

• What does recreation mean to the potential delinquent? See "The Unacceptables," Page 18. For other suggested reading on the juvenile delinquency problem see "Youth and Delinquency," Page 50.—Ed.

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BOOKS ON RECREATION

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Here is a valuable collection of basic swimming techniques, composition, tips on learning progression, show production, costumes, props and music accompaniment. Techniques, basic steps and action analysis are clearly described through illustrations. The stunts and routines are adaptable to any age group. The instructor who wants to start a synchronized swimming program will find it a valuable aid.

1958, 147 pages, $3.00.

OUTDOOR LIVING

by Robert O. Bale, Program Director, Elmira Neighborhood House, Elmira, N. Y.

This illustrated book progresses from the basic skills through the more difficult, advanced camping skills of outdoor living and pioneer camping. A portion dealing with "survival camping" describes and tells how to use more than 100 varieties of wild foods. Of value to campers and instructors with all degrees of experience.

1961, 207 pages, $3.00.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FOR CAMPS

by H. Jean Berger, New York University

This card file contains many program activities which may be conducted in the average camp. Special phases of camp programs—for evenings, rainy days, work, creative and inspirational activities—and other areas which enhance the instructional phase of the camping program are presented.

1961, 150 cards, $3.25.

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Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 24

York. Professor Anderson was chairman of the City Planning Commission and a member of the Greater Ithaca Regional Planning Board. He was also a director of the Senior Citizens and a member of the Cornell Library Association.

• COLONEL JOHN ROBERTS WHITE, a retired official of the National Park Service, died recently in California at the age of eighty-two. Colonel White had served as chief ranger in Grand Canyon National Park and as superintendent of Sequoia, General Grant, and Kings Canyon National Parks and the Death Valley National Monument. He had also been chief of operations of the National Park Service's Region 3 in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and director of Region 4 in San Francisco. Colonel White was the author of *Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park* and co-author of *Big Trees.* During his military career, he served as Deputy Provost Marshal General of World War I American Expeditionary Forces in France and as Provost Marshal of Paris after the Armistice.

• DANIEL M. SHEEHAN, one of the youngest men to serve on the New Brunswick, New Jersey, City Commission, died recently at the age of thirty. He had been parks and playground commissioner since July 18, 1961.

• MRS. SUSAN F. HIBBARD, honorary member of the National Recreation Association, died in Winnetka, Illinois, in December at the age of eighty-five. She had been active in civic and social affairs, both nationally and locally, for more than forty years. Mrs. Hibbard had been active in the women's suffrage movement, a leader in the National League of Women Voters, and served as regional chairman of the YWCA. She directed the work of sending young women to France during World War I for service in canteens and YWCA centers.

• FRED V. SLACK, who retired in 1945 as executive secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association International Committee of the United States and Canada, died in December in New Paltz, New York, at the age of eighty-one. He joined the international committee staff in 1906.

• GEORGE B. HOWELL, National Recreation Association sponsor in Tampa, Florida, from 1944-1959, died recently. Mr. Howell was the chairman of the board of the Marine Bank and Trust Company in Tampa and served as secretary-treasurer of Myrtle Hill Memorial Park.

• MRS. FRANCIS DELACY HYDE, a National Recreation Association board member from 1913-1937, died recently. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. Carolyne Hyde Haskell, who served as an NRA board member in 1923-4 and from 1927-47.

• LOUIS M. BERLINER, former commissioner of recreation in Paterson, New Jersey, died recently in West Orange, New Jersey, at the age of sixty-three. Mr. Berliner had also been a former physical education director at the YMCA in Paterson. He served in the 1930's as an Olympics official and president of the New Jersey Amateur Athletic Union.

• ARTHUR W. PROCTOR, lawyer, writer, and first secretary of the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York, died

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Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities available. *Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work.* No experience required. Starting salary $436.00 per month; promotional opportunities; liberal employee benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Recreation Leader VIII — Bachelor's Degree in Recreation or an allied field. The salary range $335.00 to $425.00 per month. Full maintenance available for single applicants. Recreation program in a state mental hospital. New recreation building now under construction. Presently using recreation facilities in the community. May work with all age groups. Apply Ralph B. Cary, Personnel Officer, Logansport State Hospital, Logansport, Indiana.

Recreation Supervisor X — Master's Degree or Bachelor's Degree plus two years of recreation experience in a medical setting. Supervise special section of the recreation program or supervise inexperienced leaders and recreation aides in a psychiatric hospital. New recreation building now under construction. Likewise using community facilities for various recreation programs for all age groups. Apply Ralph B. Cary, Personnel Officer, Logansport State Hospital, Logansport, Indiana.

Recreation Instructors — The City of Detroit needs qualified Recreation Instructors and Junior Recreation Instructors for its diversified recreation program. Positions are available for college graduates with a major in recreation, physical education, or a related field who have some recreation experience. Junior Recreation Instructor salaries start at $5,272 and age limits are 20 to 35. Recreation Instructor salaries start at $5,689 and the minimum age limit is 20½. Applications may be obtained by writing to the Detroit Civil Service Commission, 612 City-County Building, 400 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 26, Michigan.

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Recreational Therapist (Male). Position available in 160-bed private psychiatric hospital. Opportunity to grow with a developmental and rapidly expanding program. Degree in recreation or related field. Will consider January 1962 graduates. Write Donald Wilson, Coordinator, Activity Therapy, Milwaukee Sanitarium Foundation, 1220 Dewey Avenue, Wauwatosa 13, Wisconsin.

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recently at seventy-two. Mr. Proctor served with the late Franklin D. Roosevelt in founding the Boy Scout Foundation of Greater New York in 1922. He was secretary until 1927, when he was appointed to the executive board. Mr. Proctor was the author of books on scouting and once wrote the script for a movie, *The Man Who Found a Boy*, sponsored by the Foundation. He also served as director of the American Pioneer Trails Association and was formerly secretary-treasurer of the Oregon Trail Memorial Association.

• EMMETT "CHIP" REED, a staff member of the Jacksonville, Florida, Recreation Department for thirty-one years, died recently at the age of fifty-two. As a boy, Mr. Reed played on the city's Lavilla Playground and after college worked his way from play leader to district supervisor in the Jacksonville recreation department. He was also a football official and an officer in the Orange State Recreation Society. One of his friends, who knew of his many diversified activities, said, "He wasn't just a chip, he was the whole block."

• MRS. JAMES REMSEN STRONG of Short Hills, New Jersey, an honorary member of the National Recreation Association, died recently at the age of ninety-five. Mrs. Strong had aided the Association by contributions since 1911. Mrs. Strong's daughter, Mrs. Schuyler Van Vechten of Rumson, New Jersey, is also an honorary member of the NRA and a former Association sponsor in Monmouth County, New Jersey.

Quotables

We need the physical strength and the stamina that men and women know when they face the wilderness on their own. The frontier—the wilderness—was one of the things which encouraged immigrants to become good Americans and inspired Katherine Lee Bates to call America herself beautiful for those pioneer "pilgrim feet, whose stern impassioned stress a thoroughfare for freedom beat across the wilderness!"—Rep. John P. Saylor (Pa.)

Wisdom is to the soul what health is to the body.—La Rochefoucauld.

R FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Beatrice H. Hill

✣ Watch for encouraging developments in recreation services for the ill, aged, and handicapped in 1962. Everyone in the field of therapeutic recreation should carefully study the new legislation and the manner in which Abraham Ribicoff, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, plans to carry out these mandates. Two quotes from recent speeches by Secretary Ribicoff are noteworthy:

At the National Foundation Conference, held in New York, he said, "Research is remarkable to be sure. But it is worshipped out of all proportion. A research discovery in the laboratory, until it is applied, saves mice, not men. Breakthroughs in research should not be followed by breakdowns in delivery. The key—the lifesaving job of the health worker today—is to bring the results of new research to people."

At the Conference of the Family Service Association of America, also held in New York City, the Secretary said: "A great new program of human renewal is about to begin. It was no solution simply to hand the dependent person a relief check when he was beset by ill health, faulty education, racial discrimination, or inadequate skills. Again and again we have seen what can be done with creative, thoughtfully conceived, and properly managed programs of prevention and social rehabilitation."

✣ Chapters of the National Association for Retarded Children are now actively engaged in teaching a child—eventually slated to return to the community—social skills while he is still institutionalized. This should do much to further the development of the retardate's vocational potential.

✣ Two leading youth organizations will collaborate with Comeback, Inc. in demonstrating how simple and inexpensive it is to develop a recreation program for handicapped children, using the methods so well developed in the Homebound Recreation Demonstration Project—made possible through a grant from the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation and carried out by the National Recreation Association.

Dr. Morton Thompson and his excellent staff at NRA are working with the Visiting Nurse Service of New York and the Bellevue Hospital Home Care Department on a two-year project to demonstrate how the social and psychological needs of the chronically ill homebound can be met. A group of ninety-seven homebound persons were selected and interviewed regarding their recreation interests by Dr. Thompson's staff which then recruited and trained volunteers to work with this group. With the help of the volunteers, 45 of the 97 clients were brought to the NRA activities center each week, where they were involved in recreation activities to help them become socially adjusted.

As a result of the stimulation derived from attending these sessions, seventeen of the forty-five attendees are now attending centers for nonhandicapped people on their own initiative. Five are also being trained vocationally.

This same plan of operation will prove effective in attempting to gradually integrate handicapped children into centers for the nonhandicapped. The agencies concerned will bring children into an activities center for the handicapped and, where possible, teach them sufficient social interaction and skills to make them acceptable for integration into ongoing programs at centers for nonhandicapped children.

Past experience in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania has proven that the major problem in attempting to put over demonstrations with children is parental attitudes—usually based on numerous fears for their children. However, this time, in both demonstrations, the Child Study Association will show how to work with parents of handicapped children to help them discard their own fears, so that the child can have social contact and be involved in activities with so-called normal children.

✣ *The Report of the Therapeutic Recreation Curriculum Development Conference* is now available through Comeback, Inc., 16 West 46th Street, New York 16. This is an outgrowth of the meeting held last February (made possible by the Avalon Foundation) to set up suggested curriculum standards for those colleges and universities offering programs in the area of therapeutic recreation. Almost one thousand copies of the *Report*—which includes a suggested curriculum guide—have gone to colleges and universities offering graduate study in recreation, state and federal civil service commissions, schools of hospital administration, and a select list of national health agencies. #

MRS. HILL *is executive director of Comeback, Inc.*

Education and Open Space

Continued from Page 30

recreation interests. While recreation agencies are fairly well united in the general quest for open space and in facing some of the other overall objectives in this problem and are pulling together in meeting the pressures of alternative, non-recreation-producing forms of land-use, they are, at the same time, contesting each other in battles of marina versus wild marshland or sanctuary-park versus multiple recreation area. It is, in fact, a race within a race that embodies many complex relationships.

These and other characteristics of outdoor recreation problems do not spell simply opportunity for education. I think that education programs are absolutely essential to the satisfactory solution of these issues. They are the key to real progress eliminating the continual setbacks that characterize our history of defensive campaigns. However, a particular kind of education approach is required, one specifically aimed at helping communities solve their outdoor recreation problems. It should help people become aware of their problems and aid them in working out the solutions for themselves. Further, the type of educational effort needed should be *independent* of any specific government action program that serves outdoor recreation. It would not supplant the education efforts often associated with action programs; rather, it could greatly increase effectiveness.

Sponsorship of such education could come from a variety of sources: adult educational programs, institutions of higher learning, civic groups. The task at hand is so great that there is room for many contributions, but one organization whose sole purpose is education, and that has had marked success with teaching approaches of this very nature, is the Cooperative Extension Service, an agency that functions with federal, state, and local financing in each of the fifty states and in our territories as well. I propose that encouragement be given our state extension services to push ahead in this field; to provide more of the basic education assistance that would, in effect, prepare the way for applying present and future government service programs.

There would be strong advantage in an enlarged effort by the extension service: it is a long-established program, well-organized from the grassroots to Washington; it is close to research sources bearing on local recreation issues; among its specialists are persons especially trained to work in the area of community affairs. Extension has gained its outstanding worldwide reputation primarily in the field of production agriculture, but it has natural resource specialists in each state, and in recent years has been increasingly active in forestry, soil, and water conservation, and wildlife management. It also has conducted successful pilot programs in natural resource fields that could be applied to this need. Here appears to be an almost ideal foundation for building education programs.

The preceding suggestion concerns a relatively specialized and limited opportunity in terms of the number of agencies prepared to participate. A second proposal for an educational effort could be joined by practically every agency active in outdoor recreation.

BEYOND THE VALUES of outdoor recreation that are commonly espoused—the therapeutic benefits to body and mind—there are some others considered less frequently that center on reminding the outdoor recreationist of his natural heritage and of his dependency on nature. Some even look beyond the gain of this increased awareness and view the outdoor experience as a potential for motivating man to action on his conservation problems, or even to move him closer to adopting an ethical approach toward his natural environment, an ultimate goal of the conservationist. These values deserve universal recognition by recreation agencies and should be pursued vigorously.

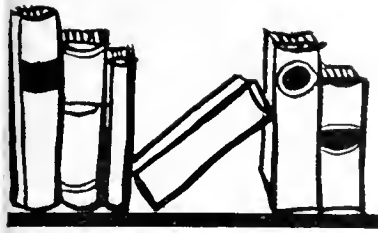
The recent pace of science and technology has brought us only an apparent independence from our natural environment. The fact of the matter is that these gains have tightened the lines of dependency and even stretched some to the breaking point. What is needed is for man, especially urban man, to gain a fresh and intense appreciation of his place in nature, and it is outdoor recreation's unique opportunity to provide it. Today, a very small and still shrinking proportion of us gain our livelihood from occupations that afford the chance daily to witness examples of the drama of evolution or see the intricacies of nature's life-supporting structure. Yet, more and more of us are spending a greater and greater number of hours of our time away from work in situations where such revelations are commonplace and available to all.

We must be challenged by the cogent reality that, senses sharp or dull, people by the tens of millions are making physical contact with nature. It seems incumbent upon all who lead, or otherwise participate professionally, in the many ramifications of outdoor recreation, to make their quest one of stirring and developing the perception of the outdoor recreationist. Our efforts would assume unique, far reaching importance; as Aldo Leopold, a great leader in our conservation movement expressed it: "To promote perception is the only truly creative part of recreational engineering."

To date, our concern has been almost entirely with the *re-creative* challenge of outdoor recreation. Is it not time to give attention to this *creative* opportunity, as well? #

●

WE'LL NEVER BE twentieth-century walkers with Eden's angels if we let malefactors of great stealth and casual picnickers destroy [our] glorious resources. . . . Every encouragement should be given to all who diligently desire to extend the scope of nature. The naturalists and the conservationists are properly concerned with valiant opposition to miscreants who want to take over a splendid forest for lumbering or build dams where there's no damn need for them. They should also support the city dweller who puts a pot of amaryllis in his window and tries to save a peach tree on his twelfth-floor terrace.—CHARLES POORE, *Book Critic,* The New York Times.



NEW PUBLICATIONS

Dramatics for Creative Teaching, Samuel Citron. United Synagogue Committee on Jewish Education, 3080 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 405. $7.50.

This book is of interest to those in teacher education, elementary or secondary classrooms, recreation, camping, and religious education. It is a result of the need to vitalize and dramatize religious teaching, but, although of value to Sunday School teachers of all faiths, its uses are not limited to religious purposes. Its title indicates the broad scope the author intended.

It offers ideas for teaching language arts, history, social studies, choral reading, literature, as well as for the dramatic activity per se in club, school, private classes, camp, or recreation group. The application of the techniques of the mass media to the teaching situation is made very clear so the teacher inexperienced in radio and television can use them successfully.

Mr. Citron is experienced in the needs of teachers who do not have theatre training and background, and his book can be used by any teacher, because direction is clear and concise. The author has anticipated possible problems and prepares the teacher to meet them. — *Grace M. Stanistreet, Adelphi College, Garden City, N. Y.*

Cut and Paste, Minoru Kuwabara, Kenzo Hayashi, and Takanori Kumamoto. Ivan Oblensky, Inc., 219 East 61st Street, New York 21. Pp. 48. $3.95.

Did you ever make a grasshopper or a butterfly from paper and cloth scraps? Every child loves to cut and paste, and will be fascinated—as will adults—with the projects in this colorful and delightful book. It is designed to bring out the creative instinct in children by mixing commonplace objects and materials with their native imagination. It trains them to see with new eyes. Colored cloth, pipecleaners, soda straws, flower petals, pieces of eggshell, wrapping tape, bright papers, crayons, paints—all can be used in making cut-and-paste pictures or designs. The gay illustrations are examples made by Japanese primary-school pupils. The principles of color combination are provided at the beginning of the book.

Ideal for tot groups in the recreation center, on the playground, in the day camp or anywhere—especially on that rainy day—or as a birthday present. Based on a Japanese work, *Tanoshii Harie*, in six volumes, published in 1958, this English-language condensation and translation has been made by Manabu Saito. Don't miss it!—*D.D.*

Games for Boys and Girls, Lillian and Godfrey Frankel. Sterling Publishing Company, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 224, illustrated. $1.25.

This is a revised combination of two previous books by the authors, *101 Best Games For Boys*, and *101 Best Games For Girls*. Except for the convenience in reprinting, which probably accounts for the inexpensive price of the book, and except for a few singing games and dual contests, there seems little justification for keeping the division of the book by sexes. "Redlight," for example, is not what is usually considered a girl's game, nor is "Three Deep" limited to boys. The illustrations by John Fischetti are clever; the type is readable; the collection of games satisfactory, except for the arbitrary division; and the price is low. The paper cover, however, makes the book perishable for long-term use.

Craft and Contemporary Culture, Seonaid Mairi Robertson. Columbia University Press, New York. Pp. 158. $3.50.

The author is a potter who has traveled in many countries and has used her craft as her language in communicating with fellow craftsmen in foreign lands. She finds that "many of them have preserved the values that we have lost, asking that while we may be able to offer to share with them our advances in science and technology for the better living of human peoples, they who still hold it will preserve the wisdom of craftsmanship for all of us."

There is a chapter for everyone: the potter, the teacher, the recreation leader, the small workshop, the designer, and the craftsmen in industry. There is also fascinating reading in her descriptions of some special experiences: the tea ceremony of Japan, a walk in the parkland, and a Sicilian carretto. A creative person will get a great deal of enjoyment from this book. I recommend it highly to leaders of recreation for the sheer beauty of the writing and for the inspiration it gives all people to use their creative powers.—*Mary B. Cummings*

The Weaver's Book—Fundamentals of Handweaving, Harriet Tidball. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 173, illustrated. $5.50.

Crammed with technical information on handweaving, with good clear step-by-step illustrations and patterns, this textbook or reference book meets the needs of the beginning handweaver and also the advanced weaver who wants a source book. There is much data on yarns and methods of estimating quantities; on equipment and techniques of setting up a warp and of weaving; and most of the book is on designing and drafting weaves and patterns, with fully detailed examples (diagrams and photos), fairly classic in design and derivation. Solid tables of information, down to the minute details of thread count, supplement the lucid but professionally phrased text. One could learn to weave just by studying and thoroughly understanding this book—but there is a lot to digest.

The author, who has taught for years, is editor of the monthly *Shuttle Craft Bulletin*. She succeeded Mary Meigs Atwater as director of the Shuttle Craft Guild.

The Design and Creation of Jewelry, Robert von Neumann. Chilton Company, Philadelphia 39. Pp. 228. $7.50.

Here is a fascinating book, full of fine black-and-white photographs. The printing and the layout of the drawings

and photographs are in excellent taste. It is the kind of a book that a craftsman or student will cherish or long to own, and would make a beautiful gift to one who teaches or just does jewelry for fun.

There isn't a thing missing to help a student, amateur or professional craftsman. The information is well written, simple and complete. This author "feels that skill alone is not enough; and he directs the student to develop a design personality — an awareness of design possibilities — that continues to grow along with the development of skills." —*Mary B. Cummings.*

Where Shall We Take The Kids? A Parent's and Teacher's Guide to New York City, Murray Polner and Arthur Barron. Doubleday and Company, 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 238. $1.95.

If you live in or near New York, or if you and your family plan to visit it, this 238-page book will be a big help in the big city. Every suggestion has been child-tested, and the annotations are simple and frank. If it's expensive, the authors say so; if it's rather dull, they say so—but suggest what's the best. Prices, directions, and hours or days open are all given. Nicely classified chapters include restaurants, amusement places, observation towers, factories and plants, zoos, hobby shops, churches of all faiths, places of historic interest, and special trips by boats, bus, hansom cab, etcetera. And for easy reference—an index! Thank you, kind sirs!

Supervisors in Action, Joseph J. Famularo. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 238. $4.75.

The author makes a good case for democratic leadership at the top management level. It seems quite clear that no top-level position, be it superintendent of a local recreation department or the executive director of a national or federal agency, gives the incumbent a legal or moral right to dominate his staff or to violate generally accepted democratic principles or statesmanlike behavior. An executive quality, compounded of humility, self-control, and inner strength, together with deeds to match one's words, is strongly indicated.

Although many studies have been initiated, the author recognizes that the question of "what makes a successful manager or supervisor" has still not been answered adequately. In looking at the supervisor, he gives considerable attention to such areas as purpose, policy, and program, working with and through people, problem solving, organization structure, making what you have set up work, compliance and correction, and accepting accountability.

The author recognizes the tremendous cost and waste in turnover, pointing out that some thirty million job changes occur annually at a cost of ten billion dollars in business and industry. We, in recreation, realize our own serious problem at this point. Training comes in for special emphasis—especially on-the-job training—for it is recognized that well-qualified workers who are trained adequately are more likely to be satisfied workers who do not end up in the turnover statistics.

Here is a fresh new insight for improving one's skill in handling people, and realistic solutions to the problems faced on the job. The author's treatment of many personnel topics is lively and interesting . . . a book worthy of your attention!—*W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

Youth and Delinquency

THE ADOLESCENT SOCIETY, *James S. Coleman. The Free Press, 119 West Lake Street, Chicago 1. Pp. 368. $6.95.* This scholarly presentation, packed with facts, figures, and examples, should be of interest to all educators, parents, and youth leaders, for it deals with understanding the adolescent and his reactions to the norms of his society. Mr. Coleman examines the structure of adolescent society based on his findings at ten widely varying schools in northern Illinois.

THE TWENTY BILLION DOLLAR CHALLENGE, *Kenyon Scudder and Kenneth Beam. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 250. $4.50.* A practical and tested program which is a plea for closer cooperation and coordination of all agencies and groups interested in *delinquency prevention* rather than its treatment or control. Four major objectives are discussed: how to assist children and youth, strengthen family life, improve community conditions, and reaffirm moral values. The book urges professional leaders to join hands with public-minded citizens to show what can be done in local areas.

MEASURING DELINQUENCY, *Joseph W. Eaton and Kenneth Polk. University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania. Pp. 102. $7.00.* Children are our nation's most precious resource. When a sizeable number of them turn out badly, the question must be faced: Why are we unsuccessful in transmitting our way of life to our offspring? What can be done about this? The idea of a survey of delinquent youths and their acts was conceived by two dedicated persons, Karl Holton, probation officer of Los Angeles County, and Dr. Elisabeth Frank, then director of the research department of the Los Angeles Welfare Planning Council. Their study shows what can be learned for planning prevention and treatment programs from the study of the Los Angeles problem and a highly developed delinquency prevention and control program.

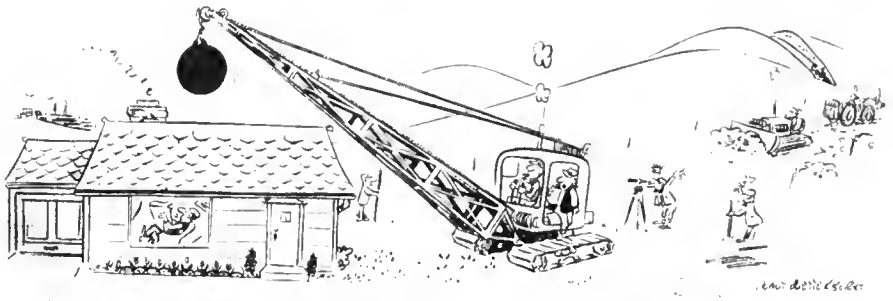
UNDERSTANDING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, *Lee R. Steiner. Chilton Company, 56th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 39. Pp. 199. $3.95.* Here, a certified psychologist, psychoanalyst, and prison expert gives the reader a conducted tour through the world of juvenile delinquency—slums, courtrooms, detention homes, even penthouses. Contending that we have given judges in children's courts too much power, the author believes that we ought to include in all such cases a court composed of the common people who know the neighborhood and the home conditions of the child. The case histories given are taken from her own wide consultation experience. This is a brutally frank, revealing, and enlightening book.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, *Harry Manuel Shulman. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 802. $8.00.* The author describes the social pressures and conflicts operative in American culture which *push* children in the direction of deviant conduct. Our social unrest is reflected in the behavior of our children: "Where there is great social mobility and change, accompanied by population movements, removal of large groups from traditional cultural contacts, and important shifts in the functional and status roles of youth, [juvenile delinquency] becomes acute." All recreation leaders should read the chapter on environmental group treatment which considers the community life of the child during his leisure time.

DELINQUENCY AND OPPORTUNITY, *Richard A. Cloward and Lloyd E. Ohlin. The Free Press, 119 West Lake Street, Chicago 1. Pp. 220. $4.00.* This book is devoted to an examination of delinquent gangs: the criminal gang, the conflict gang, and the retreatist gang.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

Courtesy True, The Man's Magazine



"Wait a minute, Louis, while I serve 'ample notice' as provided in Ordinance 516, Amended."

Arts and Crafts

HERTHE MORISOT (drawings, pastels, watercolors, paintings), Elizabeth Mongan. Tudor Publ., 221 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 162. $10.00.

BUILD YOUR OWN MODEL THEATRE, Anthony Parker. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 86. $3.00.

CEREMONIAL COSTUMES OF THE PUEBLO INDIANS, Virginia More Roediger. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley 4. Pp. 251. Paper, $1.95.

COLORFUL LAND OF POOH AND CHRISTOPHER ROBIN, THE * (coloring book). Determined Productions, Box 672, San Matco, Calif. Unpaged (14"-by-19½"). $3.00.

EXPRESS YOURSELF IN DRAWING, Gerhard Gollwitzer. Sterling Publ. Co., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 156. $2.95.

FIRST BOOK OF PAINTINGS, THE,* Lamont Moore. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 69. $1.95.

FLOWER AND WILLOW WORLD, THE, A. C. Scott. Orion Press, 30 5th Ave., New York. Pp. 208. $5.00.

FLOWERS: FREE FORM-INTERPRETIVE DESIGN, M. Benz. San Jacinto Publ., Box 6254, Houston 6, Texas. Pp. 247. $15.00.

GENERAL SHOP PROJECTS, Manley Lawrence Zanco. McKnight & McKnight, Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 111. $3.00.

GIFTS, GADGETS, AND GLAMOUR, Marjorie Canfield Green. Bruce Publ., 400 N. Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 96. $2.75.

GOOD TIMES DRAWING LINES, Ruth Shaw Radlauer. Melmont Publ., 310 S. Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Unpaged. $2.50.

HANDCRAFTS FOR THE HOMEBOUND HANDICAPPED, Mildred Kroll Rich, Ed.D. Chas. C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 104. $5.50.

HANDCRAFTS SIMPLIFIED, Martha Ruth Amon and Ruth Holtz Rawson. McKnight & McKnight Publ., Bloomington, Ill. Pp. 210. $4.40 (paper ed., $2.80).

HAND-BUILT POTTERY, Josephine R. Krum. International Textbook, Scranton 15, Pa. Pp. 116. Illustrated. $6.50.

HOLIDAY PAINTER, THE, J. Martin-Barbaz. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York. Pp. 190. $2.95.

HOW TO MAKE THINGS OUT OF PAPER, Walter Sperling. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 124. $2.50.

HOW TO TELL THE BIRDS FROM THE FLOWERS AND OTHER WOODCUTS, Robert Williams Wood. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 54. $.75.

ICELAND SUMMER (Adventure of a Bird Painter), George Miksch Sutton. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman. Pp. 253. $5.95.

JAPANESE FLOWER ARRANGEMENT IN A NUTSHELL, Ellen Gordon Allen. Charles E. Tuttle, Rutland, Vt. Pp. 55. Paper, $1.00.

LET'S GO TO AN ART MUSEUM,* Mary Jo Borreson. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York. Pp. 47. $1.95.

MANUFACTURING IN THE SCHOOL SHOP, Robert W. Haws and Carl J. Schaefer. Amer. Technical Soc., 848 E. 58th St., Chicago 37. Pp. 72. $1.10.

METALSMITHING FOR THE ARTIST-CRAFTSMAN, Richard Thomas. Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 173. $7.50.

McCALL'S GOLDEN DO-IT BOOK, Nan Comstock. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave. New York 20. Pp. 156. $2.95.

NEW CHRISTMAS MAKE-IT BOOK, THE, Barbara Baer. Hearthside Press, 118 E. 28th St., New York 16. Pp. 96. $2.95.

NEW LOOK AT THE ARTS, A, compiled by Hether Kay. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.50.

PAINTING CHILDREN IN WATERCOLOR, Herb Olsen. Reinhold Publ. Corp., 430 Park Ave., New York 22. Pp. 124. $10.00.

PICTURE BOOK OF PRIZE-WINNING FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS, Jean B. Amer. Allied Publ., 4110 Hillsboro Rd., Nashville 12. Unpaged. Paper, $1.95.

PRIZE-WINNING FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS . . . AND HOW TO MAKE THEM, Jean B. Amer. Allied Publ., 4110 Hillsboro Rd., Nashville 12, Tenn. Unpaged. Paper, $1.95.

PUPPET PLAYHOUSE KIT.* Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. $2.95.

STYLES OF ORNAMENT, THE, Alexander Speltz. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 647. Paper, $2.25.

TEACHING ART AS A CAREER, Mary McMullan. Crayon, Water Color and Craft Inst., 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 4. Free.

Culinary Arts

ART OF CHINESE COOKING, THE, Mimie Ouei. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 242. $3.95.

ART OF JEWISH COOKING, THE, Jennie Grossinger. Bantam Books, 25 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 206. $.50.

BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS JUNIOR COOK BOOK,* pp. 191; BARBECUE BOOK, pp. 162; SALAD BOOK, pp. 158; MEAT COOKBOOK, pp. 160. Meredith Publ., Des Moines 3, Iowa. $2.95 each.

BETTY FURNESS WESTINGHOUSE COOK BOOK, THE, Julia Kiene. Popular Library, 355 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 494. Paper, $.75.

BIBLE HERB BOOK, THE, Marian Macve O'Brien. Bethany Press, Box 179, St. Louis 66, Mo. Pp. 111. Paper, $2.95.

BIG DRINK, THE (Coca Cola), E. J. Kahn, Jr. Random House, 457 Madison Ave. New York 22. Pp. 174. $3.50.

CHUCK WAGON COOKBOOK, Beth McElfresh. Allan Swallow, 2679 South York St., Denver 10, Colorado. Pp. 70. $3.00.

FEAST-DAY CAKES, Dorothy Gladys Spicer. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 164. $3.75.

FOOD FOR GROUPS OF YOUNG CHILDREN CARED FOR DURING THE DAY, Helen M. Hille. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 58. $.25.

GRIDIRON COOKERY, Francis S. Daugherty and Aileen Brothers, Editors. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 193. $4.50.

HILTON INTERNATIONAL COOKBOOK. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 206. $4.95.

HOW AMERICA EATS, Clementine Paddleford. Chas. Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 495. $10.00.

I HATE TO COOK BOOK, Peg Bracken. Harcourt, Brace, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Pp. 176. $3.75.

IN DEFENSE OF BRITISH COOKING, Audrey Alley Gorton. Stephen Greene Press, 120 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt. Pp. 129. $3.95.

JOY OF COOKING, THE, Irma S. Rombauer & Marion Rombauer Becker. Bobbs Merrill, 1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6. Pp. 1013. $4.95.

MUD PIES AND OTHER RECIPES,* Marjorie Winslow. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Unpaged. $3.00.

100 TO DINNER, Elspeth Middleton, Muriel Ransom Carter, and Albert Vierin. Univ. of Toronto Press, Toronto 5, Canada. Pp. 381. $6.95.

PLEASURES OF COOKING WITH WINE, THE, Emily Chase. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 243. $4.95.

ROUNDUP OF BEEF COOKERY, Demetria Taylor, Editor. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 204. $3.95.

SCHEHERAZADE COOKS, Wadeeha Atiyeh. Channel Press, 159 Northern Blvd., Great Neck, N. Y. Pp. 189. $3.00.

Reading, Speaking, Writing

BEST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN (including adult books for young people), Mary Turner, Editor. Bowker Co., 62 W. 45th St., New York 22. Pp. 207. Paper, $2.00.

BEST ENGLISH, THE, G. H. Vallins. Oxford Univ. Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 192. $3.50.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS FOR CHILDREN, A, (1960 ed.). Assoc. for Childhood Education Internat'l., 3615 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington 16. Pp. 134. Paper, $1.50.

BOOKS FOR THE TEEN AGE, 1961. New York

* For younger readers.

Public Library, 5th Ave. and 42nd St., New York 18. Pp. 50. $.50.

BOOKS IN THE SCHOOLS. Amer. Book Pub. Council, 58 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 65. Paper, $1.00.

BOOKS TO GROW ON, Marian Posey Anderson. Amer. Jewish Comm., 165 E. 56th St., New York 22. Pp. 40. $.25.

BRIEF GUIDE TO BETTER WRITING, A, Robert C. Dickson and Morton N. Cohen. Oceana Pub., 80 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 63. Paper, $1.25 (cloth, $2.50).

CHILDREN'S BOOKS FOR $1.25 OR LESS (1961 ed.). Assoc. For Childhood Education Internat'l., 3615 Wisconsin Ave., NW, Washington 16, D. C. Pp. 31. $.75.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF EDUCATION PERIODICALS, 27th Yearbook. Edpress, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 98. Paper, $2.00.

COMPLETE TOASTMASTER, THE, Herbert V. Prochnow. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 354. $4.95.

ESSAYS TODAY 4, Richard M. Ludwig, Editor. Harcourt, Brace, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Pp. 180. Paper, $1.45.

GROWING UP WITH BOOKS; and GROWING UP WITH SCIENCE BOOKS. R. R. Bowker Company, 62 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 33 each. $3.35 per 100.

HANDY GRAMMAR REFERENCE: A Guide to Better English, Robert L. Shurter. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 86. Paper, $1.25.

HOW DOES A POEM MEAN? John Ciardi. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston. Pp. 102. Paper, $2.00.

LIFETIME READING PLAN, THE, Clifton Fadiman. World Publishing, 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2. Pp. 318. $3.75.

MATURE READING AND THINKING, Keith E. Case, Ph.D. and George T. Vardaman, Ph.D. Burgess Pub., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 250. Spiral-bound, $3.95.

PENGUIN'S PROGRESS — Twenty-Five Years. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11, Md. Unpaged. Paper, $.85.

SELECTED BOOKS OF THE YEAR. Child Study Assn., 9 E. 89th St., New York 28. Pp. 48. $.50.

SPEAKER'S BOOK OF ILLUSTRATIONS, Herbert V. Prochnow. W. A. Wilde, 10 Huron Dr., Natick, Mass. Pp. 165. $2.95.

SPEAKER'S SOURCEBOOK, THE, Eleanor Doan. Zondervan Publishing, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 304. $3.95.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—Its First Fifty Years, Alma Clarvoe Mitchell, Editor. Special Libraries Assn., 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. Pp. 120. Paper, $2.50.

STORYTELLING, The Art and The Purpose, Laura S. Emerson. Zondervan Publishing, 1415 Lake Dr., S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Mich. Pp. 181. $3.50.

SUBJECT INDEX TO BOOKS FOR PRIMARY GRADES, compiled by Mary K. Eakin and Eleanor Merritt. American Library Assn., 50 E. Huron St., Chicago 11. Pp. 167. $4.50.

TREASURY OF EPIGRAMS, A, Samuel J. Hurwitt. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 330. $4.75.

TREASURY OF PARABLES, A, Edward J. Bartek. Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 282. $4.75.

WORDS & THINGS, Ernest Gellner. Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Mass.

YOUR CHILD'S READING TODAY, Josette Frank. Doubleday, Garden City, Pp. 391. $3.95.

YOUR VOICE AND YOUR SPEECH (rev. ed.), Beatrice Desfosses. Hill and Wang, 104 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 293. $4.95.

Science and Nature

BEGINNING GARDENER, THE, Katherine N. Cutler. M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave., S., New York 16. Pp. 173. $2.95.

BIRD PORTRAITS IN COLOR, Thomas S. Roberts. Univ. of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis 14. Unpaged. $5.95.

BOOK OF BIRD LIFE, THE, Arthur A. Allen. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N. J. Pp. 396. $9.75.

BOY'S BOOK OF THE EARTH BENEATH US, THE, Gustav Buescher. Roy Publ., 30 E. 74th St., New York 21. Pp. 144. $3.75.

EDUCATORS GUIDE TO FREE SCIENCE MATERIAL. Educational Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin. Pp. 298. Paper, $6.25.

ENERGY AND MAN, a Symposium. Allan Nevins, Robert G. Dunlop, Edward Teller, Edward S. Mason and Herbert Hoover, Jr. Appleton-Century-Crofts. 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 113. $3.75.

FIRST LOOK AT THE SEA. A. A. J. M. and F. Goico Aguirre. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 72. $1.95.

GOLDEN GARDEN GUIDE, THE, John Strohm, Editor. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 176. Paper, $1.00.

GOLDEN PICTURE BOOK OF NATURE WALKS, THE, Clara Hussong. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 57. $1.50.

HANDBOOK OF CALIFORNIA BIRDS, Vinson Brown and Henry C. Weston. Naturegraph Co., 8339 Dry Creek Rd., Healdsburg, Calif. Pp. 156. Paper, $2.95 ($4.50 cloth).

HOW AND WHY WONDER BOOK OF SEA SHELLS, THE. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 47. $1.00.

HIGH-TEMPERATURE WATER FOR HEATING AND LIGHT-PROCESS LOADS, Francis A. Govan. Natl. Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 92. Paper, $2.00.

HOW TO ENRICH YOUR SCIENCE STUDIES, Bernard Udane and Herman W. Gillary. Frederick Ungar, 131 E. 23rd St., New York 10. Pp. 270. $3.00.

HOW TO KNOW THE FERNS (2nd ed.), Frances Theodora Parsons. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 215. Paper, $1.25.

HOW TO USE TIN CAN METAL IN SCIENCE PROJECTS, Edward J. Skibness. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 120. $3.50.

ILLUSTRATED BOOK ABOUT REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS OF THE WORLD, THE, Robert Bly. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 157. $3.95.

INSECT LIFE AND INSECT NATURAL HISTORY (2nd rev. ed.), S. W. Frost. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 526. Paper, $2.25.

MICROSCOPE—AND HOW TO USE IT, THE, George Stehli. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 157. $3.95.

MINERALS AND ROCKS, H. W. Ball, B.Sc., Ph.D. Hanover House, Garden City, New York. Pp. 96. $4.95.

PALMS, Desmond Muirhead. Dale Stuart King, Six Shooter Canyon, Globe, Ariz. Pp. 140. Paper, $1.95 (cloth $3.20).

POCKET FIELD GUIDE TO TREES, William Care Grimm. Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 143. Paper, $1.50.

SPACE, Marian Tellander. Follett Publ., 101 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 32 $1.00.*

SPACE NOVELS BY JULES VERNE: TO THE SUN? OFF ON A COMET! pp. 464, $1.75 FROM THE EARTH TO THE MOON AND ALL AROUND THE MOON, pp. 470, $1.75. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14.

SPACE SCIENCE, Lloyd Mallan. Arco Publ. 480 Lexington Ave., New York 17. Pp. 144 $2.50.

SPEAK TO THE EARTH, William A. Breyfogle. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 174. $3.75.

SWAMPS, Delia Goetz. Morrow & Co., 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 63. $2.75.

TEEN-AGE TREASURY OF OUR SCIENCE WORLD. Seon Manley and Gogo Lewis, Editors. Funk & Wagnalls, 153 E. 24th St., New York 10. Pp. 335. $4.95.

THINGS TO DO IN SCIENCE AND CONSERVATION, Byron L. Ashbaugh and Muriel Beuschlein. Interstate Printers, 19-27 Jackson St., Danville, Ill. Pp. 163. $2.50.

UNDERSTANDING LIGHT, Beulah Tannenbaum and Myra Stillman. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 144. $3.00.

VEGETABLE GARDENING. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Pp. 72. Paper, $1.50.

WEBSTER JUNIOR SCIENCE SERIES: SEEDS, VERY TINY LIVING THINGS, TELEVISION, ROCKETS, ELECTRICITY, TAKING PICTURES, EARTH AND SPACE, SOUNDS, LIGHTNING AND THUNDER, AIRPLANES, FIRE, ANIMALS, all by Harold E. Tannenbaum and Nathan Stillman. Webster Publ., 1154 Reco Rd., St. Louis 26, Mo. All, pp. 24. $.48 each.

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NATURAL HISTORY, *December 1961*
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Peekskill— The City That Treasures Its Parks, *Ruth Rusch.*

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Joint Virginia Recreation Society and Mid-South District Executives Conference	March 26-28	Charlottesville, Va.	Monticello Hotel
Great Lakes	April 1-4	Chicago, Ill.	Hotel Congress
Southern Southeastern Section	April 10-12	Jekyll Island, Ga.	Wanderer Motel
Southwest	April 10-13	Santa Fe, N.M.	La Fonda Hotel
Midwest	April 17-20	Wichita, Kan.	Hotel Broadview
Pacific Northwest District Recreation and Parks Conference	April 29-May 2	Vancouver, B.C., Canada	Hotel Vancouver
41st Annual New York State and Middle Atlantic District Recreation Conference	May 6-9	Grossinger, N.Y.	Grossinger's Country Club
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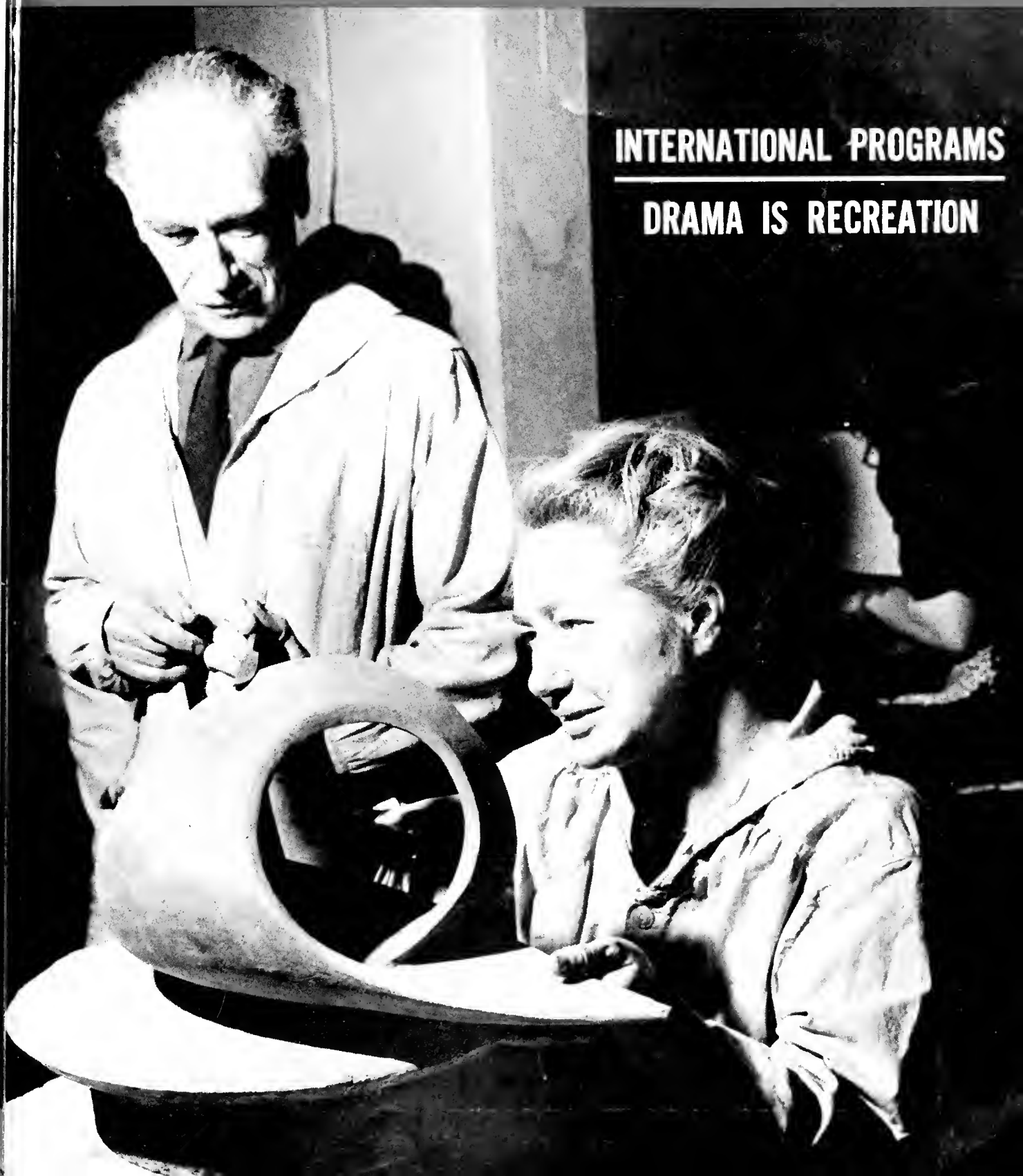

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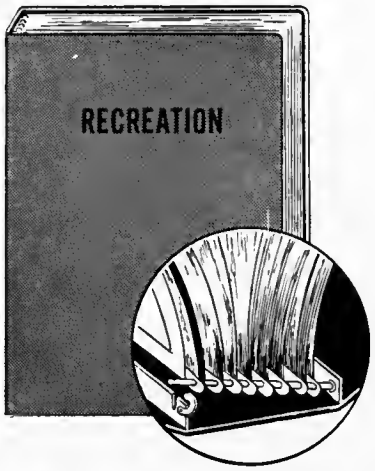

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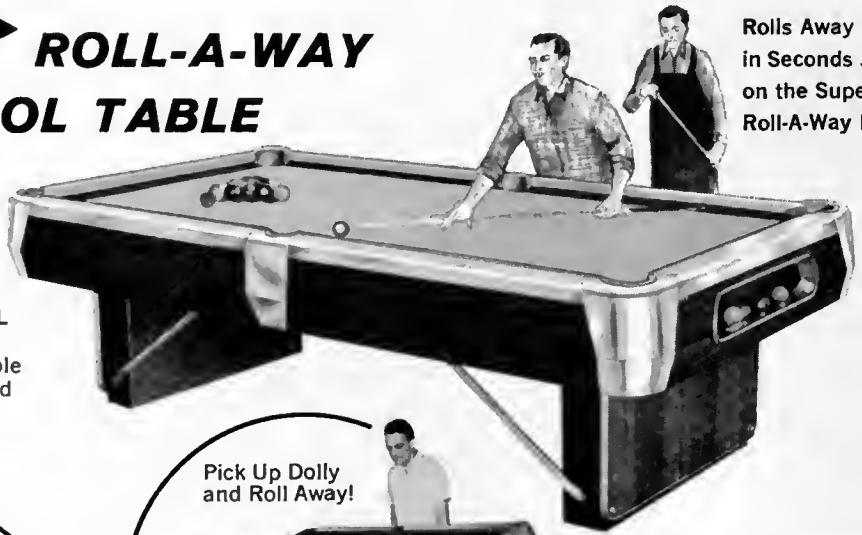

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Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON
Assistant Editor, ELVIRA DELANY
Associate Editors
Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
Program, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN
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On The Cover

A new dimension in ceramics, free-form sculpture, has fired the imaginations of students in a ceramics workshop conducted by the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation of Westchester County, New York. Instructor Albert Jacobson and student Ruth Berendson show how absorbing this new form can be. This issue introduces a new service to craftsman, our Arts and Crafts Corner *(see Page 103)*. Photo by John Gass, Tuckahoe, New York.

Next Month

Our annual Camping Issue will contain many developments on the camping frontier, from a canoe course for blind campers at Camp Lighthouse on Barnegat Bay, New Jersey, to a workshop for camping families in Iowa and a new nature center and program in a New Hampshire state park. The current emphasis on more meaningful science programs has created the need for "Rethinking Camp Science," in which a camp science director explains how campers can learn from the things of science rather than from books about science. Another article will discuss problems and trends in the camping field, including the effect of family camping on the organized private and municipal camp and government legislation and subsidies for camps. Other subjects include a mountain youth camp and a playground overnight survival camping program.

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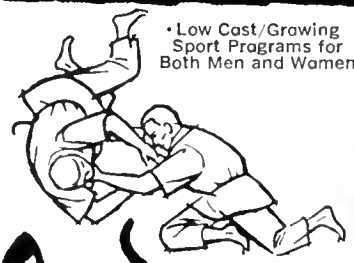

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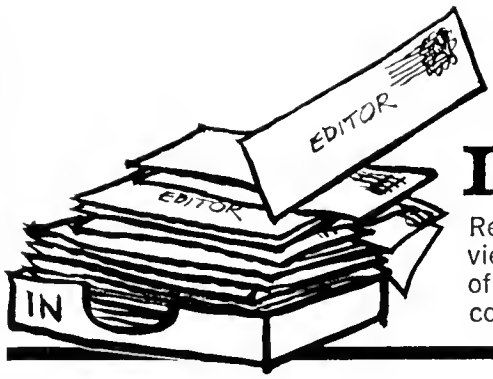


LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

Supervised Gokarting

Sirs:

As the head of a [recreation] department that features gokart racing in its program perhaps I can shed some light on the situation. The National Congress [of Parents and Teachers] and the Metropolitan Safety Council (NYC) have both issued statements to the effect that gokarting is too dangerous and that it breeds bad driving habits. To add weight to the argument, they cite deaths that occur in this sport.

On July 2, 1961, in a column that I write for our local newspaper, I expressed my concern over improper reporting of facts surrounding gokarting by many newspapers and organizations . . . a report from Chicago had shown thirty-three people fatally injured [during 1960] while riding in karts. Another story reported that two children crashed in their karts with one being killed and the other being severely hurt.

Upon investigating both stories a peculiar habit was noticed. In both items, reporters saw a story only because of the death of a child or, collectively, children. Both of the stories were true—as far as they went. My main concern is taking facts as just facts without bothering to analyze them.

In the report from Chicago, did they note that twenty-four of the thirty-three deaths happened on public roads? Was there a comparison to show how many people were killed while roller-skating, riding a bicycle, water-skiing, motor-boating, or walking? Did the story say that the nine remaining fatalities occurred while the activity was supervised or unsupervised? NO.

In the second story, information given disclosed that the two karts hit head on. Did that leave any one to wonder how two karts could be racing *toward* each other? NO. This was another example of an unsupervised activity that caused the feelings against a sport instead of against an adult who should have been there.

The Riverhead Go-Kart Club, which is sponsored, organized, and supervised by the Riverhead Recreation Department, has been in existence for over a year. Our youngest drivers are fourteen years of age but twelve-year-olds are eligible to join. Although our oldest driver may be in his fifties he'll tell you he feels like twenty. We have many families in the club with a fine attitude of sportsmanship, safety, and competition.

We have had minor accidents, as in any activity, but, as a comparison, one soccer accident resulted in a higher medical bill than the total of all our gokart bills. How many accidents did we have? Two—in twelve months of competitive driving.

If these groups continue to attack gokarting by using emotional methods and by not analyzing the facts, where will they go next? Little League baseball, the NRA Junior Rifle Program, or sleigh-riding may be next.

KENNETH G. ROWLAND, *director of recreation, Riverhead, New York.*

* * * *

. . . Gokarts have no place in the activities of children and teenagers. Advocates of karting claim important driver education benefits are to be gained therefrom. Educators know this is contrary to the truth. Speed, daring, and aggressiveness in driving are too much with us today and karting can do nothing but promote more of these undesirable qualities. Beyond the safety aspects of the problem, there is certainly something basically wrong with a philosophy which sets youngsters competing against each other in engine-driven vehicles. Let them compete in swimming, running, baseball, football, and other such activities which emphasize worthwhile skills as well as provide needed physical exercise.

DURAND C. YOUNG, *Executive Secretary, Sioux Falls Safety Council, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.*

Best of its Kind

Sirs:

[RECREATION] Magazine is the best of its kind and I eagerly look forward to its arrival each month. You should feel proud of accomplishing so much in such a comparatively small magazine.

ROGER K. BROWN, *Director of Recreation, Aiken, South Carolina.*

AS WE GO TO PRESS

IF MONEY CAN TALK, now's the time. Millions of dollars are going into state park development, two million dollars into a pilot study tackling the human problems of core cities, nearly seven million into fish and wildlife projects, and a million into a study of juvenile delinquency:

• In New Hampshire, the legislature has appropriated $9,000,000 for state park development. Of this, three to five million are earmarked for new state parks. Otherwise top priority will be given to income-producing developments such as state camping areas and state ski areas.

• Oakland, California has been selected as the pilot city in a nationwide Ford Foundation program to attack the "human problems" of core cities in large metropolitan areas. Sharing in the comprehensive, three-year, multi-agency program of community development, with special emphasis on assimilation of newcomer populations, is the Oakland Recreation Department. The role of ORD will be to promote recreation activities designed to teach social and recreation skills which will prepare individuals to function effectively in varied groups; provide extended opportunities which can result in increased interaction and contact among isolated groups; and help concerned individuals and groups prepare, through participation in grass-root citizen organizations, for continued residential shifts in the neighborhoods of Oakland.

• Distribution of an additional $6,950,000 to states for restoration of fish and wildlife projects for the year ending June 30, 1962 has been announced by the U.S. Department of the Interior. This brings to $19,800,000 the total to be apportioned, since $12,850,000 was allotted on a preliminary basis last July 1 for such projects.

• A million dollar grant from the Vincent Astor Foundation will finance a three-year pilot project to combat juvenile delinquency at its source. United Settlement Houses of New York will conduct the project in eight gang-ridden neighborhoods in New York City. The program will attempt to dry up existing gangs and divert their feeder gangs into more constructive channels.

* * * *

▸ FITNESS FAILURES: About half of the twenty thousand school children participating in pilot programs for the President's Council on Youth Fitness have failed the minimum test for physical fitness. The pilot programs, conducted with boys and girls in grades four through twelve, offer additional proof American youngsters are not as fit as they should be. The minimum test includes three exercises—pullups to measure arm and shoulder strength, situps to measure flexibility and abdominal strength, and squat thrusts to measure agility. The pilot programs are being conducted by local school authorities in Muskogee and Midwest City, Oklahoma; Belcourt, North Dakota; Springfield, Missouri; Savannah, Georgia; in thirty-eight school districts in Pennsylvania, under the direction of Pennsylvania State University; and in U.S. Army dependents' schools in seven countries and Okinawa.

▸ THE UNITED STATES TRAVEL SERVICE will conduct a series of regional seminars in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Cheyenne, Charlotte, and Dallas during February, March, and April to explain the country's recently instituted program to attract foreign visitors and to show communities how they can cooperate with and benefit from this program.

• THE CENSUS CLOCK TICKS away steadily in the lobby of the Department of Commerce building in Washington and records a new addition to our population every ten and a half seconds. Planners try to keep pace as the clock ticks on. Of importance to recreation planners are such facts as:

• The average life span is now about seventy years.

• The average American's work expectancy has stretched to 42.3 years.

• There is a continued migration from

Low Success for a Cool Generation

The Gallup Poll, commissioned by The Saturday Evening Post, *recently conducted an exhaustive survey on today's youth. Over three thousand boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and twenty-two were interviewed. Dr. George Gallup and Evan Hill reported their findings in the year-end edition of* The Post *(Dec. 23 & 30) and summed up "the cool generation" as follows (we quote):*

* * * *

NO ONE CAN SAY that the American youth is going to hell. He's not. But he is a pampered hothouse plant and likes it that way. The beatnik is a rarity; the delinquent is a minority.

Our typical youth will settle for low success rather than risk high failure. He has little spirit of adventure. He wants to marry early—at twenty-three or twenty-four—after a college education. He wants two or three children and a spouse who is "affectionate, sympathetic, considerate and moral"; rarely does he want a mate with intelligence, curiosity or ambition. He wants a little ranch house, an inexpensive new car, a job with a big company, and a chance to watch TV each evening after the smiling children are asleep in bed.

He is a reluctant patriot who expects nuclear war in his time and would rather compromise rather than risk an all-out war. He is highly religious yet winks at dishonesty. He wants very little because he has so much and is unwilling to risk what he has. Essentially he is quite conservative and cautious. He is old before his time; almost middle-aged in his teens.

While he has respect for education, he is critical of it—as he is about religion—and he is abysmally ignorant about the economic system that has made him what he is and of the system that threatens it.

In general, the typical American youth shows few symptoms of frustration, and is most unlikely to rebel or involve himself in crusades of any kind. He likes himself the way he is, and he likes things the way they are.

The United States has bred a generation of nice little boys and girls who are just what we have asked them to be and what we so frequently say they are not. They will one day shape the nation. . . .

the large cities to the suburbs and the farm population continues to dwindle.

• In the next five years the number of youngsters aged fifteen through eighteen will increase by about twenty-five percent to a total of 14,000,000.

• The nineteen to twenty-four group, including married couples and college students, will number 17,000,000 or more by 1966.

• Older Americans (those over sixty-five) will number about 19,000,000 by 1966 or twelve percent more than now.

• The labor force will grow by 7,000,000 in the next five years.

▸ A NEW CITY POST, to be known as the Office of Cultural Executive of the City of New York, has been established by Mayor Robert Wagner, who named Robert W. Dowling, head of the City Investing Company, to fill the post. The position will carry no salary. Mr. Dowling is also chairman of the Advisory Committee on the Arts of the National Cultural Center and addressed the opening session of the 42nd National Recreation Congress in Washington, D.C.

▸ THE FIFTEENTH AIR FORCE Youth Directors' Workshop will be held at Dyess Air Force Base, Texas, March 13-15, 1962. This is the first workshop of its kind to be conducted in this command and in the Strategic Air Command.

Dyess has been chosen as the host-base because of its excellent youth program with its attractive facilities, successful use of volunteers, youth leadership within the groups, and its strong base-command support *(see Page 72)*. Representatives of fifteen Air Force commands have been invited to attend, as "a furtherance of the cohesion of the Strategic Air Command youth program."

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ TENNIS SCHOOL: The Second National Barta-Leighton Tennis School for Teachers will stress group methods for teaching tennis. It will be held at Mary Baldwin College on June 14-24, 1962. For further information write to Mrs. Mary Jane Donnalley, Physical Education Department, Mary Baldwin College, Staunton, Virginia.

▸ FOR CAMERA CLUBS ONLY: The Second Annual "Anscochrome of the Year" contest is now open and closes March 15. For contest rules and information write to James McMillion, Coordinator, Camera Club Services, Ansco, Binghamton, New York.

▸ OUR GOALS is the theme of the 16th Annual Great Lakes Park Training Institute to be held at Potawatomi Inn, Pokagon State Park, Angola, Indiana, February 19-23. For further information write to Dr. Garrett G. Eppley, Department of Recreation, HPE&R Building, Indiana University, Bloomington.

▸ TWO RETIREMENTS. Two veteran recreation leaders retired recently:

MRS. WILLIAM BARKER of the Fort Worth, Texas, Recreation Department retired after thirty-five years service. Theoretically she was the department's office secretary and accountant but activities "beyond duty's call" included organizing and directing baseball, tennis, swimming, football, and horseshoe teams; setting up games, picnics, and parties; working out plans for drama clubs and choral groups and teaching various crafts. Her future plans include volunteer work at a hospital, membership in a garden club, reading, painting, and helping her church.

HARLAN S. KENNEDY, director and secretary of the Board of Recreation Commissioners in Summit, New Jersey, retired on January 1 after twenty-eight years of service. He was Summit's first director of recreation, appointed by the board in 1934.

▸ U.S. PUBLICIST #1, Edward L. Bernays, a National Recreation Association Board member, observed his seventieth birthday recently celebrating the new edition of his classic volume, *Crystallizing Public Opinion* (Liveright).

▸ THE 1961 MEDAL AWARD WINNERS of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society include many names well known in the recreation field. The Gold, Silver, and Bronze Cornelius Amory Pugsley Medals were given respectively to Allen T. Edmunds, regional chief, Division of Recreation Resources Planning, National Park Service, Philadelphia; Charles Alvin DeTurk, director, Parks and Recreation Resources Agency, Sacramento, California; and Frank Gass McInnis, director, Detroit Zoological Park. The George McAneny Historic Preservation Medal went to Mrs. Fanny Hanna Moore of Convent, New Jersey, mother of National Recreation Association Board Member Paul Moore, Jr. Mrs. Arthur Hays Sulzberger of New York City, an NRA honorary member, received a citation of merit.

NATIONWIDE STUDY

A NATIONWIDE personnel and salary study for the recreation field is now under way. The study is being conducted by the National Recreation Association National Advisory Committee on Placement, in cooperation with the Association's District Advisory Committees and state recreation societies and associations. This cooperative project will make important information available for use by state recreation societies and associations, the NRA District Advisory Committees, and the Association. A standardized salary and personnel survey card assuring uniform reporting will make possible state and district comparisons of important salary and other personnel data. The survey card is being distributed to recreation and park executives by the NRA district representatives and by representatives of the state associations. Its early return to the appropriate representatives will be appreciated.

The survey will cover salaries, working conditions, and related personnel items. The NRA's National Advisory Committee on Placement, formerly chaired by Frank Evans of Maplewood, New Jersey, and currently chaired by Alan Heil, superintendent of recreation and parks in Montclair, New Jersey, has been concerned with these problems for several years. The committee has designed the standardized salary and personnel survey card which has been reviewed by research experts, by the Association's National and District Advisory Committees and by representatives of state recreation societies and associations. It has been revised and refined through many committee meetings and tested in a pilot study in the NRA's Mid-Atlantic District. Copies of the district report are available upon request from the National Recreation Association's Recreation Personnel Service.

Much of the credit for the design and printing of the survey card and the pilot study goes to Mr. Evans, who coordinated all activities. The New Jersey Recreation Association was especially helpful financially and otherwise in giving Mr. Evans and the project full support. The Placement Committee and the Mid-Atlantic District Advisory Committee were also helpful, and the following served as chairmen for their respective states in collecting information: William Foley, New York; Donald Joyce, New Jersey; Donald Kuntz, Pennsylvania; Warren G. Leddick, Maryland; and James Tyler, Delaware. Fred R. Marder, director of the student center at New Jersey State College in Union, tabulated the statistics.

MY PHILOSOPHY OF RECREATION

"Flavor the new with the old"

Joseph E. Curtis

PERHAPS, as I approach my forties, I am aging and growing crotchety. Some will call me "old-fashioned" because I find that things of the past, the simple ways of life, the informal, unsophisticated mingling of people which characterized our society of fifty to seventy-five years ago, are among the things which appeal to me and which I must include in my concept of recreation. The development of greater local color in a community, the stimulation of pride in the hometown, the preservation of that which is good from the old, balanced with that which is good from the new, these seem important to me and appear sound. This may fall short of deserving the label "philosophy" but it is a deep-seated attitude of mine, bearing upon and flavoring my every professional thought and act.

Examples of "oldies" which I consider too precious to discard are the concert in the park, informal community singing (Bravo, Mitch Miller!), the church supper, the casual stroll by groups of people visiting points of interest, the "oldfashioned" picnic or cookout, the tug-o-war, cornhusking bee, bicycle trip, oyster roast, and the atmosphere of the local political beefsteak party. These events, by the very fact of their contrast with today's and tomorrow's high-speed, prefab, automated, chrome and fiberglass world, offer precious relief and a welcome change of pace. It is not so much the activity but the manner in which it is conducted that tickles my fancy. A homespun box lunch enjoyed by a scout group in a grove of trees at dusk, winding up with stories and songs around the campfire smacks more of Americana and the "good life" than does a slick, catered supper for the same group in a glossy restaurant to the tune of canned jukebox music.

Aren't there times, too, even in recreation, when the rumpled hair, faded blue jeans and the ubiquitous T-shirt are out of place? Have we forgotten the sparkle added to a dance, a party, or a songfest by a little girl in starched party dress and bow in hair or a boy, crisply neat in white shirt, shiny clean face and wet-combed hair?

RECREATION PROGRAM schedules, of course, must realistically accommodate new and more contemporary interests as well, but not to the exclusion of time-tested and ever-attractive hiking, rowing, mass singing, cheering, and working together; the designing and building of objects with rude, spartan materials; the caring for animals; the hauling of wood; the smell of charcoal; things that conjure up feelings of warmth, friendship, fun! Carol singing on cold nights, folk dancing in peasant costumes, the barn dance, a birthday for an eighty-year old—these make the world go round!

A recent incident will illustrate how easily old customs can be warped. Last summer at Lake Luzerne, New York, I attended an outdoor concert in a classic park bandshell on a lovely evening. Sadly, the dozens of benches which surrounded the bandshell were almost totally vacant. On the roads and streets nearby, however, there were some fifty automobiles parked in which families and elderly people sat. Each couple or family was insulated from the others by walls of glass and steel. At the end of each number, instead of hand clapping, the raucous blaring of dozens of automobile horns signalled the audience's approval. How much more natural it would have been for these scores of people to have been seated around the shell, talking, clapping, socializing, and meeting one another?

Travelers from abroad often comment on the difference between American smalltown streets and those of foreign countries. Elsewhere in the world, streets are crowded with people walking singly, in pairs and in groups, talking, watching the antics of itinerant performers, listening to speeches and "gawking." American streets, except for downtown metropolitan areas, are usually empty of people, and all moving traffic is on wheels. I would be delighted to see this trend reversed and am pleased that urban-renewal people are attempting to recreate attractive, walkable and "human" marketplaces in our American downtown areas.

I SEE NOTHING CONTRADICTORY between this thinking and our "giant steps" forward in science. We don't play or relax with atomic piles, radar screens, rocket ships, or automated industry. The very earthiness and simplicity of our old ways and customs will make them sought after increasingly by Americans whose business and professional lives are already on the escalator of mass production, electronic computation, and super-efficiency. I shudder at the plight of the businessman who, twenty-five years from today, leaves his air-conditioned, remote-lighted, aluminum-and-fiberglass-furnished, electronically-systematized office, travels twenty minutes by air-conditioned, aluminum-and-fiberglass monorail coach to his home, and then looks forward to six

Continued on Page 100

MR. CURTIS *is commissioner of recreation in White Plains, New York. See his earlier plea "Let's De-Sophisticate,"* RECREATION, *September 1959.*

Planned with fey imagination and delight and constructed in indestructible reinforced concrete, this labyrinth play town in Zurich, Switzerland enchants children. (Photograph from The New Architecture of Europe *by G. E. Kidder Smith.)*

Round the World with Recreation

Keeping Campfires Burning

In Egypt, the Supreme Council for Youth Welfare operates camps slanted in various directions. Recreation camps, public service camps, social education camps, and leadership training camps are scattered all over the country. In Baltim, an international workcamp is being organized, with youth from Yugoslavia, Germany, and the United States participating. It is hoped that an exchange of views and experiences among the young persons will contribute to international friendship and understanding.

Camping problems here and abroad seem to be rather similar, reports Rea Agnew of the Camping Council. We can't see the trees for the tents and can't watch the fireflies for the electric lights. While France does not have large national and other government parks corresponding to ours, large campgrounds accommodating thousands of campers have been developed, particularly along the Riviera coast. Writing editorially in the October 1951 *Camping Voyages*, publisher Jean Susse said regarding French campground conditions: ". . . This past summer, everywhere, and particularly on the seacoasts, campers were squeezed together like sardines in a box in the organized campgrounds. By the opposite token, it has been said that in a number of places here and there on the Atlantic Coast there were still vast areas where camping was permitted freely and where the isolated camper could be perfectly peaceful. Similar conditions obtained on the Mediterranean coast if one remained at a distance of three or four kilometers from the sea. With these conditions confronting us, there are even some today who are considering the creation of immense camps equipped with all sorts of modern contrivances (somewhat along the lines of the British Butlin camps).

"We do not hold with this point of view. If one quits the town it is for a bit of relaxation. However, relaxation cannot take place in campgrounds accommodating two thousand to ten thousand tent and trailer campers. Moreover, the creation of such camping areas requires substantial development of lands, water and sanitation systems.

"If it is absolutely necessary to create some fully developed campgrounds on sites with ideal locations, we do not think the correct solution is to concentrate large numbers of campers together in one area. We are convinced that the main effort should be directed toward a decentralization and dispersion of campers. If hordes of campers gather together in certain areas it is because these areas are well-known. It should suffice to publicize intensively other camping grounds which are well located amidst desirable recreation opportunities."

The Children's Hour

A Child Hall in Tokyo, Japan, projected by the Metropolitan Child Hall Construction Committee, is scheduled for completion in two years. According to the journal of the Tokyo metropolitan government, the hall will be "the children's palace equipped with all things mobile, sounding, and beautiful." Planned in commemoration of Crown Prince Akihito's marriage in 1959, it will be a place where youngsters can play and learn with their friends and families, can satisfy their curiosities for science, and can enjoy themselves through movies, drama, music, painting, and handcraft. The five-story hall will be built in Mitake Park and will contain electric and woodworking shops, reference room for sports, science study room, arts exhibition room, library, music hall, handcraft room, auditorium, performance hall, audio visual room, planetarium, and herb study room.

RUSSIANS get tense and nervous too. They run for buses and the subway, overwork, under-rest, overeat, and are showing a rising rate of heart disease and high blood pressure. As in the United States, the aim of treatment is to get the Russian to get more recreation, eat a proper diet, cut down on fatty foods, and take more protein.

—DR. ZIGMAS YANUSEKEVICHIUS
Professor of Medicine
Kaunas Medical Institute, Leningrad

Roller skaters in Cairo, Egypt, put in some real practice as they prepare for the big event, the national roller skating championship matches. Recreation is really rolling in the land of the pyramids.

Of Alps and Islands

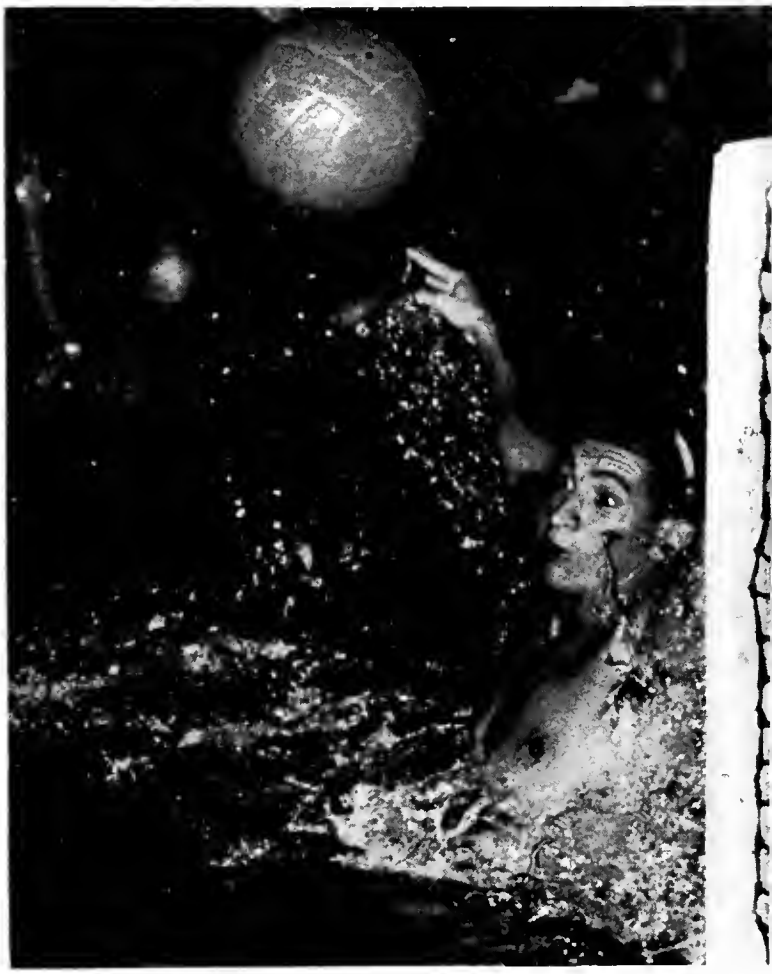
An artificial island to be constructed in Lake Zurich in Switzerland will become a cultural center with theaters, entertainment places, and spacious gardens facing the historic "Old Town." Offices for fifty thousand people and parking lots for seventeen thousand cars will be contained within a shopping district with two rows of skyscrapers and shop-lined plazas. Also planned is a hotel town for five thousand guests. A four-mile lake-side promenade for pedestrians only will girdle the island.

Getting into the Swim

An exchange recreation worker, American Angie Erusha, recently reported from Sweden on the extensive nationwide learn-to-swim program in that country every summer. The importance of knowing how to swim in a country almost totally surrounded by water is obvious. Last summer marked the twenty-eighth year of the swimming trials for citizens. Up to now, three million Swedes have swum their two hundred meters, the distance necessary to earn a citizen's swim mark. The program has become almost an institution in Sweden with two hundred thousand last year alone qualifying for the mark. Anyone who wishes to attempt the two hundred meter swim can train at any of the areas provided. Training areas were organized at fifteen hundred different clubs and private organizations last year. There is no speed test of any kind and citizens can train as much and as long as they wish.

Aid to African Parks

The American Conservation Association will give $10,000 in emergency funds to the Republic of the Congo for the preservation of wildlife and the maintenance of national parks. The association, a charitable foundation, is supported by Laurance S. Rockefeller and members of the Rockefeller family. The conservation group said the grant would go for the salaries of guards in the park areas. #



Water polo is among the activities sponsored by the Supreme Council for Youth Welfare in Cairo. This night game was part of a university youth festival program. The council is involved in many projects.

THE ABODE OF THREE LOVES

Miami's new Japanese garden symbolizes love of country, fellow man, and work

Left, Mrs. K. Nishioka, wife of a Japanese doctor serving his residence at a Miami hospital, performed the tea ritual to highlight the dedication of Miami's new teahouse.

Below, visitors stroll over the zigzag bridge which spans the thirty-eight-inch lagoon in the Sai-Ai-An Garden. In the foreground, one of the seven handcarved stone lanterns.

Oriental costumes, occidental hairdos—six former residents of Japan now living in the Miami area performed a colorful dance from their native land during the dedication.

THREE LOVES has Kiyoshi Ichimura and all three are embodied in the Japanese garden he recently presented to the city of Miami. On the painted arch of the teahouse in the garden hangs a sign naming it *San-Ai-An*, the abode of three loves—love of country, fellow man, and work. The name embodies Mr. Ichimura's precept of life.

The garden already is one of the most popular spots in the area as tourists and residents have flooded the new attraction. The facility, now open to the public daily from 9AM to 6PM, bridges the cultures of East and West and gives visitors a good insight into the character of the Japanese people—their love for nature and their desire to get as close to it as possible. The venture, in the shadows of Miami's famous skyline, is a joint effort of Mr. Ichimura, a Tokyo industrialist, and the city of Miami. It is located in Watson Park, just off the MacArthur Causeway.

The garden (*chi-niwa* in Japanese) has been established on a 175-by-250 foot plot of land in the north end of the park. Its features are an exquisite teahouse *(chashitsu)*, an arbor *(azumaya)*, seven beautifully sculptured stone lanterns as well as a lagoon and waterfall.

Dismantled materials costing nearly $40,000, were shipped from Tokyo by Mr. Ichimura. To assure the garden's authenticity, he also sent six carpenters and three gardeners—all highly respected in Japan—to build the garden in cooperation with the Miami Parks Department employes. Some one hundred city workers lent their talents to the project. Kingo Sakamoto, Japan's foremost landscape architect, also was dispatched here. He designed and supervised (to the nth degree) the garden construction.

Mr. Ichimura's donations are his way of showing his gratitude of Miami, which he visited and "fell in love with" five years ago. In addition, it is his fervent prayer that the garden will further understanding between the United States and Japan. In the past five years, the Japanese industrialist has also presented to Miami a smaller garden, a wooden foot bridge, a three-hundred year old stone lantern, a Shinto gate, and five hundred orchid trees, as well as an eight-ton, eight-foot-tall granite statue of Hotei, chubby god of prosperity and longevity, a $6,000 piece of artistry. The smiling Hotei, with a bag of gold on his right shoulder, greets visitors as they prepare to tour the facility.

At the foot of Hotei is a bronze plaque, set in granite, with an eleven-line message from Mr. Ichimura to the people of Miami. "Japan has many different types of gardens. Miami's incorporates the best of each," architect Sakamoto explained."

LET'S TOUR the facility: After entering through a passage, with the American and Japanese flags flying side by side, one finds two six-foot stone lanterns standing guard over the wooden bridge. After traversing it, one encounters the majestic arbor, with its symmetrical lattice work and purple copper dome, which Mr. Ichimura hopes will become a retreat for scholars.

One turns right and follows the gravel path that leads to the zigzag wooden bridge, allowing visitors to cross the lagoon. The reason, according to the Japanese, for the zigzag bridge is that it causes one to slow down, pause, and enjoy the scenery. The patina of age and antiquity is prized—the reason why the wood on the span has been charred (by a torch) to remove its new appearance. Just to the right of the bridge is a dry stream with more than a thousand ornate rocks and plants. A graceful, slightly arched one-piece, stone-slab bridge spans it.

The rock garden comes next. The elements here express rhythm as vertical and horizontal lines are contrasted. The eighteen inch-deep lagoon contains numerous water plants. More than twenty-five thousand gallons of water are pumped in daily. Water flows down the irregular rocks stacked above the lagoon to provide the waterfall. The five-foot "mountain"—probably the only one in Miami—is at the brink of the pond.

There is destiny which makes us brothers;
None goes his way alone.
EDWIN MARKHAM

The shoreline of the lagoon, with jutting rocks, is shaped roughly in the form of the Japanese written character for heart or mind *(kokoro)*. The lagoon and waterfall are to inject a feeling of life and movement into an otherwise quiet or passive scene.

We next head south and stroll to the ceremonial teahouse made of flawless bamboo, cedar, and pine wood—with no knots and put together without a single nail. The ingredients of the roof are slate and plywood. All the wood was handpicked. None was painted as the Japanese do not want to improve upon nature. They want to be a part of it!

THE TEAHOUSE is not a place for making merry but a site for detaching oneself from his everyday problems and pondering the beauties of art and nature. Near the entrance to the house is the waiting area *(machia)* with a bench, where one stays until called by the host to participate in the ceremony. Then one proceeds to the stone basin *(tsukubai)* to rinse one's hands. This is symbolic of purification.

Then there is a long, narrow path along a row of stepping stones *(tobiishi)* to the teahouse. This walk is indicative of detachment from everyday problems. When he reaches the teahouse, he removes his shoes on a special stone. He then stoops low and crawls into the teahouse through a small opening, showing humility and humbleness in the presence of the All-Mighty. A twisted shield of dark brown hemp prevents nonparticipants from seeing the crawling process. The entire teahouse area is surrounded by a bamboo fence.

The elegant lanterns are so strategically located that they bring geometrical lines and proportion to the garden. Everything in the garden is based on a triangle—the Japanese way of life. The triangle represents unity in the lowest form (earth) to man (next highest) to the ultimate—Diety—represented by tall trees. #

RECREATION AND THE SISTER CITY PROGRAM

Keith Macdonald *Leif Hjornevik*

Recreation forms a link of brotherhood

Keith A. Macdonald

It seems improbable that we, or any nation or group of nations, will attain peace until each man, in his own mind and heart, treats all men as his brothers.—EDDIE CANTOR.

SPRUCE TREES and Yo-yo's, tape recordings and postage stamps all play a part in furthering the friendship enjoyed by Vallejo, California, and its sister city, Trondheim, Norway. The sister city program now involves 170 U.S. cities and their foreign counterparts.

The sister city idea was started in 1956 by President Eisenhower at the White House when he called together approximately fifty leaders in business, education, and municipal government to ask their participation in the People to People Program. Said President Eisenhower, "Greater understanding among nations on a people to people, as well as government to government basis, is a necessary part of our efforts to remove the misunderstandings that hinder disarmament, the building of a safeguarded peace and the strengthening of freedom."

Mainly through the efforts of the American Municipal Association, the Town Affiliation Program has spread across the country, so that by the spring of 1959, seventy-seven American cities and many foreign countries had joined in this program. By December of 1960, 130 American cities from thirty-three states became active. The latest figures from the American Municipal Association reveal that nearly 170 cities are taking part today and more will follow as soon as arrangements can be made.

A town affiliation comes about when citizens of two communities anywhere in the world decide through representatives to get to know one another by a continuing exchange of ideas, visits, and correspondence. In the process they will surely discover what unites is greater than what separates the human family.

Some cities have taken a sister city which has the same name as theirs: Lodi, California, and Lodi, Italy; Monrovia, California, and Monrovia, Liberia; Bristol, Connecticut, and Bristol, England; Versailles, Kentucky, and Versailles, France; Scarborough, Maine, and Scarborough, England; Calais, Maine, and Calais, France; Montevideo, Minnesota, and Montevideo, Uruguay; Cheltenham, Pennsylvania, and Cheltenham, England.

In July of 1959, the City Council of Vallejo set into motion a committee to seek out a sister city for the purpose of swapping ideas and establishing and maintaining a cultural-sociological exchange as part of a federally sponsored program aimed at developing friendly foreign relations on a personal-municipal basis. Within less than a year considerable correspondence had taken place between the American Municipal Association, Town Affiliation Committee, and nine prospective cities which were under consideration. Following a vote by interested citizens of Vallejo, the city of Trondheim, Norway, was selected. Trondheim accepted, and the wheels were set in motion for the exchange.

THIS PROGRAM offers a wide open field for recreators and recreation. Our departments, whether they be city, county, special districts, townships, regional areas, or states, fit right into the heart of the program, particularly if your city is one of the 170 cities which has an active sister city program.

Your efforts could well start with a letter and picture exchange and could well develop into something far greater and more meaningful. Richard Oakland, director of Town Affiliations, has this to say to those in the recreation field. "A great many cities now exchange results of sporting competitions, such as swimming matches, track and field events, although one must be very careful to make sure that each city is using the same measurements and timing."

The Pittsburgh Pirates helped start a baseball club with the children in Bilbao, Spain, Pittsburgh's sister city. York, Pennsylvania, likewise started a baseball team in Arles, France. Many cities send recreation equipment so that the

MR. MACDONALD *is executive director of the Greater Vallejo Recreation District in California.*

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children in their sister cities can enjoy the same benefits through recreation as their American counterparts.

As part of the Vallejo-Trondheim exchange, I wrote to my counterpart, the recreation director in Trondheim, Norway, to establish communication between our respective cities and governing bodies. I followed this with one hundred 8"-by-10" glossy photos which showed a good cross-section of our recreation program and parks; each was properly labeled with a short description of the activity or scene.

To introduce Trondheim to an American-style contest we sent my counterpart in our sister city some Yo-yo's, instruction sheets, extra strings, award ribbons, and a sweater for the first-place winner. The sweater was a sleeveless white knit with the word "Trondheim" stitched across the front, a Duncan Yo-yo contest shield award placed beneath the name of the city and a red, white, and blue shield with the words, "Vallejo, All-America City" on the right shoulder.

When the Honorable Leif Hjornevik, city manager of Trondheim, visited us, I had an opportunity to talk with him and set into action future exchange of letters, tapes, pictures, and art and craft items. While in Vallejo, he dedicated a "Sister City Tree," a Norway spruce, in one of the parks. It is small, but later it will grow into a large and beautiful shade tree.

In the future we hope that tape recordings of our summer bands and junior symphony concerts can be forwarded, together with art and craft items made on our playground. The Grandma Moses Art Class will contribute one of its best pictures and the Gem and Mineral Society, Stamp Club, and Camera Club will also help in fostering the people-to-people program by instituting an exchange of collector's items.

For further information on the sister city program, write Richard Oakland, Director, Town Affiliation, American Municipal Association, 1612 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. #

Creative Recreation in Jamaica

Grace Walker, creative recreation specialist on the National Recreation Association staff, was loaned to the 4-H Clubs for a series of leadership workshops in Jamaica. This is her report of the experience.

Grace Walker

Not many experiences are more stimulating than making a visit to a foreign country, especially when one has the opportunity to come in close contact with the people of that country through work and play. These were the thoughts of Dr. Earl Jones and myself as we moved among the people of Jamaica, West Indies.

Our special mission was to conduct courses for designated personnel working in a people-to-people program and situation. Plans for the program were in the hands of a special committee representing the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of the Welfare Board, and the Cooperative Extension Service. Each of these ministries has for its objective intensive and long-range creative programs for children, youth, and adults.

High up in the hills within easy reach of the Caribbean, we met our first group of professional 4-H workers and their officials. It was an articulate group with many skills, real competency, and wonderful enthusiasm. However, as is often the case with those of us who work closely with people, greater insight and deeper understanding were needed to heighten our effectiveness. The course, therefore, aimed at meeting these people's needs through human-relation ideas and ideals, the *psychological approach* to how we learn and develop. This course was presented by Dr. Earl Jones, professor of psychology and social sciences at the University of Costa Rica. I presented a creative recreation course dealing with activity, the *doing approach* in a learning, developing program.

These approaches really represent the two sides of the same coin: one, the documented theory; the other, the mechanics, skills, methods through illustrated and demonstrated activities. Exploring the *what, why, how* in both fields, the courses attempted to point out the objectives *(ends)* and the activities *(means)* whereby one shapes and develops one's program.

Our visit was not all work. Often a people reveal more of themselves through their play and art forms than in any other form of expression. The morning on which native Jamaican music was sung and taped was *our* learning period. We saw the vigor, enthusiasm, freedom with which they sang of their experiences. Calypso rhythm, syncopated rhythm like and unlike ours, strange melodic intervals suggestive of the East in major and minor modes, gave a native character to the music.

It was exciting to see how the people have built for themselves a community theater which has caught in architectural forms the characteristics of Jamaica. Pounds and pennies, skilled and unskilled labor, even the small flowering plant which initiated the landscaping project were gifts, every gift demonstrating the people's interest. The community theater bill presented while we were there was, I understand, typical—a folk play and the classic *Antigone*.

The famous native Arts and Crafts Market is another place where one sees the flowering of much of this artistic power. If attracted to rare and beautiful wood and wood carving, one would be wise to purchase a return ticket before visiting this market or perhaps one just would not have the money to *get* home.

One came away with the feeling that the present development of all such creative programs, both special and general, was but a small potential of what can and will be accomplished by such a gifted and creative people. #

A Yardstick of Growth

Per capita expenditures reflect development of recreation field

Muriel E. McGann

THE TREMENDOUS GROWTH of public recreation in the United States since its inception late in the nineteenth century is a phenomenon familiar to all recreation leaders. Beginning as a field of activity concerned primarily with playgrounds and play leadership for children, the movement has expanded in the past half century to encompass leisure-time programs for all ages and such special groups as the ill and handicapped, the armed forces, and workers in all types of business and industry.

Through the years, the National Recreation Association's *Recreation Yearbook* has been one of the most accurate instruments available for measuring this growth. No other publication affords the continuity or the wealth of statistical information provided by the *Yearbook*. The figures it contains, and the studies based on these figures, give a clear picture of the progress from the first community playgrounds to the modern municipal recreation and park service.

In 1911, when the concept of a tax-supported leisure-time program for all the people had occurred to only a few farsighted leaders, the *Yearbook* merely gathered data relating to the number of playgrounds operated, playground leaders employed, and expenditures in connection with playgrounds. Not until 1928 were community swimming pools, beaches, golf courses, and other such facilities provided in sufficient numbers to warrant their inclusion in the *Recreation Yearbook*. Finally, in 1951, the increasing use of parks for active recreation and the trend toward integrating recreation and park administration resulted in the publication of the first *Recreation and Park Yearbook*, which included all park acreage, employees, and expenditures. This expansion in scope naturally caused an enormous increase in total expenditures over the amounts reported in previous years.

THE RECENT PUBLICATION of the *1961 Recreation and Park Yearbook** makes ten-year comparisons possible and affords an opportunity for measurements of growth over that period. The yardstick used in the study discussed here is per capita expenditure for current operations (including capital items) and for leadership salaries and wages alone. The percentage of increase in the past ten years in the amount of money so spent is unmistakable proof of the growing public demand for rec-

TABLE I TOTAL CURRENT OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Population Group	No. of Cities	Per Capita Expenditures			
		Highest	Lowest	Average	Median
Under 5,000	58	$72.86	$ .62	$8.10	$4.30
5,000— 9,999	145	14.18	.63	3.57	2.87
10,000— 24,999	362	21.54	.45	3.24	2.65
25,000— 49,999	262	16.16	.45	3.22	2.77
50,000— 99,999	147	20.51	.33	3.78	3.01
100,000—249,999	68	14.58	.39	4.11	3.39
250,000 & Over	46	10.13	1.04	4.64	4.46
Total	1,088	$72.86	$ .33	$3.72	$2.88

TABLE II NUMBER OF CITIES IN SELECTED PER CAPITA EXPENDITURE BRACKETS

Population Group	Under $1.00	$1.00 to $1.49	$1.50 to $1.99	$2.00 to $2.99	$3.00 to $3.99	$4.00 to $4.99	$5.00 to $5.99	$6.00 to $6.99	$7.00 to $7.99	$8.00 to $8.99	$9.00 to $9.99	$10.00 & Over
Under 5,000	1	2	3	13	8	8	3	4	2	5	—	9
5,000— 9,999	6	15	15	40	26	11	11	9	2	6	—	4
10,000— 24,999	21	56	48	87	55	40	22	12	7	4	3	7
25,000— 49,999	18	35	36	56	52	26	13	10	7	3	3	3
50,000— 99,999	15	13	18	26	25	13	13	8	5	4	2	5
100,000—249,999	6	2	4	18	9	7	7	5	4	4	1	1
250,000 & Over	—	1	3	10	6	9	8	—	4	3	1	1
Total	67	124	127	250	181	114	77	48	31	29	10	30

TABLE III LEADERSHIP EXPENDITURES

Population Group	No. of Cities	Per Capita Expenditures			
		Highest	Lowest	Average	Median
Under 5,000	48	$19.87	$ .41	$3.30	$2.34
5,000— 9,999	121	7.97	.49	1.77	1.45
10,000— 24,999	306	5.43	.22	1.36	1.15
25,000— 49,999	228	4.11	.13	1.17	1.03
50,000— 99,999	135	4.43	.12	1.08	.94
100,000—249,999	62	5.40	.29	1.04	.89
250,000 & Over	43	4.42	.26	1.16	1.01
Total	943	$19.87	$ .12	$1.40	$1.15

*Available from the National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11. $5.50.

MRS. MCGANN *is assistant director of research for the National Recreation Association.*

reation and park service. Especially noteworthy is the fact that in municipalities of one hundred thousand and over, average per capita spending for leadership salaries and wages has more than doubled. The largest cities also recorded the greatest average increase in per capita expenditures for all current recreation and park operation.

The 1961 Per Capita Expenditures study, like its predecessors, is based on reports received from cities employing full-time, year-round recreation leadership, and covers 1,088 municipalities; counties are not included. A few cities which employed full-time leadership had to be omitted because the reporting agency did not give either expenditures data or a population estimate, and no official census figures could be obtained.

Table I shows, for cities in various population groups, the highest and lowest per capita expenditures for all recreation and park services, as well as the average and median for each group and for the 1,088 cities as a whole. Although there has been substantial growth in the amounts spent for recreation and parks in the past ten years, only in the population group under five thousand does the average exceed the amount which has generally been considered necessary to provide adequate service.

The lowest per capita expenditures reported obviously are utterly insufficient; the fact that these figures were submitted by cities employing full-time, year-round leadership is a clear indication of the need for further education and "missionary" work by national and state agencies concerned with all phases of recreation. On the other hand, the highest per capita figures provide gratifying evidence that cities of any size can and do allocate sufficient funds to assure excellent recreation and park service.

In Table II the cities in each population group are arranged in ascending per capita expenditure brackets. As in 1950 and 1955, the $2.00-$2.99 bracket contains the largest number of cities: 30% in 1950, 25% in 1955 and 23% in 1960. However, in the last ten years the majority of cities have shifted from below this bracket to the ranges above. In 1950, 42% of the reporting cities spent less than $2.00 per capita for recreation and parks; 28% spent $3.00 or more. In 1960, only 29% spent less than $2.00, while 48% spent $3.00 or more.

It also should be mentioned that in 1950 only thirty cities, or seven percent of the total reporting, spent at least $5.00, and that no breakdown above this bracket was considered worth while. In 1960, 225 cities—21% of the total—spent at least $5.00, and one hundred of these, $7.00 or more.

Table III shows the highest, lowest, average, and median sums per capita spent for recreation leadership in only 943 cities. *(A number of the cities represented in the Total Expenditures tables could not be included here because they did not report leadership expenditures.)* As in Table I, the highest amount reported is rather startling and not likely to be duplicated by many cities in the foreseeable future; the lowest figures in all population groups provide unmistakable evidence that numerous municipalities still are unaware of the importance of a competent, adequately recompensed staff. Most encouraging, however, is the increase in the over-all average since 1950. In that year, 373 cities spent an average of $.68 per capita for recreation leadership; in 1960, the average for all reporting cities was $1.40.

In Table IV the per capita expenditures for leadership only of cities in each population group are arranged in ascending brackets. The largest number of cities, 29% of the total, fall in the $1.00-$1.49 bracket, and nearly 17% spent $2.00 per capita. It is interesting to recall that in 1950, the largest number of reporting cities—113, or more than thirty percent—spent between $.25 and $.49 for recreation leadership. Less than three percent spent as much as $2.00.

Table V compares average per capita expenditures for total recreation and park service and for recreation leadership as shown in the 1950, 1955, and 1960 studies, and shows the percent of change between 1950 and 1960. In the Total Expenditures section, the increased spending in cities over fifty thousand population is particularly impressive; in the Leadership section, the marked growth in expenditures in cities of all sizes bears witness to the improved status of recreation leadership as a profession. #

TABLE IV NUMBER OF CITIES IN SELECTED PER CAPITA LEADERSHIP EXPENDITURE BRACKETS

Population Group	Under $.50	$.50 to $.74	$.75 to $.99	$1.00 to $1.49	$1.50 to $1.99	$2.00 to $2.49	$2.50 to $2.99	$3.00 to $3.99	$4.00 & Over
Under 5,000	1	2	2	5	8	9	4	7	10
5,000— 9,999	1	7	20	34	23	14	11	7	4
10,000— 24,999	18	33	61	101	45	21	12	12	3
25,000— 49,999	27	40	35	72	29	11	9	4	1
50,000— 99,999	23	23	26	38	13	9	1	—	2
100,000—249,999	8	13	16	13	9	2	—	—	1
250,000 & Over	6	7	7	14	4	3	1	—	1
Total	84	125	167	277	131	69	38	30	22

TABLE V PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES, 1950, 1955, 1960

	Average Total Current Expenditure				Average Leadership Expenditure			
Population Group	1950	1955	1960	% of Change 1950-1960	1950	1955	1960	% of Change 1950-1960
Under 5,000	$6.30	$5.18	$8.10	+29	$1.90	$2.65	$3.30	+74
5,000— 9,999	3.37	2.79	3.57	+ 6	1.09	1.10	1.77	+62
10,000— 24,999	2.78	2.24	3.24	+17	.74	.97	1.36	+84
25,000— 49,999	2.19	2.07	3.22	+47	.63	.83	1.17	+86
50,000— 99,999	2.34	2.69	3.78	+62	.55	.80	1.08	+96
100,000—249,999	2.40	2.88	4.11	+71	.48	.71	1.04	+117
250,000 & Over	2.64	3.26	4.64	+76	.51	.73	1.16	+127
Average	2.70	2.58	3.72	+38	.68	1.00	1.40	+106

TRAVEL with the NORTH WIND

How to plan your winter camping trip

Roderick MacRae

WINTER CAMPING can become a new and exciting project for many different groups or individuals. Somehow, camping in a snow bank makes a demand that reaches the soul. The human spirit is gratified by living beneath the scourge of the winter winds while remaining comfortable and secure. There are, of course, many difficulties not encountered in the summer. Actually, winter camping may be less of a burden, as the number of camp chores is reduced, and there is more time to relax around the fire.

What does one do in winter? True, winter life lacks some of the ease and convenience of summer living. The two popular activities of swimming and boating are gone. However, winter brings us the peace of time to do many things. Sigurd Olson, the great Minnesota naturalist, describes this feeling in his legendary book *The Singing Wilderness*. He says: "Now there will be time for the multitude of things that were denied me during the feverish moving about of summer and fall, leisure after the long and constant business. That is the real meaning of the first snowfall: not a cessation of effort, but a drawing of the curtain on so many of the warm weather activities that consume so much time." The simple tasks, firebuilding, eating, dressing comfortably, take on a greater meaning. We can now afford to spend hours vainly poring over our clothing and get properly dressed for the relaxed and enjoyable occasion.

There are a variety of new tastes, sensations, life forms to explore. Animal life is particularly evident in winter. They cannot quickly hide themselves in a glimmering white world. They, too, are hungry and grateful for any hand out. Literally days can be spent setting out morsels and watching the Darwinian battle amongst the wildlife to see who gets to carry off the food to his den. You can watch for hours through binoculars an endless parade of animals far across the frozen lake, and not in the slightest aware of your presence. Spend an afternoon tracking animals and see where they have been and what they have been up to. Particularly fascinating are the minuscule tracks of mice and birds in their helter-skelter treks across the plains of white. Don't neglect the simple pleasures of playing in the snow. Build a snowman, have a snowball fight, burrow in a snowbank, learn snowshoeing, go skiing, and a thousand more.

Above all, be aware of the sensitive world about you. There is a stillness of the primitive snow world heard at no other time. The air is clean and crisp and sounds are placed in their proper perspective. There is no cacophony here, only sounds gaunt and alone. The stillness is an impelling force to be listened to with respect and appreciation. Watch a thousand weightless snowflakes gently place a blanket over the proud balsam. Gaze upon the vast prairie of a snowbound lake. Taste of clean air; drink of cold water; feel the gentle crunch of snowshoes upon a crusty bank. All of these, and a thousand more and unique adventures, are yours for a trip beyond your warm hearth come the next snowfall.

IF YOU ARE LUCKY ENOUGH to own a summer cabin, you are set to go. All you need to winterize a cabin is a pot-bellied stove or a cook-range. If no cabin is available, check with the state parks; they often have public cabins that are suitable for winter use. If using a cabin, remember Ben Franklin's advice and place your stove in the middle of the room; a lot of heat can escape up the chimney. Gas and oil burners supply an even amount of heat but not nearly as much heat as a wood fire. The

MR. MACRAE *is a group worker at the Waite Neighborhood House in Minneapolis.*

big advantage for gas is that you may leave the cabin all day and have heat when you return. This procedure is not recommended for woodfires as you may find your cozy home in ashes when you return!

Do not overlook the possibilities of a tent. If you do, remember the air mattress this time. It is no added frill but a vital necessity. There must be a warm airspace between you and the ground. Also, do not shovel away the snow from the bottom; it is an added layer of insulation. A handy item you may have around if you look in the attic is the old footwarmer that grandpa used to carry to church in the sleigh. Fill it with charcoal, wrap it in flannel, and place under foot of the sleeping bag just before you climb in. It is also simple to use heated rocks for this (be sure they are not the kind that will explode with heat).

My own dugout shelter is within an hour of a large city and, yet, within a fine hardwood forest. It was inexpensive to build. The dugout was cut from the side of a hill, has three walls, a floor of dirt, and a roof. The giant hearth supplies the heat. While it is only a little more than ten by fifteen feet and has a minimum of furniture, eight boys and two adults can have the time of their lives there.

When planning a winter camping trip, certain basic precautions should be observed:

- Never should a person with a temperature, a cold, any infection (or recently recovered from these) be on the trail in winter unless there are excellent warm cabins to be used.
- Never start a trip unless you have more than enough clothing. Remember, you can remove that extra sweater!
- Never stay out long (more than an hour or two) in extreme weather, unless you are an experienced winter adventurer and know your endurance level. This means temperatures less than zero and strong winds. Beware of signs of frostbite.
- Know your nearest lines of communication for help. Most natives move to town for the winter. Be certain that your car will start.
- Have a good firebuilder in the group or have a dependable source of heat, such as a handwarmer.
- There must be a great deal more planning and foresight for you cannot comfortably forget things as you do in the summer!

Spend an afternoon tracking animals.

NOTHING is so precious in the pressure cooker of Twentieth Century urban life as a place to forsake the humdrum of daily bread-winning for the change of pace of wholesome play or relaxation in a natural setting.—*Development Committee for Greater Columbus, Ohio.*

NOW LET'S CHECK OVER the clothing list. As with any trip, the equipment must be geared to the needs of that particular group. I am usually most concerned about extra socks and sweaters. Generally, I prefer a light moccasin over several layers of socks for my feet. I have these moccasins heavily waterproofed to prevent the snow that collects on top from melting through. It is also easy to fit overshoes or rubbers over these. Another excellent product is the giant white "mukluk" issued to snow troops. These are of legging length and are made of canvas except for the leather sole. They may be fitted with felt innersoles. They fit over *any* shoe and are unbearably hot. Boots for winter present some problem in that they are heavy and, if not a perfect fit, may be chilly. Many a case of frostbite has occurred from too tight boots. The new "thermotype" boots issued by the surplus stores are warm but heavy to walk in. They are excellent for icefishing or one-spot activities. Also take along an extra pair of light boots or moccasins for in-camp wear.

Underclothing is always a major item. The "fishnet" type (extra wide weave) has proven excellent to those who have used it. Its principle is to provide a dry, stable airmass next to the body. It also allows perspiration to evaporate without soaking into the clothing. Some of the extra-heavy quilted types are warm but cause too much perspiration that clings to the body. In the line of jackets, I strongly recommend one that has a hood or big collar. The furlined hoods are best. Also handy would be a six-foot muffler so popular on college campuses. This muffler can be wrapped endlessly about the face, neck, and ears. Mittens can cause problems too. I prefer the double kind with a woolen liner. Thus, you have two pairs, one for warm weather, and one for cold. I have never had any trouble with gloves although most campers prefer mittens. Brightly colored clothes add zest and come in handy if you become lost.

Following is a suggested clothing list. This list has served me quite comfortably in the bitter forty degrees below of the Minnesota-Canadian border.

1 suit long underwear (fishnet)
1 pair skipants (any tightknit weave will do, also flannel)
1 sweat suit (both pants and shirt) needed for sleeping
1 wool shirt (or any warm shirt to wear next to body)
1 heavy sweater (should button up the front to be opened to expel body heat occasionally)
1 outer parka, or jacket, with hood
1 hat, long scarf, ear protectors
5 pairs heavy socks (allow plenty for changes)
1 pair moccasins; boots, rubbers for outside wear
1 pair gloves or mittens
1 cotton neck sash (a bright red sash will do wonders to keep the wind off the Adam's apple)
1 double sleeping bag, down-filled (do not depend upon the so-called "winter" bags; have a double layer of any bags).

Always time for a tune! Robert Bell and his accordion provide music at Provincial Geriatric and Rehabilitation Centre, Regina.

Accentuate the Positive

Saskatchewan's nursing home program for senior citizens includes recreation activities and projects to make the later years more meaningful

Merry Gerries Choir harmonizes under direction of Carolyn Kobrynski.

May Neal

RECREATION plays a very positive part in the program devised for homes for senior citizens by the Province of Saskatchewan in western Canada. The province has found that recreation, in its full and rewarding concept, is something far more than a means to while away the hours. It is a means of self-expression, of developing and strengthening friendships, of stimulating new interests, and of building status. While it is important that older people feel loved and wanted, Saskatchewan's experience shows that by no means do they want everything done for them. They like to be in on the plans, and to pay their own way within the limits of their means.

There are over sixty housing and nursing home projects, collectively accommodating about four thousand persons, located in some forty cities and towns throughout the province. The four geriatric centers, strategically located throughout the province accommodate 658 persons. A fifth, in the planning stage, will accommodate a further 120 persons. There are approximately 85,000 persons in Saskatchewan who are sixty-five years of age and over, in a total population of 913,000.

Some half a dozen homes under religious sponsorship have been in operation in the province for several decades, but the impetus in the program and its broadening to include low-rental housing came by means of the Saskatchewan Housing Act of 1953. Except for the physical structure of one of the geriatric centers which have been a provincially operated institution for the aged and infirm since 1923, the nucleus of the present geriatric program went into operation in 1947. Three of the geriatric centers are under the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan and, as such, are geriatric hospitals. However, they differ from general hospitals in that they provide care, on a long-term basis, for elderly patients in whom recovery and discharge is not anticipated in a week or a month. Because of the long stay in geriatric centers every effort is made to create in them a homelike atmosphere.

A SCARCITY of local "know-how" in the operation of homes for the aged was one of the needs that prompted the organization of the Saskatchewan Association of Housing and Nursing Homes in 1958. This brought sponsors and operators of projects together for lectures and demonstrations, group discussions, and a better understanding of what group living for senior citizens involves.

Today, a look at the province's established programs for the care of the aged shows financial assistance, health service, and extensive development in the areas of low-rental housing and nursing homes which are sponsored by municipal, religious, and fraternal groups, and

MISS NEAL *is staff writer for the Saskatchewan, Canada, Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.*

A bedridden guest in Saskatoon Provincial Geriatric Centre knits Siwash sweaters, often finishes one a week.

operated on a nonprofit basis. Approved projects are given financial support and technical assistance by government. There are also the geriatric centers owned by the provincial government and operated by its Department of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.

Collectively, housing accommodation ranges from self-contained units for couples who can keep house and look after themselves, through hostels and lodges for single persons where meals are served and a "watchful eye" type of care is given, to nursing homes which provide the service the name implies, and the geriatric centers. At the present stage in the development of the Saskatchewan Housing and Nursing Home program, recreation is an aspect of group living that rests almost entirely with the matron. More assistance in this area may soon be made available, but for the present each project is more or less on its own.

AN EVENING SESSION of the 1960 Saskatchewan Association of Housing and Nursing Homes conference was devoted to recreation. Keyed off by reports from matrons and managers of projects more actively engaged in recreation, it opened up into a lively "buzz session" of ideas on the subject.

Guests who are very capable have been put to good use in many homes, where they have organized a guest council along lines similar to those of a student council in a college. Such a council functions in the Wolseley Geriatric Centre, for instance. A highlight of its 1960 activity was an open house preceded by weeks of organization and preparation. This proved to be a big and rewarding affair.

The value of organizing toward some particular function was brought out by the matron of St. Paul's Lutheran Home at Melville when a visitor commented to her in October, "You already seem to have Christmas plans bursting out all over." The matron's philosophical reply was, "And why not? Our guests are not nearly as apt to become ill when there is something interesting in the wind."

This same matron has evolved the interesting theory that, "You don't ask older people if they want to do something, you expose them to it." For instance, someone gave St. Paul's Home an old dismantled loom. It wasn't long before guests began looking it over. Putting it together was obviously a challenge. The matron says that now she finds oldsters up at five in the morning to get first chance at the loom.

AMONG ONE GROUP of older people who were asked if they'd like to square dance the general attitude was a blank refusal, "What, me square dance?" But in a similar group, when square dancers came to entertain, the oldsters themselves approached the dancers and asked if they would come and teach them. In the Swift Current Prairie Pioneer Lodge they hold a weekly square dance and dance to their own orchestra. It consists of three violins, piano, mouth organ and accordian, and the players are all between seventy-five and eighty-seven years of age. The matron comments, "It's amazing the number of canes that are hanging in a storeroom since the guests became interested in square dancing."

In the Swift Current Pioneer Lodge, the guests enter a float in the city's annual Dominion Day parade. They design and construct it themselves. Their first effort rewarded them with second prize: the following year they won the first.

They also have a choir. The ages of the singers range from seventy-four to eighty-eight—and the choir leader and pianist are also guests in the lodge. They have appeared on TV and been invited, as a choir, to sing in city churches. Guests put on a variety show for the public twice a year, and the winners appear on TV. Group singing, informally or under a director in a choir or choral group, is generally enjoyed. In the Regina Geriatric Centre, the appropriately named "Merry Gerries" are a choral group of elderly ladies, mostly in wheelchairs. The group is under the direction of a former professional musician, Carolyn Hoglund Kobrynski.

IN THE MAJORITY of localities auxiliary organizations bring organized entertainment and refreshments into the home one evening a week. Most auxiliaries are made up of representatives of organized community groups. Variety concert nights are considered tops in many of the homes, while others prefer bingo and similar game nights. Films are popular, particularly travelogues.

In some of the homes, the Regina Geriatric Centre for one, the guests have entertained the auxiliary at an afternoon tea as a reciprocal gesture. Weeks of planning and preparation preceded the occasion. They wrote to daughters and former friends for recipes, had the use of the kitchen, afternoons, for some days before the function. The lace-tea-cloth, silver-tea-service occasion was fully enjoyed.

Auxiliaries are a liaison between the home for the aged and the community and vice versa. They make the people in the house feel they are part of the community, and they make the people in the community realize the term "old folks' home," as it was once understood.

Continued on Page 104

An air base youth program shows topnotch relationship with volunteers, top participation

YOUTH in COMMAND

Mildred Pender Deaton

At Christmas time, instead of exchanging gifts, Dyess youth bring gifts of used clothing for needy of Abilene.

That's where the money went . . . for new sidewalks and patio for the youth center. The youth raised $1845 for projec

Youngsters put on adaptation of Grimm's "The Crying Princess and the Golden Goose." They make the play the thing.

Election time. Each of the base's four teen clubs elec its own officers, and governs itself with its own bylaw

DYESS AIR FORCE BASE is known as a "choice assignment." A major reason is the rapport it enjoys with the citizens of Abilene, who, in true Texas style, have cooperated to establish a community-base relationship that is high, wide, and handsome indeed. Good community-base relationship? You would think Abilene-Dyess invented the term! This has been particularly fortuitous for the youngsters on the base. Dyess youth are invited to join downtown dance clubs and the base teen clubs schedule "Towne Nites" to which they invite their Abilene friends.

The base youth programs use the resources of both the military community and the civilian community of Abilene. The drama director of Abilene High School directed the base children's theater production year before last; this past summer the director was a captain who is a former president of Dyess Playhouse, the base's little theater group. The Abilene Community Theatre has provided adult advisors for the base teen committees. A prominent Abilene doctor came out to the base to make an excellent speech to the older teenagers on the problems of early marriage. Abilene city schools cooperate in programing to avoid conflicts, and one school principal serves on the base's adult Advisory Council.

Dyess makes no attempt to compete with the very excellent city recreation summer program; but encourages military youth to take part. The local telephone company was most gracious in sending a speaker and a film on telephone manners for the base "School for Baby Sitters." Dyess could not operate the tremendously successful food stands on Armed Forces Day and Kids Day without the "above-and-beyond" cooperation of an outstanding Abilene bakery and the bottled drink companies, or for that matter, the wonderful help of the base commissary staff, the civil engineering personnel, ad infinitum!

That same bakery gives the base's boys and girls the opportunity to sell world-renowned fruitcakes at a profit for their club. An Abilene service organization allows the base's Scouts to sell its Christmas tree coupons with a percentage profit for the troops. The local United Fund took in the base Youth Activities as an agency last year, and it now receives a nominal sum from that source. This year, feeling other agencies had a more valid need, the base authorities requested the United Fund to reduce this budget as they believe Dyess youth can and will earn a good portion of their needs.

THE BASE WIVES' CLUBS are generous in their support, one club donating $35 a month to support the youth program, another donating various amounts as it is able. The Officers Wives Club has also bought the youngsters two hotdog machines and a Snocone machine with which they earn their own funds. Recently completed at the base Youth Center were new sidewalks and a patio costing $1845. This money was raised by the youth, all activities cooperating in the past two years on Armed Forces Day and Kids Day.

The Dyess Youth Activities Fund, used for the benefit of all youth activities, also receives a percentage from the sale of automobile decals on the base. In over three years, it has not been necessary to request a single penny from the base Welfare Fund, although grants from the Strategic Air Command helped build the youth center, now two years old.

The youth director of Dyess acts under the guidance and supervision of the base recreation director and is responsible to the base commander through the deputy commander for services. Operational ledgers are kept by the youth director on each activity which generates and expends funds, except those which are nationally affiliated. The youth director also has the assistance of a volunteer who acts as the "teen club coordinator," aiding, assisting, and supporting the youth director with all phases of teen club work. She serves as a voting member of the Youth Activities Advisory Council and on the board of the Officers Wives Club. Her principal function is liaison with the parents. Her term of office in normally one year and she is appointed by the base commander.

In addition to four teen clubs, the youth program at Dyess consists of two Boy Scout troops, one club pack, one Explorer post, Little League, Brownies, Girl Scouts, TOPS (Teens Organization for Public Service), a youth committee, teen newspaper, Youth Activities Advisory Council, and many special summer activities: learn-to-swim sessions, fencing, chess and bridge lessons, dance classes, a Children's Theatre production and the Youth Center, which has open house for dependents in the seventh grade or above each afternoon from 1 to 5:30. The Youth Center is closed Sundays and Mondays, and one iron-clad rule is: if you're are too sick to go to school, you're too sick to come to the Youth Center.

ALL GROUPS use the Youth Center for general meetings, committee meetings, parent meetings, etcetera. Brownies, Girl Scout, and Cub den meetings crowd the afternoon calendar. The Youth Center is never—repeat never—open at night as a "hangout." Nights are taken up with scheduled and supervised meetings for Boy Scouts, Explorers, TOPS, youth committee, etcetera. Sub-Teens and Twix-Teens alternate Friday nights; Junior-Teens and Senior-Teens alternate Saturday nights. Any free nights, such as a fifth Friday or Saturday, are available for private parties on a first-come, first-served basis—as long as the activity is for youth and the policies on chaperones and rules are followed.

Each of the base's four teen clubs (average membership in each is 75-90) elects its own officers every six months, governs itself with its own bylaws, and is self-supporting through dues and money-raising projects. Each club also elects five adults advisors who serve one year. They are elected twice a year to

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MRS. DEATON *is youth director for Dyess Air Force Base, Texas. Her program has been rated one of the best in the service for her skillful use of base-community resources.*

establish overlapping terms and continuity on the committee. Regularly scheduled advisors' meetings are held for each club once a month.

The chairman and co-chairman of advisors work with the executive committee of the club and the board of governors or court of honor of the club. Two other advisors work with the teen program committee, planning programs three months in advance; scheduling parents as sponsors (one adult—one father is worth two mothers—for each ten boys and girls participating); and aid in seeing that details of decorating, refreshments, games, prizes, etcetera are carried out. The fifth advisor acts as paper-drive chairman in the older clubs and as adult treasurer in the younger ones.

All advisors are familiar with the work of the others through the monthly meetings (new advisors are more or less "in training"); and each takes a turn being "advisor-in-charge" at club functions. To obtain advisors, the youth director calls from a list of names suggested by other advisors, the youth or on application blanks, and asks if th mother is willing to serve *if elected.* . list of those willing is then placed o the mimeographed ballot, usually giv ing the youth a choice of three out c five.

FOR A YOUTH to join a teen club (fift and sixth grade, Suh-Teens; sev enth grade, Twix-Teens; eighth an ninth grade, Junior-Teens; tenth t twelfth grades, Senior-Teens), it i necessary for one parent to sign an ap plication blank for membership. In s signing, the parent indicates in whic capacity he or she would like most to b of assistance: advisory, entertainment chaperone. Parents take turns acting as sponsors (chaperones), and it is *stressed* that the base youth program cannot operate without parents' help. The dads also help on paper drives. three driving trucks and three riding in back as chaperones. A paper drive usually lasts from 9-12 once a month on the first Saturday (Junior- and Senior-Teens alternate), with the teen club netting $16 to $30.

In a youth program such as this, the use of volunteers is a *must.* A youth program is only as good as the number and quality of the adults involved.

How do you get high-caliber volunteers? At Dyess, the youth program personnel solicits aid from the other recreation facilities on base and the other base organizations; makes speeches at family services orientation for the wives and organization coffees; secures cooperation of the spotters committees in presenting the youth story and youth activities preference cards to newcomers. Dyess is teeming with talented hobbyists who are willing to help others. Just advertise for a special someone and there he is!

Find volunteers? First visualize what the kids want, what you think they need and would enjoy. Then go find someone to help you make it exciting, wonderful fun! We cannot go to too much "intelligent trouble" for our youth—particularly our military youth. "Intelligent trouble" means helping youth, not doing *for* them. Volunteers usually find base youth work the most stimulating, worthwhile work they have ever attempted. Dyess offers limitless opportunity for "intelligent trouble"! #

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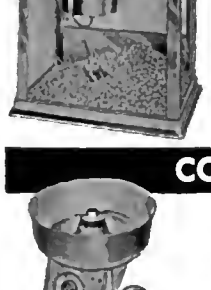

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Drama is Recreation

The Performing Arts As Recreation

I. Music is Recreation II. Drama is Recreation

A series issued as supplements to RECREATION *Magazine but available separately in reprint form. Others in this series will follow!*

A Report on Drama in Public Recreation
Prepared by the Program Department
of the National Recreation Association
Virginia Musselman
Siebolt H. Frieswyk

On the curtain of Ford's Opera House, Baltimore, Maryland

"God conceived the world, that was poetry;
He formed it, that was sculpture;
He colored it, that was painting;
He peopled it with living beings;
that was the grand, divine, eternal drama."

—CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN (1816-1876)

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DRAMA IS RECREATION

Drama transports us to the world of high adventure where anything is possible

THE HOPEFUL, visionary, and experimental projects in community drama initiated at the turn of the century have grown into dynamic, vital, purposeful artistic channels merging into a major force in American life. There are now approximately three thousand amateur community theater groups in existence, many of which are associated with public recreation departments. Some 120,000 nonprofessional stage productions are put on annually.

A beautiful outdoor theater with stage lighting equipment, dressing rooms and storage rooms has recently been constructed in Byrd Park in Richmond, Virginia. Within the past two years an exceptionally fine arena theater has been built in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The handsome cultural center in Charlotte, North Carolina, and the children's theater in Oakland, California, offer two more examples of what is being done by local governments in providing more adequate facilities for the performing arts. The gymnasium with a small stage which has been used so often for all kinds of theatrical presentations is gradually giving way to facilities which are designed specifically for drama purposes.

Responses to the recent questionnaire sent out by the National Recreation Association to its Affiliates and Associates show that most of the recreation agencies in the country include some form of drama activity in their programs. Much attention is being paid to creative drama for children, formal children's

Youngsters working on costume workshop class projects for the Palo Alto Division of Children's Theatre prepare for a production. The workshop is under the direction of the costume director of the theater, which puts on ten to twelve major productions each year.

Volunteer stagecraft workers in the Palo Alto Community Theatre prepare an originally designed curtain.

dramatics, drama for teenagers and to providing more adequate facilities for all types of drama activity, both indoor and outdoor.

Adult performances of plays for children are also becoming more numerous. The Association of the Junior Leagues of America alone sponsored 1903 performances which reached almost a million children in 1958. The drama activities reported in the questionnaire also are valuable assets to programs for special groups, such as senior citizens, the ill and handicapped, delinquents, and armed-service personnel and their families.

All this dramatic activity owes a debt of honor to the pioneers of community drama who worked at Chicago's Hull House, New York City's Henry Street Settlement, and the drama centers in Evanston, Illinois; Madison, Wisconsin; and Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Joseph Lee's concepts of the "dramatic age," in his classic *Play In Education* (1915), are now reaching their greatest fullfillment.

Geraldine Siks, in *Creative Dramatics* (1958), regards creative drama as a means of fostering spiritual and emotional growth, and of contributing toward a philosophy of living and creative imagination. Frances Durland, in *Creative Dramatics for Children* (1956), observes that creative dramatics is a "unique opportunity for creative living." Winifred Ward, in *Playmaking with Children* (1947), recognizes the educational and recreational values of drama and has set patterns of excellence in her work at Northwestern University which have

been enthusiastically adopted by other leaders in education and recreation.

Variety is the allspice of drama, according to the questionnaire returns. The variety of forms which drama takes in recreation programs is spotlighted in the following list which includes all the forms reported in the questionnaire.

Arena Productions
Audience Participation Dramas
Bible Readings
Blackouts
Camp Dramatics
Ceremonials
Charades and other Dramatic Games
Children's Theater Productions
Children's Theater Workshops
Choral Speech
Christmas Readings
Clown Clubs
Community Theaters
Community Theater Workshops
Competition in Playwriting and Performing
Creative Dramatics
Children's Theater Productions by Adult Amateur and Professional Players
Dramatic Leadership Training and Workshops
Dramatic Readings
Dramatizing Stories and Ballads
Festivals
Improvisations
Impersonations
Informal Dramatics
Listening
Mobile Theaters and Show-Wagons
Monodrama and Monologues
Pantomime
Pageants
Peep Box
Playground Dramatics
Puppets and Marionettes
Radio and Television Broadcasts
Recitals
Revues
Shadow Plays
Skits
Sociodrama
Story Plays for Children
Storytelling
Study Courses
Tableaux
Talent or Variety Shows
Teen Shows

Watching the Wizard of Oz *at the Memphis, Tennessee, Children's Theatre.*

Basic Concepts

CONSIDERABLY more important than the element of variety, however, are the basic concepts underlying the more developed community drama recreation programs. These concepts may be identified as follows:

- Comprehensive planning
- Excellence
- Creativity

Comprehensive program planning consists of more than merely the provision for variety in types of drama activities. It provides a continuity of progressive development of such activities from childhood to adulthood. It starts with the finger plays, action songs, imitative rhythms, storytelling, and the "play-like" activities of the preschool and early elementary-age youngster. Informal dramatics, dramatic games, pantomime, improvisations, all encourage individual participation and individual creativity. This is a short step for youngsters eager and ready to enlarge their skills, knowledge, and appreciation of the theater in all its phases, including acting, directing, voice training, set and scene design and construction, lighting, costumes, and the like. Formal drama, with all its techniques and variations, continues through high school and adulthood. There is a place in the theater arts for every type and degree of skill and interest.

While this kind of participation goes on, children also have the opportunity to attend children's theater performances by adults and to gain firsthand experience with puppets and marionettes. A comprehensive program also relates drama to other arts as well.

Excellence in drama consists of the right blending of originality of concept —creative, imaginative, and effective expression of ideas, thoughts, and feelings about life and human experience. The various media of the stage are employed skillfully and purposefully to gain a sense of beauty and strength arising from the expression of valid emotions, thoughts and ideas about human experience. The qualities which make drama itself excellent apply to all phases of an excellent drama program: to the building, the rehearsal, the planning, organization, the leader, teacher, director, the spirit of the program.

Excellence is not possible in a routine, average program. The measure of excellence does not direct itself toward

Torrance, California, offers a year-round children's puppet class.

the perfection of performance, but rather to the qualities of growth made possible through drama experience. Excellence in drama begins with children.

The drama programs conducted in secondary schools, both public and private, emphasize quality. The newly formed Division of Drama in Secondary Schools of AETA is seeking constantly to upgrade the selection of plays, their direction and performance. This will be reflected more and more in the drama programs for teenagers.

Creativity through drama activity should be a process of new discovery and fresh insight and appreciation and serve not only as a means of personal growth but as a prime motivating force in the whole drama program. Creativity may be applied to set and stage designing, architecture, playwriting, directing, lighting, costuming, as well as to rehearsal and performance.

Creative thought and action can be applied to planning by the staff and by committees, as well as to studies which bring together the necessary information and material from which plans can be made. In this respect, creativity is not a one-man job or, in any sense, impractical. The exposition and discussion of the whole field of drama as recreation and the possibilities which present themselves with reference to studies are part of the creative method. The architect who designs the new drama facility must rely upon information from different sources in order to arrive at a basic concept, purpose, use, style, and fitness with regard to structure. Original thinking can go into the selection of the creative drama leader, or an announcement of a drama program, the type of drama festival to be sponsored, the making of costumes and scenery.

Creative interpretations and productions of plays are expected of a qualified leader or director, and the plays selected should lend themselves to creative treatment. A most important task of the director and playreading group is to make every effort possible to present plays worth doing.

Playwriting and the performance of new plays should become part of the drama program and serve as an important means for encouraging talent and gaining experience. Combining the talents and resources of the drama program with those of the music, drama, crafts, athletic and sports, publicity and other programs create limitless opportunities for the expression of new ideas, new combinations, fresh approaches to central and basic themes.

AN ANALYSIS of the recreation department drama programs in cities of various sizes and geographic locations will reveal some secrets of success. Methods of organization, types of sponsorship, scope of program, and even philosophy regarding drama may vary, but the underlying foundation of the successful drama program in public recreation is based upon the following fundamental cornerstones:

- A recreation executive who believes in the importance of drama as an important cultural art and as a creative outlet for all age levels.
- A trained drama specialist on the administrative staff.
- A special, official division within the administrative framework of the department for the promotion and conducting of drama, either as a separate department or as part of an overall division of cultural arts.
- Recreation leaders for playgrounds, camps, or indoor centers selected for their interest and training in drama. Interest and some training makes it possible for the drama supervisor to orient and train these leaders for their part of the drama program.
- A plan. Staff leaders must have vision, understand the scope possible for drama and the steps necessary to attain objectives.
- Progression. A successful drama program is not a simple summer pageant, annual play, a puppet show, talent night, storyhour, or other one-shot affair. It must offer opportunities that may vary seasonally but continue throughout the year. These must provide for varying degrees of skill and interest and be appropriate to varying age levels, from the preschool child through adults and older adults.
- Cooperative action. The greater the depth and breadth of the successful drama program, the more cooperation lies behind it. This cooperation usually involves the board of education, drama departments of local colleges and universities, national groups like the American Educational Theatre Association and the Children's Theatre Conference, local civic, social, and youth-serving agencies.

• Adequate facilities. Departments with successful drama programs know that a center for the performing arts or a recreation arts building gives prestige to the program, as well as making it possible to provide more effective opportunities and leadership. In planning new parks, playgrounds, and indoor centers, the needs of community drama should have the same careful consideration given to sports areas or the swimming pool. Adequate work and storage space open up new interests for stage design, costuming, and set construction. With the increasing use of mobile units, such as show wagons, traveling theaters, portable puppet shows, and the like, opportunities to enjoy drama and to take part in it can be widespread throughout the community.

Inasmuch as an effective drama program depends so largely upon adequate facilities, equipment, and supplies, immediate plans should be made for their acquisition, care, storage, and use. A drama library should be collected. A workshop with tools for making scenery, costumes, props, puppets, marionettes, and sound equipment are basic for many types of performances. Office equipment in addition to what the department already has is often necessary.

Ownership of all supplies and equipment, and control of their purchase and use must be established at the start. Careful inventory must be made from time to time. Regular and well-understood procedures for the use of all facilities and properties will do much to prevent misuse, damage or theft. A qualified drama leader or director will see to it that the "business" of rehearsing and producing plays is done in a business-like manner.

• Standards of performance. The training of professional actors is not the objective of recreational drama. Drama, however, is a performing art, and, in most of its forms, requires an audience. The higher the standards of performance the greater the appreciation and support of the community, and the greater the satisfaction of the performer.

• The recreation drama must "generate its own steam." It must keep avenues open for new and additional projects that may rise spontaneously out of any group. The elements of freshness and flexibility are essential. The suc-

Below, Jack follows his beanstalk up a convenient hillside during a summer playground drama production put on by the dynamic Department of Public Recreation in South Bend, Indiana.

Above, those beloved critters, the three little pigs, squeal out their troubles to delighted small fry during a summer playground puppet show put on in Livingston, New Jersey.

Right, a drama specialist in the Dayton, Ohio, Bureau of Recreation makes up "Mrs. Clock" for a Junior Dramatic Spring-Summer Festival play.

Among other theater skills, youngsters learn the art of scenery, costumes, makeup, speech, and acting. Here a group in Reading, Pennsylvania, learn what greasepaint means.

Teenage backstage workers in Palo Alto, California, build, paint, and light their own summer production of Meet Me in St. Louis. *The program provides a wide range of activities.*

cessful drama program in public recreation must seem to be ever changing, ever adapting itself to present needs, and expanding to meet new needs and interests as they arise.

EVERYONE wants to get into the act but not everyone has the knack. How do you produce a drama program? As a first step, discussions with staff, interested laymen, and a guest drama specialist would be in order. The purpose of this discussion should be to explore the terrain, so to speak—the whole range of activity and values and purposes of each type of drama. These discussions should be general and informal and should be held without reference to what is happening locally or to a specific project.

Information about resources, opportunities, and needs for amateur participation existing locally, in the state, and nationally, but particularly locally is a prerequisite to any plan of action. Staff members with assistance of a volunteer study committee may gather information for the recreation agency and present it in the form of a brief report. A study of this kind could be made on a district-by-district basis in larger cities (population of 100,000 or more), and as a single study for cities, towns, and counties of less than 100,000. Answers to the following questions would be helpful:

- What are the schools, churches, clubs, youth agencies doing in drama?
- What amateur community drama groups are already active and what do they do?
- Where is drama leadership being trained and where is it available?
- Are facilities such as stages, indoor and outdoor, and equipment, such as lighting, sound, and costumes available?
- Who are the people who are most active in drama and drama production: the stagehands, the electricians, the projectionists, the performers, directors, supporters?

With a frame of reference and a brief study at hand, a small advisory committee, consisting of impartial, knowledgeable, and civic-minded citizens, should be formed and called upon to consider the brief study in relation to various possibilities offered and for recommendations for further action. Whatever recommendations are made or course of action taken, it is essential to think in terms of a developing program capable of progression rather than an isolated, spasmodic, or occasional activity or event. Each drama activity developed will possess real value and purpose only if it fits into the larger picture of drama in the department's program and that of the community.

There are direct and immediate ways of beginning drama activity in the agency's program. For example, paid or volunteer recreation leaders in centers and on playgrounds can be trained in the simpler forms of drama. Leaders with a background of training in drama can be employed and called upon to do

Once upon a time every parade featured a collection of horribles or grotesqueries. Now these creatures from the European mystery plays and festivals are to be seen in Thanksgiving and Mardi Gras processions. Here they appear in a pageant put on by the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department. Mask making is an ancient art currently enjoying a revival.

what they are best capable of doing in the community center and playground program. A drama workshop for the community at large may be organized under expert leadership. However, direct and immediate ways of initiating a drama program are often improvisational and temporary if undertaken without reference to a larger, more comprehensive, and long-range program toward which the department and its advisory committee or council must work.

THE ORGANIZATION and development of more formal and advanced drama groups logically follows from informal activities. Formal drama by children, children's theater (theater for and by children, or children's theater by adults for children) necessitate more formal organization and procedure. A need must be established, expert leadership obtained, and a budget provided specifically for the purpose for all the more advanced forms of drama activity.

Performances in most cases means "going into business," a business which is politely called nonprofit. More often than not formal productions involve a deficit. For this reason it is absolutely essential for a recreation agency to know exactly what it is committed to financially. Agencies are not in a position to take financial risks. For this reason, and others, it is necessary to organize producing groups as nonprofit organizations with tax-exempt privileges, controlled by a committee or board which assumes final responsibility for management and budget control of the group.

Formal organizations of this kind should be required of children's theater groups, teenage theater groups, and community theater groups. Adult groups performing for children should be expected to assume responsibility for their own finances as agreed upon with the department. This does not mean that nonprofit drama groups must act entirely independently or without direct sponsorship of the department. The department may retain sponsorship by agreement with producing groups and may assume a specified degree of managerial and financial control and responsibility. However, the relationships should be incorporated in the constitution of the organizations sponsored or stated in written agreements.

PLAYGROUND or community center productions which do not involve any serious financial risk require a more lenient relationship with the agency and in most cases would come under direct control of the department. Nevertheless, sponsoring committees made up of parents and neighbors are usually helpful. Financial assistance to nonprofit performing groups usually are limited to "fixed charges" which the department can estimate accurately and to services. Departments commonly pay for leadership, provide facilities, purchase equipment and drama paraphernalia. Departments often provide office

assistance, promotional aid, and other forms of service which help make possible the impossible. Departments can take a major role in the sponsorship and organization of workshops, conferences, festivals, tournaments, outdoor theater productions, and other occasional events. If, however, these undertakings are of large proportions, the assistance of citizens, civic organizations, and associations or committees will be necessary. In many cases, such wide sponsorship has great interest and promotional value.

Expert drama leadership for the specialized forms of drama activity provides the mainspring for successful operation of the drama program. Long-standing and outstanding programs in municipally sponsored programs not only utilize leadership from the "outside," but over the years have developed their own leadership from within their group.

The selection of a drama specialist depends on the job to be done. Creative drama requires a creative-drama specialist. The community theater director should be a specialist in his own right. A drama leader with skill and training for working with children and teenagers will be the most effective choice for these age groups.

THE ADVICE of a drama advisory committee, council, or board is indispensable, not only in recommending the kind of drama activity to be conducted but also in deciding upon the kind of leadership best suited to do the job. Consultation with such an advisory committee, council, or board will be helpful not only to recreation departments with experienced drama staff but also to departments planning to employ new drama specialists for the first time.

John A. Walker, former executive secretary of the American Educational Theatre Association, estimates that at least 250 colleges and universities offer training applicable to children's theater work and community theater. He also estimates that approximately ten thousand students are currently enrolled as drama majors in colleges and universities in this country. At least half the number of drama majors who graduate become associated with noncommercial drama activity. Drama training is also available in some college and university extension programs and summer workshops. Both the Children's Theatre and the Community Theatre Divisions of the American Educational Theatre Association are actively interested, and, in many cases, directly involved in drama programs sponsored by public recreation agencies. Contact with drama departments in colleges and universities, and, whenever possible, with AETA within the respective states will widen the possibilities of obtaining the right kind of leadership. The personnel service of AETA may also be helpful, especially in the selection of career drama specialists.

W. R. Hutchison, executive director of the Boys Club of Richmond, Virginia, in his introduction to *Stagecraft for Boys Clubs,* observes, "Drama directors in boys clubs sometimes bemoan the fact that the 'older boy' is not interested enough in dramatics to participate actively. Why not try stimulating his interest through stagecraft? It is surely easier for the director to interest these older boys in building scenery, handling lighting and sound equipment than it is to hand them several pages of words to memorize. After working backstage, these older boys usually want to have an acting role in the production."

This is the key to a drama program. Instead of "bemoaning," a way is found to engage the participant and to develop his interest and enthusiasm. The drama leader must have the ability to attract and direct talents, however small or great, into the program and into suitable channels. Drama activity, perhaps more than any other art, affords opportunities for the individual to find a place in the scheme of things and at the same time develop as an individual.

PARTICIPATION IN DRAMA is a highly personal thing. In drama it is not possible to hide among a hundred instruments, a corps of dancers, or theories of creative painting. Few people in the theater remain anonymous for long. The participant must speak, move, gesture, express mood and character. He must think, understand, interpret, create. In short, he must perform.

Knowing oneself and associates, learning to control emotions, becoming adept in the skills of the trade, acquiring a sense of taste and discernment, developing a respect for discipline and responsibility, gaining a life-long interest and love for theater, and bringing pleasure to others are all wound up together for the participant in a first-class drama program. Drama of this caliber is recreation at its best, and a valuable asset to the department, the community, and the participant.

NOW LET US LOOK at some of the community drama programs across the country: In Oakland, California, drama starts early. Playground directors are trained to include a wide variety of dramatic activities and games in their everyday program. Teen, young adult, and adult groups are encouraged to develop dramatic activities of all kinds, including play productions where leadership and facilities warrant. In Oakland's two outdoor theaters, children's plays are presented weekly during the summer. These performances are the natural outlets for the plays developed in the centers and on the playgrounds with the help of a full-time drama specialist.

This specialist's work is now expanding to include a Central Youth Theatre and Junior Theatre organizations. The Youth Theatre stages a production in January of each year, the Junior Theatre in April, and the two combine efforts for a summer production. These programs provide instruction in stage movement, design (scenery, costumes, lights), sound and music, construction of properties and sets, voice development and acting.

Three skilled puppeteers operate a Vagabond Puppet Trailer during the summer. In addition to scheduling three puppet shows every afternoon during the summer, the puppet staff conducts concentrated instructions in puppetry, similar to a workshop, reporting to the

same center or playground for five consecutive mornings and working intensively with the same group of children or youth.

The Bay area is fortunate in having many active amateur and semi-professional drama groups. The Oakland Recreation Department, in expanding its plans for drama, is making every effort to avoid duplication of services. What is even more important, it is making every effort to provide meaningful, varied drama opportunities for all age groups, and at all stages of skill progression. It is also making every effort to provide young and old with new experiences in coordinating drama with the other cultural arts.

Drama and dance in San Francisco, California, have headquarters in the Recreational Arts Building and the recreation and park department includes a drama division. The first step in drama on playgrounds is storytelling. The Golden Gate Story League and the Storyland Story League, each sponsored by the department, provide a constant flow of trained storytellers. They are costumed by the department when they are assigned, as a public service, to tell stories in hospitals, orphanages, and for the handicapped. Story play, or creative drama, is a natural outgrowth of storytelling. It culminates in the annual Story Play Festival and Contest held at Sigmund Stern Grove in late August. To encourage naturalness and creativity, no props or costumes are allowed.

Junior drama groups are conducted on playground units in various neighborhoods, the type of drama depending upon ages and skill level. For those youngsters with great interest, a junior drama group, organized on a city-wide level, meets in the Recreational Arts Building. Ages range from six to twelve, and no fee is charged. Creative drama, stage terminology, voice projection, play reading, set designing and costuming are included. For teenagers and adults with a deep interest in drama as a performing art, the recreation and park department provides opportunities for participation at the Recreational Arts Building.

The youngest group in the Junior Theatre operated by San Diego, California, hold an informal rehearsal and tackle the script of Bobino *with professional eclat.*

THE CHILDREN'S THEATRE of Washington, D.C., is governed by a voluntary and nonprofit executive board operating under the auspices of the District of Columbia Department of Recreation. This board is in its sixteenth year of operation and is expanding to service the entire city. The belief that children must be exposed to the theater and to experiences in the various forms of art before they can appreciate the arts has been the guiding light in the development of the children's theater program.

Productions are staged in a central auditorium from October through May. The projects of this group have resulted in a fourfold program. Each season at least three professional productions are presented for the young audience. The executive board selects the best of the professional companies which design and enact plays for children only. This is Phase One.

Phase Two is carried out in conjunction with the various recreation centers throughout the city. An opportunity is provided for the children of these centers to volunteer for participation in two other productions for live audiences. Members of the staff of the recreation department organize and direct these productions.

An annual "Workshop for Children's Theatre" is Phase Three of the program and is provided to increase the "know-how" of the directors and leaders of the recreation centers. The workshop is

Tom Sawyer tries out his tricky fence-painting maneuver on his friends during a summer drama production on one of the thirty-one supervised playgrounds and parks of the South Bend, Indiana, Department of Public Recreation.

The children's theater adjacent to the Arroyo Viejo Recreation Center in Oakland, California, is an ideal site for outdoor presentations. Here a full house enjoys a summer production of that all-time favorite Peter Pan.

conducted by qualified professional people in the creative arts field. An attempt is made to provide the participants with skill and knowledge in speech, movement, staging, lighting, makeup, and direction of plays.

The last phase of the program is the annual One-Act Play Festival which provides the opportunity for those persons attending the annual workshop to culminate their study and activity by directing a one-act play. Each play is produced for a live audience and the best directed play receives the Sibyl Baker Award.

In Memphis, Tennessee, the drama program of the recreation department is child-centered. Its children's theater program, eight years old, has finally acquired its own building. Any child from public, private, or parochial school, first grade through twelfth, is welcome as a member. With a trained drama specialist in charge, the children run the Children's Theatre. They elect their own officers, choose their own plays, form their own committees for casting, handle their own publicity and ticket sales. They not only do all the acting, but also all the backstage work.

Before a youngster joins the Children's Theatre, he or she probably has had a taste of drama on the playground. Classes in creative dramatics give practice in working out plots, and characterizations lead to the selection of a story that the children decide to develop into a pageant. The pageant marks the end of the playground season, and is one of the big events of the year. An orchestra, chorus and dancers are added. Usually around five hundred children take part, and they play to an audience of four thousand. Informal dramatics form part of the day camp and playground program. Dramatic games like charades are used purposely to arouse interest in drama, and to encourage pantomime and improvisation.

One characteristic of the cultural arts program of the Bureau of Parks and Public Recreation in Portland, Oregon, is the interlocking of drama, dance, and music. Drama in

Portland is provided for different age groups and for varying degrees of skill and interest. On the neighborhood level, children, youth and adults have the opportunity to meet as special interest groups, and work on various types of drama, such as one-act plays, improvisations, three-act plays, and the like.

Teenagers with special talent or interest who wish to explore the theater arts more deeply are encouraged to enroll in Portland's Theatre Workshop, a training and production center. Each youngster appears before a group of evaluators, and on an individual, consultant basis, is sent to classes in the workshop for additional assistance in music, dance, and voice.

The Theatre Workshop is under a trained director whose assistant is a specialist in music. One of its responsibilities has been the monthly half-hour, live TV show in color. In addition to such productions as *Carousel* and *My Fair Lady*, the workshop has developed scripts, choreography, costumes, and stage designs for five original productions.

In addition to the TV shows, this group of teenagers is available to the Portland Civic Theatre and to civic organizations who desire individuals, small units, or complete shows. Teenage bands and choruses are also part of the Theatre Workshop.

The Young Adult Players and the Adult Players are a group of high school and college students with previous drama experience. They have produced such plays as *Blithe Spirit* (eighty hours rehearsal time), and *Time Out For Ginger* (forty hours rehearsal time). With these two groups as nucleus, the bureau of parks and public recreation hopes to form a praiseworthy and popular acting group for the benefit of the community.

For children around nine to ten years old, the after-school puppet program at Atkinson Community Center provides a creative outlet for drama and handcraft. Each child who starts classes in October completes at least one stocking and one glove puppet before beginning his hand puppet to be used in the annual Christmas puppet show. Imagination and creativity are stressed. The stage itself is constructed from a spinet piano box; footlights are Christmas tree lights; curtain and drapes are red-and-white flannelette trimmed with white and silver foil.

Greensburg, Pennsylvania, with a population of about twenty thousand, has a Civic Theatre for adults that is incorporated and self-supporting with its own board of directors, but sponsored by the recreation board. This Civic Theatre is now five years old and offers four types of membership—active, (for those who wish to take an active part in the preparation and presentation of productions, $4); social, (for those who wish to enjoy the productions and the social activities of the group, $4); patron, (for those who wish to aid in the financial support and who get two tickets for each production, $10); and sponsor (for business establishments who wish to help support the Civic Theatre, $12; these get two tickets to each production and are listed on the program of each production.)

Drama for children, unlike the Civic Theatre, is a summer program only. It consists of a seven-week program for youngsters between ten and thirteen and is under the leadership of a leader trained in speech, children's theater, and creative dramatics.

The program is twofold. At each of the three playgrounds where classes are conducted, a production club is formed, the youngsters choosing their own name for it. The first three weeks of the project are devoted to creative dramatics. The fourth week, the youngsters are introduced to a more formal drama program of simple acting and stage techniques, using scripts. During that week there are tryouts for three plays to be produced on the traveling show wagon during the last week of the playground season. Each production club takes over one of the plays, with members of that group working as cast, stage crew, set designers, makeup artists and costume makers. The production clubs are open to all youngsters who wish to register. The project comes to a climax with an operetta.

On January 1, 1959, the position of supervisor of drama was created in the Bureau of Recreation, Division of Parks and Recreation of the Department of Public Welfare, Dayton, Ohio. Up to that time, drama activities had been a part-time, hit-or-miss program. Under full-time, professional leadership the drama program has expanded. It now includes the Dayton Community Theatre, the Stoecklein Players, a Junior Dramatic Theatre, a summer variety show, TV programs of children's plays during the summer, storytelling, story plays, festivals, and creative dramatics for children. Properties for the drama program now require an entire building, and it is bulging at the seams.

The Dayton Community Theatre is primarily an adult group concerned with all phases of play production—acting, directing, scene design, set construction and painting, publicity, properties, ticket sales and social functions. It has its own board of directors elected by its members. It has two types of membership: active, for those over 21, and junior for those 13-21. Fees are $5 and $2 respectively. The Stoecklein Players is the oldest of four teenage drama groups called the Day-Teen Players. Each of the four groups meets in its "home" recreation center one or two evenings a week for about two hours.

The bureau, analyzing the value of drama to such teenage groups, says: ". . . one of the primary benefits of such a program is the appreciation that these young men and women develop for the skills and efforts of others in similar endeavors. This carryover value will be theirs for life, even if they themselves never pursue the performing arts. Our theory is: one learns to appreciate more in others when one has tried it himself—whether in drama, music, athletics, dance, cooking, or other activity."

The goal of the summer drama program in South Bend, Indiana, is "participation, not perfection." The department of public recreation operates thirty-one supervised parks and playgrounds. Each presents a play during the summer season. These are played in the natural settings of the parks, usually start at 7:15PM, and take about

Show wagon in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, is complete with thirty-foot folding stage and electrical system. It tours the playgrounds. More and more communities are acquiring such mobile equipment (see RECREATION, *September 1960).*

twenty minutes. Any child who wants to participate in the play is given a part, and many times parts are created or added so as to include all who wish to be in the cast.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, the public recreation commission operates sixty playgrounds. Although facilities for drama are limited, and are different in each playground, almost all of them produce some type of play or pageant as the climax of the summer season. The ingenuity and originality of both youngsters and recreation leaders result in fine productions that prove that a lot can be done with very little. The fact that a special supervisor is in charge of this program is also an asset.

The emphasis is on enjoyment. "Much can be done on playgrounds to make dramatics fun and you need not have a stage, elaborate costume or expert coaches to give the children this wonderful type of activity." Everyone "gets into the act." The youngsters paint brown paper scenery, the older boys are kept interested by using them as stagehands. Mothers provide sheets and blankets that become the curtains. Extras become costume changers, ushers, announcers, etcetera. A lighted baseball diamond makes a fine stage for a Greek pageant. Togas are easy to make. A basketball makes a "world" for Atlas to carry on his shoulders. Greek shields and spears add glamour that attracts boys into the cast.

The Community Theatre in Palo Alto, California, claims to be the only community theater in the United States that is wholly tax-supported under a municipality. As such, it accepts a dual responsibility; to provide quality entertainment for a theater-going public while offering creative expression and social participation for all citizens. Its success in its thirty years' experience has been outstanding, and an example of the tremendous possibilities in drama as recreation.

It is a division of the recreation department, governed by the citizens through their elected members of the city council, the city manager, and the superintendent of recreation. An annual budget of over $26,000 covers production costs, maintenance, capital improvements, and the salaries of four employees, three full-time and one half-time. In some years over $23,000 has been returned to the city in revenues from the theater's own productions, and from rentals of the facilities to other organizations.

Such success did not arrive overnight. It is the result of years of loving effort. As far back as 1931, a group called the Community Players produced plays in an old frame building by the railroad tracks. Their valiant efforts came to the attention of Mrs. Lucie Stern, and, as a reward, she provided the funds for the present theatre building, constructed as the first unit of Palo Alto's unique Community Center, on parkland provided by the City.

The Community Players is the theater's organization of volunteers who elect nine members to an executive board. This board assists the professional staff employed by the city in supervising the participants in the theatre's many activities. Special committees encourage and stimulate wide participation.

Physical facilities are excellent. They include a lobby large enough to be used as an exhibit gallery; an auditorium with 418 comfortable, upholstered theater seats; a proscenium arch 26-by-14 feet; a stage 60-by-36 feet; twenty-four flylines, nine of which are counterweighted, which run to a gridiron forty feet above the stage floor.

The Community Theatre keeps itself fresh and young by encouraging not only adult participation but by offering opportunities to young people. The Palo Alto Teen Players, organized in 1948, operate each summer under the supervision of the adult professional staff to produce a full-length play. All phases of the production are handled by the teenagers.

The Palo Alto Children's Theatre is a theater by, with, and for children. The program provides a wide range of drama activities for youngsters five to fifteen, including ten to twelve productions each year, including two or three musical productions. The stage of the Children's Theatre is well-equipped with lighting and staging facilities; the auditorium seats 208, and there are other rooms for class activities, costumes, rehearsing and offices.

In community drama, everyone *can* get into the act and sure is! #

Drama Is Recreation is based on information and photographs supplied by many individuals and agencies in the field of recreation. Grateful acknowledgement is hereby extended to them for their generous, helpful assistance.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON DRAMA IN COMMUNITY RECREATION

(Liaison with American Educational Theatre Association)

DAVID C. BRYANT
Director
Community Players and Civic Orchestra
Department of Public Recreation
Sheboygan, Wisconsin

RITA CRISTE
Director
Children's Theatre of Evanston
The School of Speech
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

DIANA R. DUNN
Acting Supervisor of Drama
Department of Public Welfare
Division of Parks and Recreation
Dayton, Ohio

MRS. MARGARET EDDINGTON
Drama Director
Department of Parks and Recreation
Richmond, Virginia

JOHN F. HAVENS
Jericho, New York
(Liaison-AETA)

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Washington, D. C.

SISTER MARY IMMACULATE
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National Catholic Theatre Conference
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Birmingham, Alabama

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Evanston Township High School
Evanston, Illinois

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Adelphi College
Garden City, New York

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The TRAVELING VEGETABLE and OTHER GAMES

Latin American children play variations on games beloved the world over

J. D. McAulay

SCHOOL CHILDREN in Latin America play many of the same games as children in the United States as well as many indigenous ones. Some games are found only in a particular country; others are common to many South American countries. Children might wish to learn to play some of these games when they study Central and South America. Recreation leaders can use them to add some international flavor to their regular game programs or special festivals and pageants.

One of the favorite games of children in Costa Rica is Drop the Handkerchief. It is played exactly as children in the United States play it, except it is called *El Salero*. Another favorite Costa Rican game is *La Legumie Viajera* (The Travelling Vegetable). It is a relay game. The children are divided into teams. A chair is placed at the head of each team's line and a pile of beans at the other end. The players on each team hold hands. The child at the end of the line picks up a bean and without letting go of hands, passes it to the next child. If a bean is dropped, it must be picked up by the person who dropped it. He must continue to hold hands with the child on each side of him. If any child unclasps hands, the bean must be returned to the pile and repassed. The winning team first has all the beans piled on the chair.

Another game often played in Costa Rica is *La Carréra del Padre de Familia*, (The Father's Race). The playground is divided into several areas or sections and the children divided into an equal number for each area. The team that picks up the potatoes in its area first wins the game.

In Nicaragua *beisbol* (baseball) is a favorite. The children select "a word." It may be the capital of a country, a product of the nation, or the name of a world statesman. The leader of the game throws a ball to a player. As the child catches the ball, he must name a capital, a product, a statesman, or "the word" that has been chosen. If he fails to do so or gives a word another child has already given, he is out of the game. The child who remains in the game longest becomes the next leader. Another game children play in this small country is *El Zorrillo* (The Skunk). The children form a circle. Each child holds up one leg with one hand and his nose with the other. One child, the skunk, stands in the center of the circle. The children keep repeating *Uf que mal hirele el Zorrollo* (how the skunk smells). If any child drops a foot or does not continue to hold his nose, he can be tagged by the skunk and must trade places with him.

THE CHILDREN of Colombia like to play *Pelota Envenenoda* (Poison Ball). This game is very popular in all Latin American countries. Two teams are formed, the children of one team make a circle, the children of the second team enter the circle. The children in the circle throw a ball back and forth, attempting to touch a child within the circle with the ball. When all the children in the circle have been tagged the teams change places. Another favorite is *La Mantequilla* (The Butter). The children, called storekeepers, stand on bases. One child is the shopper. He moves from base to base asking *Tiene usted mantequilla?* (Have you any butter). At each base he is denied. Meantime the storekeepers keep changing bases. If, in the change, the buyer can occupy a base, the storekeeper of that base becomes a buyer.

El Gavilan y los Pollitos (The Eagle and the Chicken) is played by the children of Ecuador. One child is the old mother hen, another child is the eagle. The remainder of the children representing the chickens line up behind the mother hen clasping their arms around each others waists. The eagle must remain constantly in front of the hen. The mother hen holds out her arms to protect the chickens as the eagle attempts to touch them. The line of chickens keeps moving back and forth to keep out of the reach of the eagle. If a chicken is touched he moves behind the eagle. The last chicken tagged becomes the eagle.

Another game the children of Ecuador like is *El Zorro y el Cone* (The Fox and the Rabbit). The children form a circle. The game requires two balls. The large ball represents the fox, the small ball the rabbit. The balls are passed from person to person. The child who allows one ball to catch up

DR. MCAULAY *is associate professor of education at Pennsylvania State University in University Park.*

BROTHERHOOD WEEK
February 18-25

with the other must leave the circle and receive a penalty decided upon by the children.

PRIMARY-GRADE CHILDREN in Honduras often play *Las Bandaras Revolaten Ya* (The Waving Flags). The children are divided into two equal teams. The first child of each team has a flag. He must move in and out of each member of his team, down the line and back to his original position, continually waving the flag. As the flag waves, all the children chant *Las Bandaras Revolaten Ya*. Once the child with the flag has returned to his place he passes it to the next child who in turn moves in and out, back and forth between the children. The team wins the game which first has every child carry the flag.

Desconectos (Disconnected) is another popular game not only in Honduras but also in Argentina where it is called *Bandoleros y Policias* (Bandits and Policeman). Two teams are organized. The children on one team, the bandits, take cover and the children on the second team, the policemen, attempt to catch them. Once a bandit is captured he is placed in a jail. A guard from the policeman's team protects the jail. If a bandit can successfully touch one of the prisoners saying *Desconectos* without himself being touched by the guard, everyone in the jail is freed. The game continues until all the bandits are in jail, then the teams change places.

In Guatemala, boys like to play *Peleade Gallos* (The Rooster Fight). Two boys enter a circle which has been traced on the ground. Each boy clasps his hands about his knees and attempts to push his opponent out of the circle. However, if the boy who has been pushed out of the circle quickly calls out a product or an animal of the area such as *Choclo* or *Queso* he may re-enter the circle and continue *Peleade Gallos* without penalty.

ANOTHER GAME boys in Guatemala and in all of Latin America like to play is *La Lata* (The Can), which is very similar to Hide-and-Seek as children of the United States play it. One boy who is *It* stands in front of a can and shuts his eyes. He counts to a hundred while the other boys hide. He then searches for them. A player reaches home base if he can pound the can and shout *La Econdida golpeo la lata* (I pound the Can) without being tagged. The boy who is safe may throw the can away and rehide if the child who is *It* has left the can unprotected. This game is played in the evening when children may more easily hide in the shadows.

The children of Panama often play *Gato y Raton* (The Cat and the Mouse). A circle is formed with the children holding hands. One child, the mouse, is inside the circle. A second child, the cat, is outside the circle. The cat attempts to break through the circle to catch the mouse. The mouse may move

outside the circle and stand behind (or in front of) any child who then becomes the mouse. If the mouse is tagged by the cat, both change places. This game can be traced directly to Spain. In Paraguay this game is called *La Mosca y la Atana* (The Fly and the Spider).

Another game played in Panama is *Gallina Ciega* (The Blind Chicken). It is very much like Blind Man's Bluff. One child is blindfolded. He then reaches out and if he touches another child asks *que animales tiene en su chacra?* (what animals do you have on your farm). The child who has been tagged must then name several animals. If the blindfolded child names the tagged child correctly, the two change places.

THE CHILDREN of Central and South America often play their games in the great public squares of the town. Many games are associated with particular seasons or holidays. A favorite children's game on All Saints Day (November First) is *El Juego de Cocos* (Game of Coconuts). This is the beginning of spring and the game is much like marbles. A large circle is traced on the ground. Several coconuts are placed within the circle. Each player, in turn, stands on a line some distance from the circle. Using a coconut, much as one would use a bowling ball, the child attempts to knock as many coconuts as possible out of the circle. If the thrown coconut remains in the circle the player is out of the game.

Another game played in the spring is *Agitando las Nueces* (Shaking Nuts). Two persons play. One says *Cuantos debo agregar?* (how many must you add). The second child listens to the shaking nuts and answers *Ud tiene un numero par* (you have an even number). The palm is opened and if the number of nuts is even the second child takes all the nuts. But if the number is odd, he must pay the number of nuts that were in his opponent's hand.

Perinola (The Top) is a game often played by Latin American children in the public squares. A large pine cone is used as a top. On one side of the cone is printed the letter **D** for *deje* (leave); on the second side **P** for *ponga* (put); on the third side, **S** for *tome tantus como puso* (take as many as you put in); and on the fourth side, **T** for *tome todo* (take everything). Each player places the same number of nuts in a common pile and takes a turn in spinning the cone. The letter displayed by the cone when it stops spinning indicates what action the player must follow.

A native Indian game called *Tzucuyu* is popular from Mexico to Chile. Children locate the stump of a small tree. The strong limb of a tree is located. A hole is bored in its center and placed over the stump. A boy sits on each end of the limb. Each boy pushes his feet against the ground and rotates the limb, like a propellor, as fast as possible.

All Latin American boys play soccer football. It is the national game of most countries in Central and South America. And the people are most enthusiastic about it. But many of the games played by the children are very similar to those played by children in North America. #

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

It's in the Bag, Dad

If that clown looks like an old bag, that's just what he is — a paper garment bag from the dry cleaners. Recreation leaders can take a cue from the Paper Bag Players, a New York City troupe, which creates a world of fantasy from a variety of ordinary materials youngsters use in everyday play. The players, who mime a great deal in acting out their original plays, feel that simple props and uncluttered scenery are the best devices for captivating youngsters. Around this idea is built a variety of short plays, bagatelles based upon children's jokes, stories, paintings, and dances. A lace (real or paper) tablecloth becomes a gown for a princess; a large carton, armor for a knight; paper bags can be used as shoes, helmets, or masks; the Sunday comics are a dancer's skirt. The performances are set up so that children in the audience can participate and be wafted off to Bagdad.

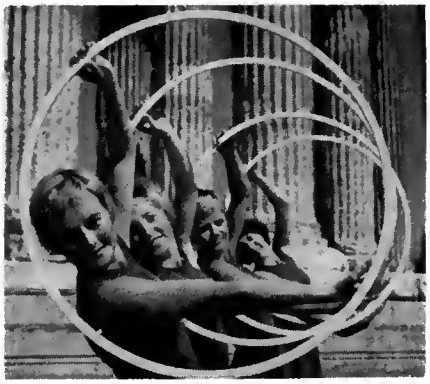
Turkish Delights

While a national park system has existed in Turkey for only two years, the country now has twenty-five national recreation areas. Hundreds of local parks also provide greenery and refuge from bustling cities, and two national forest parks and a bird paradise offer rural beauty to citizens and tourists. The Turkish National Park Service has developed one national historical park and expects to organize about twenty-five more within the next ten years. Zekei Bayer, head of Turkey's park service, is currently a park management student in Michigan State University's Department of Resource Development. His one-year stay is sponsored by the European Productivity Agency.

Vacation Therapy

In Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, sixteen mental hospital patients were given vacations at a resort this past summer to test an idea for speeding their recovery. The patients were taken to a resort near the hospital and were cared for by four staff nurses and eleven Mental Health Association volunteers. The patients enjoyed living among nonpatients, wearing resort clothing, and participating in outdoor activities. They played ball and badminton, pitched horseshoes. Some received Red Cross beginners' swimming certificates. Similar camps in Texas have shortened treatment periods for some types of mental patients.

Something Healthy from Denmark



Danish gymnasts start tour in Greece.

A Danish gym team of sixteen college-age boys and sixteen girls is currently on tour in the United States. They started in Athens, Greece, in September, following with a series of performances in Europe. The United States itinerary includes Florida, Texas, Louisiana, North and South Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana. For information and bookings write to the team's director, Erik Flensted-Jensen, % the Danish Information Office, 588 Fifth Avenue, New York 36.

Rocky Roundup

Each year over fifty thousand visitors looking for rocks, fossils, and minerals head for Prineville, Oregon, where a program sponsored by the Prineville Chamber of Commerce attracts rockhounds from all over the West. The chamber owns twenty-six sites available free of charge to rock collectors for happy rock gathering.

Wishbones and Sugarplums

A wishbone tree created by thirty-eight blind workers won acclaim in the 11th annual Festival of Christmas Trees sponsored by Children's Hospital of the East Bay, Oakland, California. These blind workers had collected wishbones throughout the year, sprayed them with silver, and learned how to make tiny hoops of red ribbon to put on the tree. The workers used small manzanita branches for their trees, making a base of silver-sprayed plaster of Paris molded in a coffee-can shape.

Sing a Song of Litter

In Seattle, Washington, a recreation center for retired persons recently concocted a "Litter Tune" for the city council. Members of the Hamilton House intend the song to promote a general sweep-up for the World's Fair. Mrs. Ethel Hartwick wrote the lyrics to the tune.

Prettiest Train Ever Seen

In Kentucky, an arts-and-crafts train of two remodeled cars chock full of paintings, sculpture, wood, and metal

work, pottery, weaving, and other crafts takes art to people who otherwise might never see it. The train is wending its way through the state on a year-long cultural odyssey. Kentucky, incidentally, has created a Division of Arts and Crafts and is allocating $20,000 for the first year's expenses.

Service for Seniors

• In New York City, District 65 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union sponsored a course on retirement which included information on aging, what to retire *to*, pension plans, mental health, and family relationships in retirement, housing, and facts and fiction about aging and health. Nearly one hundred members enrolled in the eight-week course.

• Camping for Idaho senior citizens is provided by the Lutheran Laymen's League which constructed a camp on a volunteer basis. Camp activities include programs on aging, fishing, cooking, and group games.

• A rural bookmobile that specializes in reading matter for senior citizens is run by the Texas Rural Library Service. This bookmobile service also includes loan recordings—popular, classical, religious, folk, and language.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Dorothy Stearns, senior recreation specialist for Los Angeles County, California, sets recreation events off with a bang. Dorothy had been handling fireworks for the county's department of parks and recreation for quite a while, but the state recently decided all persons in her profession must be examined and licensed for the work. She passed with a blaze of glory and was issued California State Pyrotechnic Operator License No. 1. She is the only woman *licensed* to set off fireworks.

The lady is licensed for fireworks!

• • •

Dr. Sal J. Prezioso, superintendent of the Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission, was appointed to the new post of executive officer for the county. Dr. Prezioso will become an "alter ego" to County Executive Edwin G. Michaelian in managing departments, drafting programs, expanding parks, and making speeches. Dr. Prezioso headed the Scarsdale, New York, Recreation Department from 1948 to 1955 when he assumed the Westchester County post.

On January first the Westchester Recreation and Park Commissions went out of existence and their functions were merged in a new Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation. The acting commissioner of the new department is Charles E. Pound, formerly superintendent of the park commission.

• • •

George Ward, director of the Saskatoon Playgrounds Association in Saskatchewan, Canada, since 1930, was recently named Saskatoon's new parks and recreation director. The post was created in December when the city council agreed to amalgamate the parks department and playgrounds association. A city commissioner called Mr. Ward "one of the outstanding men in Canada in his field."

• • •

Who is the greatest recreation director in the world? Grater is the greatest! **Thomas P. Grater** of Ephrata, Pennsylvania! Recently the boys and girls of Ephrata presented Tom with a plaque inscribed, "To the Greatest Recreation Director in the World." The tribute took place at the tenth anniversary celebration of the Ephrata Recreation Commission.

Grater the Great (right) receives his plaque from Tony Kilkuskie (left), president of the Ephrata Youth Council.

• • •

Dorothy Brockmon recently received the Woman of the Year award given by the Greenville, South Carolina, Chapter of Links, Inc. Miss Brockmon was honored for her work in organizing Happy Hearts Park and her activities with other city parks.

• • • •

Eivind T. Scoyen, retired as associate director of the National Park Service in January after forty-six years of government service, most of it with the National Park Service. Conrad L. Wirth, director of the National Park Service, in lauding Mr. Scoyen, declared, "Through his devotion to the cause of park conservation, [he] has contributed significantly to the wise use of America's human and natural resources. Among the national leaders in the field of park management and conservation, he is almost unique in having spent his entire lifetime in national parks and related federal reservations."

IN MEMORIAM

• WALTER B. DAHLBERG, director of public relations for the Minneapolis Park Board, died in December at the age of fifty-one. He had been active in athletic and recreation activities for over thirty years.

• MRS. EDITH BOLLING GALT WILSON, widow of President Woodrow Wilson, died recently in Washington at the age of eighty-nine. She had been a regular contributor to the National Recreation Association since 1912.

ADMINISTRATION

STATE and LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

NEW JERSEY. The first federal laboratory for research into sport fishing has been set up in a former base hospital at Fort Hancock about midway down the long arm of the Sandy Hook peninsula. It is the result of a Congressional appropriation for study of the kinds of fish that are pursued and sometimes caught by recreational fishermen. The lab is operated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Department of the Interior.

Intensive fishing for sport goes on all around this area. There also are boat docks near by and many universities. libraries and scientific facilities within easy reach. Director of the new laboratory is the marine biologist Dr. Lionel A. Walford, well known among oceanographers as author of the basic survey book *Living Resources of the Sea.* Dr. Walford wants the laboratory to evolve into a center for research into game fish where, not only government, but university and foreign scientists can work together.

NEW YORK. The six-acre park to be completed this spring by the *North Hempstead* Town Board in New Cassel will include a baseball field, picnic area, basketball courts, tennis courts, a rink for roller and ice skating, wading pool, and play area for young children. The town also plans to enlarge its Bar Beach with more picnic, recreation, and parking areas on fifty additional acres. It is also planning a swimming pool and other facilities for Manorhaven Beach.

• A new night-into-day exhibit in *New York City's* Bronx Zoo dramatically shows nocturnal mammals in full activity. During daytime visiting hours, the cages of such night-living mammals as pottos and galagos are suffused with red light, which makes them believe it's night and time to be stirring. It is a great treat to see nocturnal mammals like flying squirrels take long graceful leaps.

• The Associated Y.M.-Y.W.H.A. of Greater New York has completed the first two of fifteen community centers in a $12,000,000 program in the metropolitan area. Two other centers are under construction, another will be started this winter, three sites have been acquired, and seven additional sites are being sought. At present, there are thirty-one Y.M.-Y.W.H.A.'s in metropolitan New York City, of which fifteen are members of the Associated Y. The group has received donations of $3,000,000 for the construction program, and is conducting a drive for the remaining $9,000,000 through the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies.

The Y conducts programs for groups ranging in age from nursery school up. The centers are open day and evening. although usually they are closed from sundown Friday until sundown Saturday in observance of the Jewish Sabbath. Persons of all races and creeds can attend.

Average construction cost for a Y is $600,000. Total cost. including land, equipment and various incidental expenses, is about $830,000. Many of the services needed to accomplish construction—such as legal counsel, work supervision and contract negotiations—are donated to the Y.

While the basic design of all the new Y's is the same, some

variation is necessary to meet differing site requirements and differing needs of the people served by the individual Y's. Most interior spaces are designed to serve more than one purpose. A gymnasium doubles as an auditorium. An exercise room serves as a dance studio. Craft rooms can be used for several activities—woodworking, painting, and pottery. The same room can be used by widely differing age groups at different times of the day.

Building materials used in the Y's are not elaborate. Acoustic tile is used without plaster backing. Painted cinder blocks form walls. While interior layouts of the various Y's are similar, the exteriors vary considerably. The outside of each building is designed to blend with other structures in its neighborhood.

OHIO. The Winton Woods Archery Center of the *Hamilton County Park District* is now a thing of the past. After watching steadily declining patronage year by year at the Archery Center, which saw the 1961 attendance less than half that of 1960, the district's board of park commissioners decided not to continue subsidizing this activity and eliminated the facility from the park. With the reduced funds available to the district after the defeat of levies in 1960 and 1961, the board has been studying the facilities, operations, and programs provided by the park district in an effort to make savings wherever possible.

The Winton Woods Archery Center was established during World War II and enjoyed heavy patronage immediately following the war years. However, after this initial surge of play, the sport has seen a steadily declining attendance. The center has been the home shooting grounds for many champion archers of local, state, national, and even international fame. For the time being, the board of park commissioners has stated that next spring the area will probably be converted into some reservable picnic areas, which have proved so popular since their inauguration.

TEXAS. The giant McGee Bend Dam project near *Jasper* will include twenty-eight recreation areas from fifty to fifteen hundred acres. The first clearing phase is already under way on what will eventually be the largest dam and reservoir within the borders of the Lone Star state. Its cost has been estimated at $61,000,000. Construction on the multipurpose project is about thirty-seven percent complete, with $8,900,000 scheduled to be spent for dam and reservoir work this fiscal year. Involved in this phase of the job are six thousand acres of pineland and brush, which has been divided into four sections for an "experiment."

The McGee Bend project, which will halt almost all flooding on the Angelina River, is expected to be completed by March, 1965. The building of the dam ten miles northwest of Jasper and forty-eight miles southeast of Lufkin will back up water over 114,500 acres of what once was forests. Large recreation facilities, including fishing, boating, picnicking, swimming, and hunting will be opened up by the completion of the huge dam-reservoir.

WEST VIRGINIA. Taking what one nature recreation specialist termed "a hard, realistic look" at the development potential of state forest lands, a variegated group of West Virginians recently set out to assess the problems facing their state's forest lands. The occasion was West Virginia's "First Forestry Forum," held on the campus of West Virginia University in Morgantown. George H. Breiding, nature education director of Oglebay Institute, Wheeling, led a special workshop session on "Recreation and Its Relationship to Forest Lands." Participating in workshop discussions were representatives of the state government, public utilities, civic organizations, the federal government and private institutions.

The workshop session formulated a set of seven recommendations through the use of which West Virginia—and her sister states—can more fully realize the forestry recreation potential. These recommendations include:

1. Interest private capital in investing in recreational areas and facilities in areas where it is not possible for government agencies to do so.
2. The services of certain public agencies such as division of state parks, and the recreation department of West Virginia University must be made available on a consulting and assisting basis to agencies and individuals desirous of such help.
3. Establishment of a state-wide interagency recreation council of agencies and individuals to coordinate and make long-range plans.
4. Make the public more recreation conscious in order that they will influence legislators to provide funds and means for promoting recreation.
5. Provide access roads in major recreation areas and build passing lanes and parking areas on grades through scenic sections of the state.
6. Local chamber of commerce and board of trade organizations should help plan for adequate lodging and suitable eating places in each community.
7. Work for a more equitable distribution of recreation facilities in the state.

WISCONSIN. The first major land acquisition in the cigarette-tax recreation program, a 1,600-acre site on the White River near *Ashland*, has been approved by Governor Nelson. The White River headwaters area, purchased at a cost of $144,000 is intended for recreation and research. It contains a trout fishery, springs that flow 30,000 gallons per minute, and resort buildings which may be used as a training center.

The bill, called by Governor Nelson "the most important single act by the Wisconsin Legislature in the past quarter century" earmarks $50,000,000 for outdoor recreation resources in the next ten years. The program is financed by a one-cent-per-pack cigarette tax increase.

The Wisconsin law provides $33,000,000 for park and wildlife habitat and $2,500,000 for youth conservation camps. In the bill are monies for the preservation of scenic beauty, the creation of new lakes in southwestern Wisconsin, $1,000,000 for new city parks, and funds for tourist information centers. In addition, recreation facilities in forest crop lands, funds for planning, and a survey of the Lake Superior area's recreation potential are included.

A HOME FOR THE RANGE

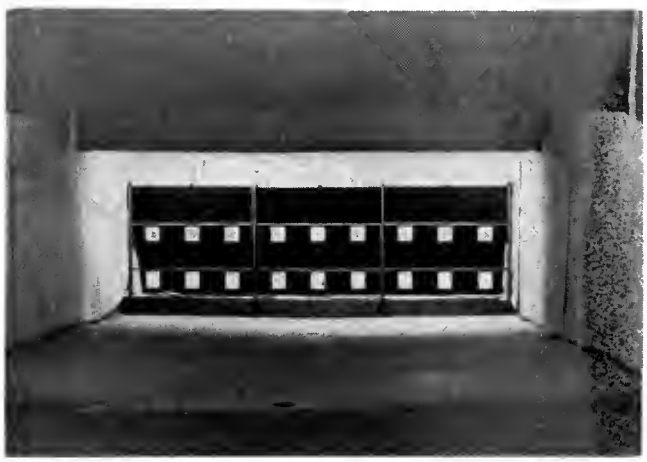
HUNTER SAFETY TRAINING programs are carried on by many organizations throughout the country. Leaders in this field teach gun safety, sportsmanship in hunting, respect for property, and other rules of the hunting sport. The result saves lives and makes hunting a more enjoyable recreation activity to all who participate. In St. Cloud, Minnesota, the Tri-County Rifle Club and the Veterans of Foreign Wars are extremely active in this regard. The former actually teaches the firing of rifles and for the past few years has used an old armory for its classes. With the advent of increased reserve training, the club was held to a minimum use of the facility. This resulted in many problems and for a while the training program was in danger of being dropped.

Problems always bring about investigating committees and this was done. In searching for a new and permanent site, the committee found the possibility of using an underground water basin in the old city water plant. In 1957, a new water plant had been constructed in St. Cloud, leaving the old plant to be used as a garage and for storage. The basement of this plant, which contained some eight compartments for settling water, was converted into storage areas. With the cooperation of the water superintendent. Fred Theilman. the committee saw the possibility of a fifty-foot range with a ten-foot firing line as well as a 25′-by-20′ classroom. The old plant is located on the Mississippi River some eight blocks from the business district.

With this area in mind, the committee made up a list containing information on their training program, the amount of local interest, the future needs of such a program, how the program would operate under the recreation department and the need for such a facility in St. Cloud. Included in the need of such a facility was the fact that the police department had just lost its outdoor range to a sanitary fill project. Thus, the establishment of a range would not only be of recreation value, but would also provide a practice site for law enforcement agencies. The list was presented to the city council on April 9, 1959. The council referred it to the park and recreation board which accepted the plan but stated that there were no public funds available to assist the club. With the board's approval, the city council allowed the request. At this point, Mr. Theilman explained that some of the concrete work necessary for developing a garage would also aid in developing the range. This was also approved.

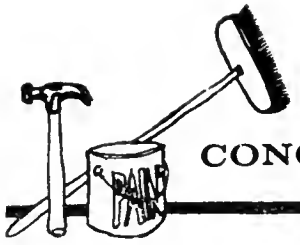
The committee realized that this project was going to be a big one and it needed help. On March 21. 1960. a meeting was held with representatives from the recreation department, police department, local division of the State Highway Patrol, the Wildlife Club and the Tri-County Rifle Club present. The following month, the East Side VFW Post 4847 joined the ranks and work began on a full-time basis.

Underground water basin in an unused city water plant gets converted into rifle range for recreation and police use.



Everyone pitched in to make project a success. Rifle range was community effort. Labor and equipment were donated.

A wall (including observation windows) and a door was put in by members of the Tri-County Club. Scraping down walls and painting was also taken on by the club. Lighting was put in by a member of the Wildlife Club. The St. Regis Paper Company donated some 3,900 square feet of dryer felt which was installed as an acoustical material by the East Side VFW. The custom-made backstops were made and installed in cooperation with the local Trojan Playground Manufacturing Company. Chairs. light fixtures and other furniture was acquired from the St. Cloud School Board. An 8′-by-10′-by-25′ concrete floor was laid by the East Side VFW to level off the firing line. Another door was installed by the Rifle Club. Policemen rehabilitated old lockers. The Wildlife Club and Rifle Club installed two gas heaters—and the job was done! #



CONCERNING UPKEEP

Arthur Todd

■ From the Oregon Recreation and Parks Annual Conference held in Portland last fall have come several good ideas worth passing along. J. C. Toman, chief of the recreation section at the Roseburg, Oregon, Veterans Administration Hospital, is to be thanked for the following:

Archery Backstop—A backstop for archery has been constructed to hold bales of cedar tow eight feet high and twenty feet long. Chicken wire covers the front of the bales. Individual targets, or a large piece of canvas with three painted targets, make an excellent range. The bales have been in use five years with a minimum of upkeep.

Batter's Boxes—Permanent batter's boxes have been constructed out of one-by-threes and strips of old inner tubes. The one-by-threes are treated with paint or preservative. Three strips of inner tubes four inches wide are cut from the center section of an inner tube.

Small staples are used to fasten the inner tube to the one-by-threes. A length of half-inch dowel is placed on the edge of a one-by-three. The strip of inner tube is placed over the dowel and stapled securely at one end. This raises the inner tube slightly above the edge of the board.

Stretch the inner tube the length of the one-by-three and staple the other end in the same manner. Then staple the inner tube as you move the dowel along the edge of the board. When finished, the rubber can be painted with white sidewall-tire paint. The batter's box is then nailed together and set in the ground with the top of the rubber level with the ground. These boxes can be used an entire season without repainting.

Marking Foul Lines—To make the foul lines, two-by-fours or lengths of old garden hose painted white can be set in the ground. If the garden hose is used, it may be fastened down with large wire staples.

Carnival Booths—To construct booths for carnivals, stretch a wire the length of the auditorium eight feet high and eight or ten feet from the wall; also, stretch another wire along the wall. Strings can be tied to the wires to make the outline for the booths. Crepe-paper streamers and decorations can be fastened to the wire and strings to decorate the booths.

Party Boxes—To prepare for parties, plywood boxes have been constructed and equipped with the necessary games and supplies. For example, for a bridge party the box contains bridge decks, pencils, score cards and bridge tips. Boxes have been made for fly tying. Monte Carlo, cribbage, chess and checkers, quiz programs, table games, Speechcrafters Club and for various other social activities.

■ Gordon Hunsaker, superintendent of parks, recreation, and forestry in Hazel Park, Michigan, has written us about a "Bucking Horse" which he and his staff developed: "Our department needed a 'Highlite' for its summer playground program culminating activity. As our playground supervisor, Rick Croteau, and I were walking through our largest park we spotted an oil drum leaning against a storage building. One gleam in the eye led to another—and on a scrap of paper we drew rough plans.

"The oil drum was to be suspended, about one foot off the ground, with metal cables attached to four steel posts cemented into the ground. The drum and cables would be heavily padded. A real Western-type saddle would be placed on the drum. A child would mount the horse and a playground leader would be stationed at each cable. As the leaders would shake the cable up and down and sideways, the "horse" would buck and weave.

"With the parks crew doing the installing, the 'horse' was ready for testing in two days. Light sand was scattered around and under the 'horse' to take up the shock for those bucked off. Rick climbed aboard, took the bridle reins in hand, anchored his feet in the stirrups, took off his cap, and rode! With four persons tugging and pulling on the cables he was given a truly wild but safe fun ride.

"The bucking horse held up under the riding of over four hundred youngsters under supervision during our culminating activity and is still in top condition after many weeks of unsupervised activity.

"We feel that we have developed a piece of equipment which is durable, imaginative and inexpensive. We are now installing them in all of our thirteen play areas." #

An oil drum and a gleam in the eye led to the development of this "Bucking Horse" for the Hazel Park playgrounds.

Ready for testing. Heavily padded oil drum is attached with metal cables to four steel posts cemented in ground.

Ride 'im, cowboy! During playground "rodeo," the winner stayed on exactly nine seconds. A wild but safe fun ride.

MR. TODD *is assistant field director of the National Recreation Association.*

PERSONNEL

W. C. Sutherland

SEVENTH NATIONAL INSTITUTE

THE Seventh National Institute for public recreation and park administration will be of special interest to those executives in small and large departments who desire to prepare for larger executive positions or who wish to improve the environment and efficiency of their present offices in the city hall and community center buildings. The Institute, sponsored by the National Recreation Association, will be held September 29 and 30, 1962 in Philadelphia, prior to the 44th National Recreation Congress. The theme this year will be "Office Administration, Management, and Procedures."

Planning for the Institute is being done with the full cooperation of the National Office Management Association. William H. Latham, NOMA's administrator of technical and program service, will serve as the Institute consultant, and NOMA's executive director, William T. Cavanaugh, will be the opening speaker.

One of the important sessions will deal with the physical planning and layout of office space, with special attention to space standards (for various types of office personnel); office furniture (types and arrangements, movable partitions, sliding closet doors, recessed filing cabinets and other space savers); also with the reception area, decorating schemes, maintenance factors, lighting, heating, air conditioning, music, dirt, noise, etcetera. It will discuss the research that has been done regarding these and other factors affecting the performance and efficiency of employees.

Kenneth Ripnen, of the Ripnen Company, Inc., New York City, will handle the session on office space planning. He is one of the outstanding men in the field with his own company and staff of architects. He organized and administered the space-control operations for the War Department which involved 125 organizations, 64,000 people in 60 buildings, including the Pentagon. His book, *Office Building and Office Layout Planning* and his popularity as a speaker distinguish him as one of the foremost leaders in his field.

The National Institute will also feature Mona Sheppard, author of *Plain Letters* and vice-president of Lehigh and Company, Inc., management consultants. Her systems and methods for better letter programs are reported to be making great savings to important organizations. At the Institute, she will deal with "Correspondence Management," including such topics as techniques of dictating, developing personal letters, and the use and control of form letters.

Other important subjects and personnel will include: "Office Equipment" (advantages and disadvantages of various types of equipment) by Albert Prioletta of the New York Port Authority; "Systems and Procedures" by Jack R. Crowley of the Reuben H. Donnelley Corporation; "Design and Control of Forms" by Gibbs Myers of General Precision, Inc.; "Personnel Management" by Robert J. Erler of Air France; "How the Office Management Function Aids the Recreation Function" by Robert Crawford, commissioner of recreation in Philadelphia. Personnel for other subjects, such as "Mailing Procedures" and "Records Management and Filing Systems," are still under consideration.

A later issue of RECREATION will carry a more complete report on the total program and its personnel.

NEW PERSONNEL SERVICE

The National Recreation Association now offers a special personnel listing for Associates who would like to take advantage of its job placement service. For a $5.00 annual fee (in addition to the regular Associate membership fee) Associates will be listed for "active personnel service." This means a confidential professional record will be maintained with the NRA Recreation Personnel Service when the Associate completes appropriate forms and his credentials are reviewed and summarized. He will then *personally* receive notices of vacancies which comply with his specific interests and qualifications.

The Associate then applies directly to the agency involved indicating that he is doing so at NRA's suggestion and that his credentials are available at NRA. For detailed information and forms, write to the Recreation Personnel Service, NRA, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

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PRELUDES to ACTION

—Or a few words on *how* to make the new series of pamphlets on The Performing Arts as Recreation work for you

"There's nothing in the world, but thinking makes it so" (with apologies to William Shakespeare).

Are you, members of your board and committees, staff, and the people in your community *thinking* about music and drama in the recreation program? Have you been concerned about recreation's responsibility for promoting satisfying interests for the new leisure time?

If you want to include the performing arts in your expanding program, the two new pamphlets published by the National Recreation Association, *Music Is Recreation* and *Drama Is Recreation (see Page 75)*, are especially designed to help you and to stimulate action. They will provide you with up-to-date information about what other recreation departments are doing in these fields and outline the first steps to get your own ideas under way. Why not put these pamphlets* into the hands, hearts, and minds of your community planners and leaders and see how helpful they can be?

USE THEM TO:

- Explain what you would like to do in your community.
- Raise funds for your proposed program.
- Act as springboards for discussions, radio and TV programs, and news items.
- Interest new people in your recreation program.
- Interest other local organizations in doing a cooperative program.
- Show what a recreation department *can* do along these lines.
- Illustrate the full range of recreation activities.

Most important of all, *Music Is Recreation* and *Drama Is Recreation* offer student, teenager, senior citizen groups and other men's and women's organizations a fresh look at what is going on today and an opportunity to enlarge their program horizons. They will discover in their discussions of these pamphlets an inspiring recreation philosophy, the full scope of what is being done and can be done, and a host of new ideas which can lead into positive action.

TO START:

- Suppose you want to initiate a music project. Is there any reason why you should not start something new and ask the community and its leaders for their support? The music pamphlet will serve immediately as a means of orientation for potential supporters and acquaint them with the benefits of such activities to the community.
- Perhaps you have a big project in mind—a performing arts center, an outdoor theatre, a bandshell, or new lighting, sound, or other major equipment accessories. Maybe the only way to get these necessities is by means of gifts or a bond issue. The needs must be interpreted, as you know, and these pamphlets are designed to help you do the job.

* * * *

Be up-to-date. Make *Music Is Recreation* and *Drama Is Recreation* serve a practical purpose for you. Don't let the opportunity to use them constructively slip by. Let them provide a real PRELUDE TO ACTION! #

*Appeared in the May 1961 and February 1962 issues of RECREATION as a bonus to magazine subscribers. Now available separately at $1.00 each.

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Free Catalog

My Philosophy of Recreation

Continued from Page 59

full evening hours in his air-conditioned, remote-lighted, electronically engineered living room, furnished in stunning late 20th century aluminum and fiberglass! Such a situation shrieks for some taste of the old, some comfortable contrast to the coldly efficient, brassily chic setting of his place of business.

I make no pretense at being an historian, and I am not espousing *all* of history as being worth emulating. But, as I said earlier, the turn of the 19th-20th century and shortly thereafter saw, in this country in particular, an unsophisticated and outgoing public attitude wherein the stroll, the picnic, the concert-in-the-park, and the barbershop quartet hit as they never hit before or after. A recapturing of this spirit and taste for simple, unfettered recreation is a goal toward which I shall strive, and I would hope other professionals would too. When mixing that "potpourri" that becomes the local, year-round public recreation program, flavor the new with a liberal salting of the old. The resulting "Mulligan" can be delicious. #

The Community Festival

A showcase for a wide range of cultural activities

John Climer

MANY ONTARIO COMMUNITIES have held music and drama festivals or art-and-crafts shows for a number of years. The community festival that serves as a showcase for a wide range of cultural activities is a relatively new development. This new kind of co-ordinated festival program has sprung from the need to create a larger and more appreciative audience for the work of many minority interests. It can provide for the maturing of promising performers, through the provision of professional leadership, and lack of financial concern.

The Ottawa Department of Recreation and Parks has sponsored a community festival during July and August for the past three years. During those years the festival has grown into an important event with an ever-growing audience and a notable improvement in standards of quality.

Lakeside Gardens, where Ottawa's community festival is held, is a new recreation hall on the shore of Lake Deschenes. The new building opened in 1958 and the first community festival was held that year.

The first program was presented after a great deal of discussion but without too much actual preparation. There was a group of musical events, orchestral concerts, recitals and jazz concerts. These were offered free to the public through the use of a trust fund available to the Musicians' Union and provided by the recording industry. Unusual and award-winning films were also shown, and the work of well-known Ottawa artists was shown in several exhibits. Puppet shows for children were performed weekly in the building. The Westboro Kiwanis Club operated a series of dances that featured a local orchestra. The following year it was decided to charge a small admission fee in the hope of securing a revolving account that would allow for enlargement of the program and for raising its standards.

In the summer of 1959 the festival presented programs of outstanding Canadian musical artists as well as the best local musicians. The drama groups of the district became interested and eight of the foreign embassies in Ottawa offered interesting films. This festival had a season of eight weeks. It involved more than two hundred artists and became one of the most notable artistic successes ever promoted in the area.

In 1960 a revolving budget of $2500 was established. By this time many artists were coming to us for assistance and many local groups were showing a continuous interest. We concentrated on the work of local artists and, because of the artistic success of the 1959 program, we insisted on maintaining the highest standards. In each division a definition of the festival's standards was made and the result was in direct opposition to what might be termed "mass appeal."

Summer art classes were established

Continued on Page 101

MR. CLIMER *is supervisor of city-wide activities, Department of Recreation and Parks, Ottawa, and has been closely connected with the Ottawa Municipal Art Centre. Digested with permission from the* Community Courier. *April-May-June, 1961.*

Looking at the World . . .

THROUGH MEDIEVAL GLASSES

Stained glass panels offer a whole new realm for creativity. Brilliant colors excite children's imaginations.

Pearl Greenberg

THE STUDY OF medieval times presents many stimulating possibilities for art correlation. Among these are mosaics, frescoes, and stained glass.

What excitement the children displayed when we first discussed stained glass! We had the glass pieces (donated by a stained glass designer), clear glass panels to work on, a glass cutter, rubber mallet, newspapers, Sobo, and brushes for gluing.

We had visited the Metropolitan Museum and the Crafts Museum in New York City and seen the many stained glass panels on view, and we had some idea of how they have been made in the one thousand years this art has existed.

We realized that we were not equipped to work in this manner in our art room, and so a new method, suited to our own equipment, evolved. We decided to use clear glass panels for bases and we had them available in 10″-by-12″ and 14″-by-16″ sizes.

After deciding on our topic and doing some sketches, we were ready to cut the glass shapes. These were to be glued

Glass fragments were laid on clear glass panel, glued, filled in with black aquarium cement to simulate the leading used in authentic stained glass panels. Tools are simple and the results quite remarkable.

MRS. GREENBERG *is art instructor at the Downtown Community School, New York City.* *This material is digested with permission from* Arts and Activities, *September 1959.*

to the clear glass with Sobo. Our aim, similar to that of the old-time and contemporary stained-glass craftsmen, was to have a combination of transparent, translucent, and opaque areas. Thin layers of Sobo left the glass transparent, heavier layers left it translucent, and we had opaque glass bits in our supply box.

We left the space between the pieces of glass (as in designing a mosaic) to be filled in later to get the effect of the leading used in professional stained-glass panels. As areas were completed we held them up to the light to get the full effect of the sun on the beautiful colors.

As each design in glass was completed we used aquarium cement (black) to fill in the spaces between shapes. With the black lines added to the colors they shone like jewels in the sunshine. The children were overjoyed.

How did we get the shapes we wanted? Well, the glass cutter was available for those who had specific shapes in mind. Others placed small sheets of the stained glass between folds of newspaper and gently tapped them with the mallet. Everyone realized that we had to exercise extreme care when working with this glass. The pieces of glass broken "en masse" gave us a variety of wonderful shapes so that each child could put together the large areas he was working on with these "found" shapes.

When our children pass a church or synagogue, the stained glass has much more interest for them than ever before —and the pleasure of investigating a completely new medium provided a new art challenge for the children and the teacher! #

Arts and Crafts Corner

Edited by Shirley Silbert

This column of aids for the arts-and-craftsman is contributed by the Arts and Crafts Subcommittee of the National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities of the National Recreation Association and will appear monthly. Miss Silbert is chairman of the subcommittee and director of recreation and camping, Department for the Handicapped, Brooklyn Bureau of Social Service and Children's Aid Bureau in Brooklyn, New York.

•

Identifying Shears and Scissors—Each type of shears and scissors has its own individual function. To distinguish between them, scissors are made with ring handles of equal size, and range in length from three to six inches. They should be used only for lighter cutting tasks. Shears have one handle larger than the other for better leverage and generally come in sizes from six to fourteen inches in length. They are made to do the heavier cutting jobs. For further information about scissors and shears, you can write to J. Wiss & Sons Company, Education Department, Newark 7, New Jersey, and ask for your free copy of *The Wiss Story of Shears & Scissors.*—Shirley Silbert, *New York.*

Extending Usability of Tools—A broken hacksaw blade can be turned into a fine-pointed keyhole saw for getting into small holes. Grind the back edge of the broken end down to a taper. Slip the other end into a slotted wood dowel for a handle and wrap it with wire. You get a bonus too! When the teeth are worn down, grind a cutting edge on the blade and you have a sharp knife.

When a shop tool such as a try square becomes so rusty that you can't read the engraved marking, you can refinish it by scouring off the rust and cleaning with fine steel wool. Wipe dry. Then coat with aluminum paint and wipe the surface immediately, leaving the paint in the lines. They will show up like new.—Dorothy J. Schmid, *First U.S. Army, Governors Island, New York.*

Straw Sippers—Fun and Festive—You will need cork balls with holes in the center (may be purchased at the dime store), colored or natural straws, all-purpose glue *(Elmer's Glue-All works well)*, assorted odds and ends as face decorations. Place the cork ball with a hole through it over the straw. Then glue on any type of face, such as a clown, a bunny for Easter, Santa for Christmas, etcetera. These straws make gay party favors or add a note of cheer to a hospital tray.—Catherine Simpson, *Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.*

Aids to Needle Threading—There are quite a number of devices on the market, but two most commonly used are:

Needle Threader. A metal tab with wire loop that passes through the eye of a larger-sized needle so that the thread can be placed in the loop and drawn through the eye of the needle.

Self-threading Needle. This needle has a slit eye, and the thread is stretched across the slot at the end of the needle, then pulled into the eye. While these are known aids for blind people, anyone who has trouble threading a sewing needle can make good use of them. Try a local shop or an agency for the blind. If not available, you can write to the American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York 11. A catalog showing these and other devices is free.—Shirley Silbert, *New York City.*

Mixing Plaster of Paris—Always start with water. The amount is determined by the batch needed. Take handfuls of plaster and sift through the fingers until the plaster builds up above the surface of the water. Now, let this set for about a minute, then mix well using an old spoon or a tongue depressor. Once the plaster has been mixed, more plaster or water should not be added: a separate batch must be made. If your mixture has a heavy creamy appearance it is on its way to being set. Use it as soon as possible. For small quantities of plaster, use old milk containers or other cartons. These can be discarded. Clean all plaster with waste paper before it hardens. *Do not put plaster in the sink.* It hardens and clogs the pipes.—Charlotte E. Kizer. *White Plains, New York.*

Care of Soldering Iron—If your soldering iron has a screw-on tip or a setscrew that holds the tip in place, check it occasionally to make sure oxidation has not frozen it tightly in place. If it has, do not try to loosen it with pliers—you may damage the tip. Instead, take a cotton swab or brush, dip it in ammonia and apply it to the tip of its base. This will unfreeze the tip in a matter of minutes.—Dorothy J. Schmid, *First U.S. Army, Governors Island, New York.*

GET THE GUYS TO VOCALIZE

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Accentuate the Positive

Continued from Page 71

does not apply to Saskatchewan homes for the aged.

At Mount Royal Lodge, Saskatoon, boxes and other containers are made from used Christmas cards. Money derived from their sale is donated to charity. Other groups of women have revived the skill of their younger quilting bee days and made handsome quilts, raffled them off, and sent the proceeds to needy children in Korea. The women in one of these have written to find out if they can adopt two or three Korean orphans. This would mean paying a certain sum monthly for the care and education of each child.

A bazaar is an annual function in many homes, and the making of bazaar articles goes on throughout the year. From their sales, more materials are purchased for the next bazaar and its profits will again go to some worthy cause. Guests in the Lutheran Home in Melville made enough money through their bazaar and other activities to send an African missionary, whom they look on with pride as *their* missionary, the down-payment on a jeep. An arts-and-crafts display of articles made by guests in the houses is an annual feature of the Association Conference.

However, the Saskatchewan houses do have their share of guests who just want to sit and watch the world go by on TV. Dr. Borys Kobrynski, a geriatric doctor for the Department of Social Welfare, spoke of this in addressing the 1960 conference. He said, "Many oldsters bask in the entrenched idea that they should be excused from activity and that they have earned a well-deserved rest. Before too long such inactivity becomes a habit. Psychologists tell us that continued inactivity is harmful because it breeds depression and loneliness. In the long run, it results in deterioration of one's mental and physical state.

"Older people need encouragement and the choice of enjoyable occupations. Like people of all ages, they need work and play that will give them a sense of achievement. But we should not regiment them or force them to do things because we think it is good for them. We should provide them with a large variety of activities so every one can select an activity that suits his tastes and his ability." #

The Community Festival

Continued from Page 101

by the Ottawa Municipal Art Centre and the same organization sponsored the display of seven exhibits prepared by the Art Institute of Ontario. The Canadian Publishers' Association set up an exhibit of Canadian books. Local writers and the Ottawa Public Library cooperated in presenting pictures and short biographies of many of the local members of the Canadian Authors Association. The Ottawa Community Players underwrote the expenses of a newly formed Festival Drama Group and six plays were given. Two of the plays were presented in both English and French versions.

For the 1960 community festival forty-two events were planned and the highest standards were again maintained—in music, drama, films and art. Another feature that was a remarkable success was the competitive show of photographs, which attracted work from all over Ontario.

The festivals have earned for the Department of Recreation and Parks the respect of many cultural groups working in the area, and many have expressed a willingness to cooperate with us in the future and to aid in community centre activities. We have found new friends. We have even partially achieved the aim of making the festival self-supporting. Attendance has been good, critical acclaim enthusiastic.

We are looking forward to the day when programs like our summer festivals will raise the standards of art interest in our community to the point where private enterprise will be sufficiently interested to promote programs of a higher calibre. In the meantime it must remain our job to help bring the artist and his public closer to a common understanding and appreciation. #

Rx FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

This column is dedicated to those working in recreation media dealing with the ill and handicapped. The National Recreation Association invites agencies, institutions, hospitals, and individuals interested in this area of recreation to send in reports, research, results, program ideas, and other interesting information which can, through this column, be brought to the attention of others nationally.

* * * *

✢ The National Association of Recreational Therapists is holding its 10th Annual Conference from March 26-30 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia. Featured speakers include John E. Davis, M.D., commissioner of mental health for Pennsylvania; Maurice E. Linden, M.D., director of mental health, Philadelphia; Mrs. Beatrice H. Hill, director, Comeback, Inc.; R. Roy Rusk, chapter program consultant, The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation; and Dr. Morton Thompson, acting director, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.

The conference will include live demonstrations with mentally ill, mentally retarded, aged, and handicapped children. An outstanding session on research is being set up by Dr. Roscoe Brown of New York University. For further information write Philip Walsh, Conference Chairman, Office of the Aging, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

✢ In November, a meeting held at National Recreation Association headquarters involving seven national health agencies, one state health agency, and NRA, explored these agencies' needs and problems in recreation and the way NRA's Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped could assist in meeting those needs. As a result of the meeting a committee will be formed to develop a workable philosophy of recreation and plans for cooperative efforts in this field.

Attending the meeting were R. Roy Rusk, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation; Margaret Ryan, National Infantile Paralysis Foundation; Ernest Weinrich, United Cerebral Palsy Association; Curtis Krishef, National Association for Retarded Children; Dr. Joseph Kadish, National Association for Mental Health; H. Kenneth Fitzgerald, American Foundation for the Blind; John R. McKillop, National Multiple Sclerosis Society; Edward F. Kilbane, United Cerebral Palsy of New York; Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director; Arthur Williams, NRA associate executive director; and Dr. Morton Thompson, Mary B. Cummings, Marilyn Heischober, and Sheldon Reid, all of the NRA Consulting Service.

✢ The National Recreation Association recently conducted a five-week training course for volunteers and professionals in working with the aged, ill, and handicapped in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York. The course was sponsored by the Nassau County American Red Cross. Subjects: Philosophy; Recruitment of Volunteers; Adaptation of Activities; Music and Square Dancing; Transportation; Arts and Crafts; Bedside Activities; Games; Parties and Special Events. NRA staff members teaching sections of the workshop included Dr. Morton Thompson, Marilyn Heischober, Mary B. Cummings, Sheldon Reid and Siebolt Frieswyk. Other lecturers were square dance specialist Cy Grossman and Lou Goldberg, president of Transportation for the Handicapped.

✢ Two years ago, in New York City, Metropolitan and Flower Fifth Avenue Hospitals embarked on a treatment program that includes detoxification and psychiatric, vocational, and recreation services to narcotics addicts. The Flower Fifth Avenue Medical School provides medical staff and psychiatric services, while Metropolitan furnishes facilities, vocational guidance, and all non-medical staff.

The rehabilitation process begins when the patient is admitted to Metropolitan Hospital for detoxification. Once off medication, the patient is transferred to a continued treatment unit for a minimum of two weeks. While on the continued treatment unit, the patient is involved in crafts, games, music, and one-hour discussion periods moderated by recreation therapists. Discussions range from current world topics to the problems facing patients as they attempt a social comeback. The program uses volunteer recreation workers during the evening. Supportive services, such as psychiatric help with family and social problems, vocational guidance, and recreation therapy, are provided for as long as the need exists following the patient's discharge.

✢ A group of handicapped people in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, are embarked on a drive to interest their community in the recreation needs of the handicapped. Spearheading the drive is Michael L. Rose, a former public relations director who, as a result of a serious accident, is now a paraplegic. Comeback, Inc. has acted as consultant for the campaign.

Despite a lack of recreation facilities at local and state levels, and absence of community recreation programs for the handicapped, this resourceful group is on its way to achieving one of its goals—getting its community to provide recreation facilities and programs for eight hundred handicapped children and adults.

✢ Build up your resource library with free and inexpensive materials available from the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11. Free, mimeographed material includes information on leadership and free sources of information on rehabilitation and recreation, *Arts and Crafts for the Ill and Handicapped, Recreation Programming for the Mentally Retarded, Games for the Ill and Handicapped, Camping for the Handicapped, Homebound Recreation, Cerebral-Palsy Day Camp, Development of Recreation Programs for Handicapped Children*, and a bibliography of recreation information for the handicapped.

Inexpensive pamphlets* available from the Consulting Service include *Recreation and Psychiatry* ($1.25); *Starting a Recreation Program in Institutions for the Ill and Handicapped Aged* ($1.25); *Suggestions for Recreation Activities for the Aged* ($.25); *Developing Volunteers for Service in Recreation Programs* ($2.00); and a reprint of five articles on therapeutic recreation which appeared in *Hospital Management ($.25)*.

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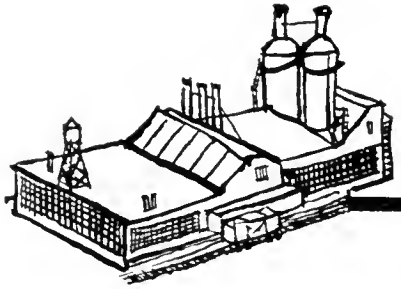

MARKET NEWS

For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

• Three styles of padded exercise mats designed for use by patients undergoing physical rehabilitation can be used for camping, back rests for spectator sports, and fitness activities. Because they were originally designed for hospital and clinical uses, these multi-purpose mats provide better body support than ordinary mats. Made of one-piece, five-section foam plastic, the mats are six feet long, can be folded into a compact, lightweight package for storage. The mats are covered with durable vinyl of forest green with white piping that can be cleaned with a cloth dampened in water or a mild antiseptic solution. One model is filled with cellulose acetate fibers. These mats can be used as sleeping mats for campers, as back support for spectators, as a comfortable base for fitness exercises, in addition to uses in therapeutic rehabilitation. For further information, circle #100.

• Fiberglass picnic tables eliminate costly refinishing. A pressure-laminated fiberglass shell is bonded to a lumber core for these tables. Table top and seats are completely weather sealed to withstand years of outdoor service. Fiberglass surface minimizes damage from vandalism. Tables are eight feet long and have steel legs braced with angle and channel iron. For further information, circle #101.

• First came the caddy. Now, with automation hitting the golf links, golf buggeys have come into vogue. To protect golf cart drivers from wild golf balls and cold winter winds, a manufacturer has devised a protective shield for golf buggeys. The shield completely closes in the cart and has a door on each side. It is available now for the Cushman Golfster and will soon be ready for other makes and models. It can be thirty degrees warmer inside this shield, depending on the sun's heat. The shield has a windshield of polished heavy plastic of the type used in rear windows of convertible autos. Back and side curtains and tabs for snaps are heavy-gauge, clear Elastomeric plastic film. The shield is made without doors, too, but this model does not afford the warmth of the one with doors. A do-it-yourself kit of the plastics themselves and instructions will benefit the modest budget. The shields are easy to remove and store for the summer. For further information, circle #102.

• Youngsters can have a fine time building pint-sized villages from multi-functional, corrugated cardboard panels designed to permit a variety of constructions—playhouses, teahouses, dollhouses, miniature castles, circus tents, pagodas. Children and adults on a playground in Hilltop, a community near Bellevue, Washington, built a whole village of these cardboard structures, then proceeded to camp out in them for a week. The constructions are large enough for children to enter and can provide a practically limitless variety of play structures. The colorful striped or solid panels can be assembled into houses with elastic bands. They're easily disassembled and are perfect for summery shade spots, tea parties, and fortresses. *(But take them in when the rains come!)* Fine, too, for engaging indoor rainy day activity.

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• New power sprayer can handle fungicides, weedkiller, herbicides, and liquid and dry chemical fertilizers. From one standing position the operator can completely spray an area one hundred feet or more in diameter. It is so designed that no chemical passes through the water pump, thus protecting vital parts from wear. This sprayer can also be used for cleaning exteriors of buildings, driveways, and equipment. It efficiently removes grease residues and grit using only cold water with detergents or cleaning compounds. It eliminates the usual premixing of chemical with large amounts of water. The water for the mixed solution is drawn in from a faucet or other external water source as needed and automatically mixed and proportioned in the exact ratio specified by the chemical manufacturer. Applies ten gallons of mixed spray material per minute at gauge pressure of five hundred pounds per square inch. It is capable of delivering three hundred gallons of spray solution with each full loading of chemical in the twelve-gallon concentrate tank. Can be used to spray as little as fifty gallons. Adjustable nozzle. Sprayer has seven horsepower engine, stainless steel parts wherever chemical comes in contact, brass valves chrome plated, a heavy steel chassis with semi-pneumatic wheels. Maneuverable by hand pull bar. Dimensions are 60″-by-36″-by-30″ and weight is approximately 425 pounds. Other standard models are available as well as custom models. For information, circle #106.

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FAINT PAINT NE'ER WON FAIR CRITIC. For vivid, professional background color, use eyetingling casein fresco colors for scenery and backdrops. Fast-to-light, true to tone, of great tinting strength. Packed in quarts, gallons, and five-gallon pails. Wonderful range of colors in this series and in company's other scenic and theatrical colors. For color samples, circle #120.

THE FULL GAMUT. Catalogue describing one-act plays for youngsters includes holiday plays, fairy tales, folk tales, melodramas and farces, mysteries, comedies, and adaptations of classics. For copy, circle #121.

SCENERY DUCK AND MUSLIN for backdrops. Flameproof fabrics available in various widths in bolts of fifty to sixty yards. For samples and information, circle #122.

BLUEPRINT FOR COSTUMES. Illustrated brochure shows all characters with complete costume changes. Theater service offers costumes which are authentic, altered to fit perfectly, cleaned, and get to you on time. Everything included except wigs and hairpieces. One full week of rehearsal time with the actual costumes carries no extra charge. This service is designed for schools, little theaters, church groups, and other nonprofessionals. For information, circle #123.

IN THE SPOTLIGHTS AND FOOTLIGHTS of your drama program, thespians of all ages appreciate the confidence good makeup and background can give. Whether you need a wig blocker, black-tooth wax, nose putty, wigs of all sorts, sound effects, stage lighting equipment and hardware, or prefabricated flats, you can take your cue from a catalog listing a full array of theatrical supplies. For your copy, circle #124.

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HOW DOES YOUR PLAY LOOK through rose-colored glasses? Gelatine sheets give latitude in lighting effects, come in myriad of colors from chocolate to light magenta and azure blue. Non-fade sheets remain pliable and may be cut to size without crumbling or tearing. For leaflet, circle #127.

STARTLING OR LIFELIKE MASKS, theatrical sets, statuary can be produced with three art materials having diverse applications. Art works, skeletons of animals, surfaces and friezes on building, faces, hands, all can be reproduced in mold form and cast into positive shapes. Used by museums to reconstruct animal frames, by crime-detecting agencies to clarify evidence. For booklet on materials for moulage, circle #128.

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WE GOT RHYTHM. Parade sounds, noises of drum major, ringmaster, merry-go-round, elephants, jugglers, ponies, lions make up some of the rhythmic activities recorded on a circus fun disc. Other rhythms for little folk include a toy-shop sequence and a series of let's-have-fun dancing. For information, circle #131.

IT'S MAGIC! Tricks and supplies, sometimes complete with entertaining patter, run the gamut of bewitchery from producing things, cigarettes, flowers, rabbits out of nowhere to producing smoke from your finger tips. You can do card tricks, multiply eggs, change sponges into rabbits. Variety shows, minstrel shows, fund-raising gimmicks, hospital recreation entertainments, all can benefit from the hilarity and wonder of magic acts. For catalogue containing full listing of tricks and equipment, circle #132.

NAME YOUR PLAY. Colorful, authentically detailed costumes designed by professionals will add visual appeal to your productions. One of the largest and most famous theatrical costumers in the country, costuming Broadway shows, schools, colleges, little theater groups, rents costumes and includes all accessories except wigs, footwear, sidearms or props, which are available separately. For information, circle #133.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

IT WILL TURN TO STONE. New art media mixed with water creates hard cast-stone material easy to sculpt and carve. Weather-proof, fire-proof, water-resistant, requires no heating or complicated tools. For information, circle #134.

FIRE AWAY! Kilns have heat-resistant glass window so you can see what's cooking. Infrared heating enables you to fire almost immediately—from three to five minutes after plugging in. Three-heat range switch, light weight will delight the ceramicist. For information, circle #135.

PEACOCKS, ROSES, BUTTERFLIES—colorful patterns for beaded evening bags, an exciting craft for any group of women. Company also sells clasp tops for purses, patterns for dress and hat ornaments, and a wide, wonderful selection of beads in an extravagant range of hues, for anything and everything. For information, circle #136.

FOR LEFTIES. Scissors for left-handed people make for easier cutting. Come in all styles, blunt, cushion grip with clip point, regular point, bent trimmer, teacher shears. For booklet of scissor styles and tips for left-handed cutters, circle #137.

NINE DIFFERENT CLAYS for making earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain. A series of twenty unusual glazes have soft, dull textures and antique finishes. For these and other ceramic products in beautifully prepared catalogue, circle #138.

PROGRAM AIDS

BRING THE OUTDOORS INDOORS. Sea shells, butterflies and moths, rocks and minerals are illustrated in color and described on versatile Ed-U-Cards. Use them before and after field trips with your nature clubs; coordinate party guessing games around them. For further information on these and other children's card games, circle #141.

WHAT IS A PARTY without refreshments? To make your parties go over big, dairy company offers party menus and recipes to make the refreshment committee's lot a happier one. For menu magic pamphlets, circle #145.

BRONZE AND ALUMINUM PLAQUES and memorial tablets—rich and durable, with clean sharp lettering—come in wide variety of designs. Folder presents a few examples of craftsmanship along with standard style letters and suggestions for short cuts in plaque designing. For leaflet, circle #146.

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TO GET YOU LAUNCHED, *Reprints as Blueprints to Help You Plan Boating Facilities* contains a series of outstanding articles on development of boating facilities. The ten articles contain material on land storage of boats, building portable docks and piers, the advantages of certain types of wood construction for marinas, a breakdown of berth and storage charges at one successful marina. The illustrated brochure is available from the Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 1. Single copies are free. Other publications in the facilities series include *Launching Ramps and Piers, Directory of Architects and Engineers, Boating Facilities for Your Community*, and *Outboard Marinas.*

•

A REAL BOON to the senior citizen, the handicapped, and those with either a limited budget or limited energies, *Low Cost Meals That Please* contains tasty, balanced meals which are simple to make and low in cost. When we eat well we have more energy to enjoy life. Available from the National Dairy Council, 111 North Canal Street, Chicago 6, for $.10.

•

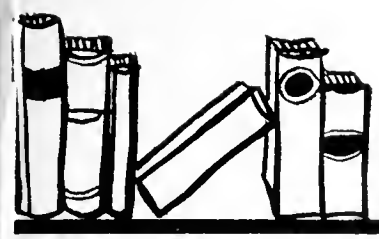
MORE ON THE BOUNCE. *The Mini-Tramp For Rebound Tumbling* by Rich Harris is the first complete instructional manual for the miniature trampoline. The author presents basic teaching techniques in a simple manner. Basic stunts, as well as somersaults, are thoroughly described and illustrated with photographs and sketches to show each phase of the stunt. There is an extensive chapter on exhibitions and exhibition tumbling teams. Detailed lesson plans of a two-week instructional unit for beginning physical education classes are included. Available for $1.00 from Nissen Teaching Aids, 930 27th Avenue S.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

•

PICNIC KNOW-HOW. While the 1962 edition of *Let's Have a Picnic* is primarily directed towards large industrial picnics, the booklet is a valuable point of departure for successful church, recreation department, and club picnics. It details preplanning the picnic, considerations in selecting the site and date, how to finance the picnic, and necessities for the picnic grounds and how to make the best of them, including the PA system, transportation, program, entertainers, food, games, prizes. Also included are helpful hints on the problem of lost children, a checklist for picnic duties, form letters for testimonial presentations. Available from Organization Services, Inc., 8259 Livernois, Detroit 4, Michigan, at $1.00.

•

OUT OF FOCUS? *Photography Without Fear* is an amusing and well-illustrated booklet full of common sense tips for the amateur photographer. It is essentially a nontechnical booklet dealing mostly with the why-didn't-I-think-of-that? approach to flashbulbs, shooting angles, distance, perspective, etcetera. Available for $.25 from AGFA Incorporated, 516 West 34th Street, New York 1.



NEW PUBLICATIONS

CREATIVE DRAMATICS

"Creative dramatics is a group art for children," writes Winifred Ward in the foreword to the bulletin *Creative Dramatics* ($.75), just published by the Association for Childhood Education International. "The term includes all forms of improvised drama," she continues, and "it begins with imaginative play of the young child." The bulletin includes articles by other leaders of this art. This is but one of a number of recent publications on this subject.

* * * *

Another publication worthy of note and strongly recommended to those who want to be more familiar with this rapidly growing field is *Children's Theatre and Creative Dramatics*, edited by Geraldine Brain Siks and Hazel Brain Dunnington. This collection of articles was developed under the auspices of the American Educational Theatre Association, with the cooperation of its Children's Theatre Conference Division, and was published by the University of Washington Press ($5.00). It is a basic, definitive study of educational dramatics for children, and covers background history of today's developments in this field as well as current children's theatre activities of all types and in a wide variety of settings. It also covers recommended training for leadership.

Its contributing authors are many and include such well-known names as Winifred Ward, founder and honorary director of the Children's Theatre Conference; Agnes Haaga, CTC director for 1961-1963; Dorothy Thames Schwartz, CTC director from 1959-1961; Sara Spencer, founder-editor of the Children's Theatre Press; Nellie McCaslin of Mills College, New York City, author of children's books and plays; Isabel B. Burger, founder of the Baltimore Children's Theatre Association; and many others who are active in children's theatre leadership. A chapter on "Creative Dramatics in Recreation Programs," contributed by Virginia Musselman, director of the National Recreation Association Program Service, delineates the development of a major emphasis on creative dramatics in public recreation which has been spearheaded by the Association; while Margaret S. Woods, vice-president of the advisory board for the kindergarten and primary department of the National Education Association, discusses the "Creative Dramatics and Community Programs" that exist under other community auspices.

Conspicuously missing from this volume, however, is a chapter by Grace Stanistreet, founder and director of the Children's Center for Creative Arts at Adelphi College, Garden City, New York, and recently appointed director of the CTC Creative Dramatics Section, who is doing such outstanding work in the relating of all of the arts to children's theater, and especially to creative dramatics, and in relating the latter to education for living. The omission of her story was an unfortunate oversight in such a collection.—D.D.

New Understanding of Administration, Harleigh B. Trecker. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 245. $4.50.

The author defines and discusses administration from the more modern concepts of leadership and relationships. He has a people-centered point of view with means and ends compatible and inseparable. He defines what administrators of service agencies need to know and tells what well-organized and productive executives do. Principles for structure and organization of agencies are identified. Attention is given to the qualities needed by administrative leaders. Mr. Trecker advises that administrative leadership is not so much the providing of directives as the establishing of effective working relationships with and between people. Basically, it is a matter of motivating workers to their finest and highest levels of achievement.

The author emphasizes the fact that the leader's effectiveness is not measured in terms of the leadership he exercises, but in terms of the leadership he evokes in others. Leadership should be measured in terms of the power it releases in others. This type of leadership, it is emphasized, gets more thinking, more action and more work done. Also, it aids the growth of workers, increases their competence, and enhances human values.

General criteria for assessing the effectiveness of administrative leadership are listed and the importance of continuous appraisal is emphasized. Not only the staff, but also the executive needs to establish growth objectives and programs for himself. When the executive continually appraises his own administrative and leadership strength, he sets the tone for evaluation elsewhere in the organization.—*W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

IN BRIEF

PLAYS FOR MODERN YOUTH, *selected and edited by Marcus Konick. Globe Book Company, 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 438. $3.00.* These thirteen short plays were selected for reading and for acting, and have been tried out successfully in classroom and on stage. They include the fantastic *Inside a Kid's Head*, the Western *Elisha and the Long Knife*, the courtroom drama *Survival*, and others, all chosen for their interest and appeal. A good collection. Most are royalty plays. They may be read or used for classroom drama teaching, but require special permission for producing. They are modern, interesting, and worth the royalty for production by teenagers.

SUCCESSFUL PARTIES AND HOW TO GIVE THEM, *Marjorie Wackerbarth and Lillian S. Graham. T. S. Denison, 321 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Pp. 294. $3.95.* Here is a collection of party ideas, some for holidays, some for special age groups, many on special themes. Many of these have been published separately in magazines such as *American Home*, *McCall's*, *Farm Journal*, and others. They are written in an informal style especially for use by parents planning home parties.

SCRAP WOOD FUN FOR KIDS, Robert F. *Endicott. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 224, illustrated. $4.95.* The author, in ten years of work at camps and day camps, has collected one hundred simple wood projects that

Make the Most of February

For parties and community events

★

A LOG CABIN PARTY FOR LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY (P31) NRA Press, $.20

A celebration on February 12 needn't be a budget-breaker to be a sueeess—here are dozens of suggestions for inexpensive party fun, using sueh household items as brown paper, onions, and empty milk bottles for deeorations and games material.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY: TWO PARTY PLANS (P257) NRA Press, $.35

As a eontrast to the homey atmosphere of a Log Cabin Party, this booklet is packed with ideas for deeorating the eenter to look like an outsize Valentine itself, for gay and pretty refreshments —even ideas for speeial homemade invitations.

PLANNING FOR PATRIOTIC HOLIDAYS (P231) NRA Press, $.65

When planning your eommunity eelebration for Washington's Birthday, you'll need this booklet with its suggestions for games, aetivities, and speeial events. Have a eeremony honoring new citizens, with the mayor introdueing all those who have beeome Ameriean citizens during the previous year. The new eitizens would probably enjoy learning Ameriean games sueh as "Ringing the Liberty Bell" and others deseribed here.

To order the above booklets, write:
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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
8 West Eighth Street
New York 11, N. Y.

have appealed to boys and girls of elementary-school age. They range from simple cutout projects and simple nailing projects to slightly more difficult ones. Some are fairly usual, such as wooden beach sandals and bird and fish letter-openers. Others are more original and ingenious, such as a simple sundial, wooden finger puppets, Kachina doll, submarine, and helicopter.

How Life Goes On, *Irving Zeichner. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 122, illustrated. $2.95.* An extremely engrossing book on reproduction in plants and animals, well and clearly illustrated. Chapter subtitles lead the reader "through the potato's 'eye'," and "under the friendly fronds" of the ferns, to learn about the cycle of life in "ten-headed monsters" (planaria), starfish, humans, flowers, lima beans, and on and on. Written simply and lucidly, the book does not set biological science up as an abstract world apart nor does it sugarcoat it to make it palatable to the young mind. It presents the reproductive cycle in nature as a fascinating new region to explore and understand.

Hymn Festivals, *Ernest K. Emurian. W. A. Wilde Company, 10 Huron Drive, Natick, Massachusetts. Pp. 126. $2.95.* The singing of gospel hymns has become a lasting part of the American Protestant church music tradition. One of America's great modern composers, Charles Ives, incorporated these traditional gospel hymns into a variety of programs providing introductory notes for each of the tunes to be sung. These historical notes provide an interesting and fitting background for the thematic programs. Music is not included, but most, if not all, of the words and music are to be found in the standard hymnals.

Invitation to Music, *Elie Siegmeister. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Pp. 193. $4.95.* In contrast to many dry and nonsensical books on music appreciation, Mr. Siegmeister's presentation is attractive, pleasant, and, at the same time, rich in musical understanding. This "invitation" is an especially welcome one for the serious beginner.

Singing Juniors *(enlarged edition), Lilla Belle Pitts, Mabelle Glenn, Lorrain E. Watters, and Louis G. Wersen. Ginn and Company, Statler Building, Boston 17. Pp. 272. $3.68.* This collection has an unmistakable recreation touch. The accent is on fun and the enjoyment of singing many familiar songs in effective arrangements.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

Aging

Social Worker and the Community, The, Morton Leeds, Ph.D. Howard Allen, P.O. Box 1810, Cleveland 6, Ohio. Pp. 114. $2.75.

Aging: Progressive Programming. American Public Welfare Assoc., 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago 37. Pp. 41. Paper, $1.25.

To Brighten the Later Years. Health and Welfare Council, 1617 Pennsylvania Blvd., Philadelphia 3. Pp. 27. Paper, $1.00.

Toward Better Social Work Services for the Aging. School of Social Work, 400 Comstock Ave., Syracuse 10, N. Y. Pp. 62. Paper, free.

Wake Up Younger, Samuel Gertman, M.D. and Helen Alpert. Citadel Press, 222 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 256. $4.95.

Audio-Visual

Better Bulletin Board Displays. Univ. of Texas, Austin 12. Pp. 62. Paper, $1.00.

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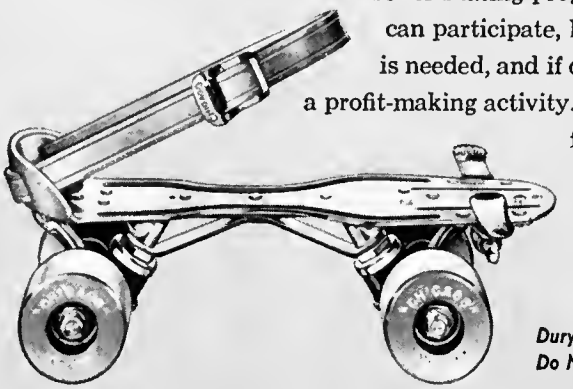

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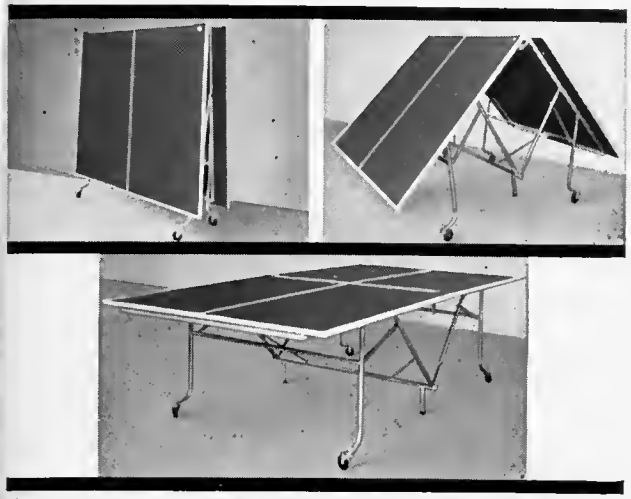

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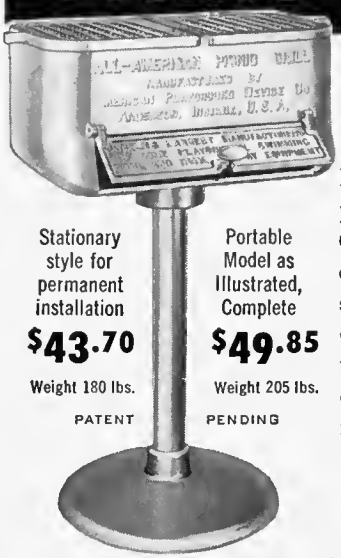

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Joint Virginia Recreation Society and Mid-South District Executives Conference	March 26-28	Charlottesville, Va.	Monticello Hotel
Great Lakes	April 1-4	Chicago, Ill.	Hotel Congress
Southern Southeastern Section	April 10-12	Jekyll Island, Ga.	Wanderer Motel
Southwest	April 10-13	Santa Fe, N.M.	La Fonda Hotel
Midwest	April 17-20	Wichita, Kan.	Hotel Broadview
Pacific Northwest District Recreation and Parks Conference	April 29-May 2	Vancouver, B.C., Canada	Hotel Vancouver
41st Annual New York State and Middle Atlantic District Recreation Conference	May 6-9	Grossinger, N.Y.	Grossinger's Country Club
New England	May 13-16	Wentworth, N.H.	Hotel Wentworth-by-the-Sea

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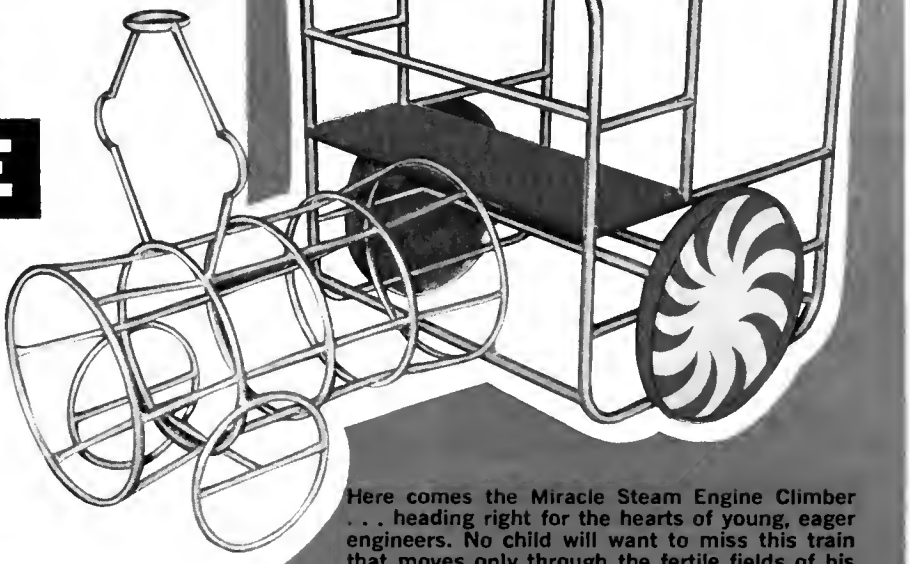

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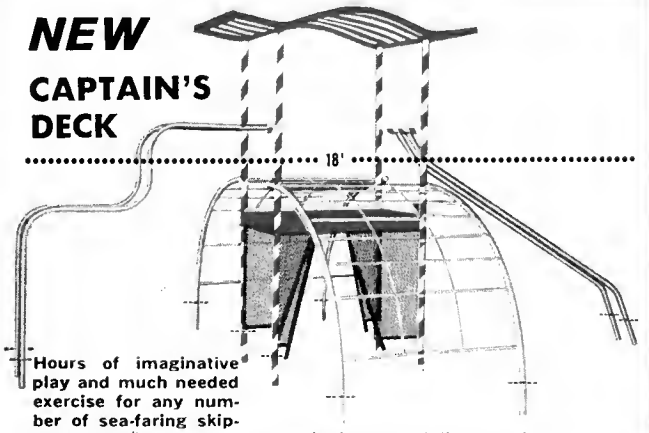

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THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

MARCH 1962 VOL. LV NO. 3 PRICE 60c

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Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON
Assistant Editor, ELVIRA DELANY
Associate Editors
Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
Program, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN
Business Manager
FRANK ROWE
Advertising Manager
ESTA GLUCK

On The Cover

This tranquil setting for tent camping is typical of protected forests which are providing recreation sites. Scene shows a camp on Poe Valley Lake in Centre County, Pennsylvania. Courtesy American Forests Products Industries.

Next Month

Time for playground planning is here again and, as usual, April will mark the publication of RECREATION Magazine's playground issue. A playground symposium will tell of playground activities and concerns from Tampa, Florida to Tacoma, Washington. Articles on equipment, attendance taking, a city-wide fitness program conducted on the playgrounds, ideas for the observance of Joseph Lee's one-hundredth anniversary, and playground games will bring you up-to-date on what's new on the playground. "Outdoor Recreation in America—Part II" will conclude the summary of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission report and will cover the role of state and local governments in the improvement of outdoor recreation opportunities; while "Quick Action Pays Off," will tell the exciting story of parks and recreation in Maricopa County, Arizona.

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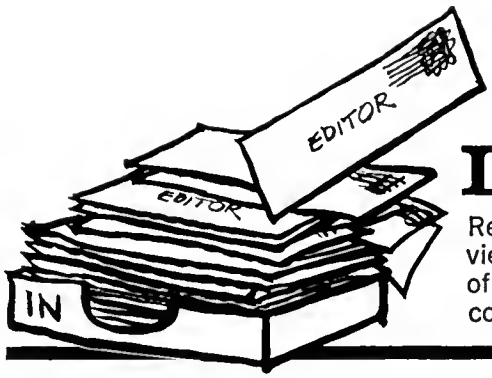


LETTERS

Readers are invited to share the views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

American Bike Month

Sirs:

The nation's 27,000,000 bike owners and 55,000,000 riders will observe American Bike Month in May, and since the vast majority of your readers are interested in activities for young people, we felt that you might like to hear about our program.

Our public service program has two phases. First, we shall distribute the booklet, *America's All-Time Ten Best Bike Games*, at no cost through all bike retail stores. The booklet contains the twelve official rules of safe riding, a bike maintenance diagram to make upkeep easy, suggestions for seat adjustment to make riding safer and more comfortable than it already is, and ten games, each of which places a premium upon one or more skills essential to good, safe riding. Thus, every participant will be acquiring safe riding habits under the guise of fun. The booklet can also be used as a self-contained safety program by groups of riders.

Secondly, all bike repair shops with the proper facilities will offer a cost-free bike inspection to all bike owners. This inspection will include examination of the riding assembly, pedals and brakes, steering assembly, lights and signalling equipment, and tires and spokes.

The overall program has been soundly endorsed by police, youth, educational, and civic leaders for its effect upon young riders.

JOHN W. NEWTON, *Director of Information, Bicycle Institute of America, Inc., 122 East 42nd Street, New York 17.*

Who Wants Gokarts?

Sirs:

As a parent, I am interested in the welfare of children and youth, including the recreational and safety aspects. I am in wholehearted agreement with the statement of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers and the National Safety Council regarding gokarts. Gokarts should not be operated by drivers below driver licensing age. In "my book," they should not be operated . . . period!

Expecting that I might be classified as an "old fuddy-duddy, over-protective parent" for my reaction to gokarts, I decided to check with qualified persons as to their feelings about gokarts. It may be of interest to you to know that in checking with individual police officers, recreation directors, university professors of recreation education, and university professors of safety education, I have yet to find one that is in favor of gokarting.

Who really wants gokarting? Parents? Children? Is it truly a recreation project, or does the commercial aspect come into the picture? Does gokarting provide for physical fitness development? I am interested in the safety of the youngster so that he may continue to develop in physical, mental, social and spiritual growth.

MRS. DAVID J. THOMPSON. *Safety and Civil Defense Assistant, PTA District 32, DuPage County, Illinois, and member of the ICPT Statewide Committee on Recreation.*

* * * *

In the December issue, a letter from William Bernard [of Trinity Methodist Church, Springfield, Massachusetts] favored gokarts as playthings. . . . Having worked in this area for a number of years and desiring that the recreation program of the Methodist Church be not misunderstood, I hasten to answer.

Our educational program strives as nearly as possible to follow the plan of the Creator of all life. We endeavor to guide and nurture our youth mentally, emotionally, spiritually, and physically until "in its season" the mature being can take a place of responsibility in society. Forced maturation by acceleration produces life that cannot hold up through pressures and tensions and the succession of "ages" that he must face. It is like trying to fasten the beams to a still-wet concrete foundation.

Wholesome competitive recreation plays an important part in this overall maturing process. Basketball, baseball, bowling, and skating are some of the sports which require good coordination, physical dexterity, mental alertness, and good sportsmanship. The potential hazard in any of these sports is lessened because practice as well as league games

re coached by dedicated mature men. n our area great care is taken in select- ng these supervisors.

The sheer exuberance of youth can use him or those he contacts enough injury without deliberately handing im an instrument of destruction. It is s ridiculous to put a fuel-driven vehi- le in the hands of a youngster, arguing iat he will drive a car when he is of gal age, as it would be to give him a igh-powered rifle, complete with bay- net, because at eighteen he will be sub- ect to military service. I am sure the Methodist Board of Education would ot advocate playing with dynamite for he sake of accelerating maturity. Un- loubtedly it would get the job done, ight down to the last grey hair, but that s not the true plan nor purpose of rec- eation education.

Most people do not realize that be- ause gokarts are unlicensed vehicles nd therefore not under the supervision of intelligently trained officials. they an be operated by babies four years old. Recent statistics show twenty-five out of thirty-seven fatalities in gokart accidents happened to children under sixteen years of age. Two of these were under five years of age. Three-fourths of the fatalities happened not in racing accidents but during "play."

With this in mind and heart, I say, MORE POWER to the National Con- gress of Parents and Teachers for their stand on this issue. May they continue to protect our children from selfish, ir- responsible manufacturers and adults who should take another look at their own maturation.

MRS. GEORGE S. KNIGHT, *Member, Commission on Education, Oak Lawn Methodist Church, Dallas, Texas.*

Drama Is Recreation

Sirs:

We have just read your wonderful supplement "Drama Is Recreation" in the February issue. It was both inform- ative and inspirational. It should do much to increase the amount of drama activity in public recreation depart- ments and, even more important, should do much to improve its quality. We also liked your supplement because its phi- losophy is like our own.

. . . we do want to tell you about our department's drama program. . . . our emphasis is on drama with children and youth. This program is motivated large- ly by holiday and seasonal observances as Lincoln's and Washington's Birth- days, Valentine Day, Arbor Day, May Day, Halloween, and Christmas. . . . we make every effort to select only plays that have literary value and good drama- tic structure. Our program includes both creative drama and formal drama. Creative drama is the technique used in initial rehearsals of a play; later re- hearsals are conducted with techniques of formal drama. We feel children should have experience with both forms. Our drama program is tied in closely with beauty of performance and stimu- lates participation in all these activities.

. . . The Children's Center of Perform- ing Arts, soon to be constructed by our department . . . consists of two buildings *(see below)*—one, the activity center; the other to house all department cos- tumes and administration of the total drama program. The two buildings will combine to form a center for research and in-service education for our profes- sional staff. . . .

MAXINE MCSWEENY, *Senior Recrea- tion Director,* and MINNETTE B. SPECTOR, *Supervisor of Recreation, Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles, California.*

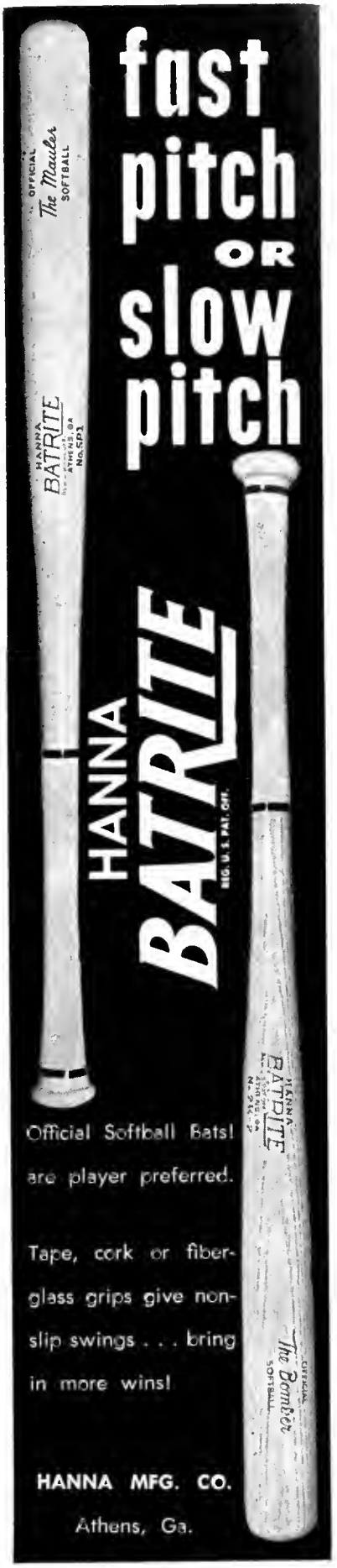
• See Miss McSweeny's article "Silver Bells in Summer," which tells of a sum- mer matinee program for children, **Recreation,** April 1961.—Ed.

* * * *

"Drama Is Recreation" . . . certainly ought to inspire those who do not yet have drama programs to institute their own.

MARJORIE L. DYCKE, *President, American Educational Theatre Asso- ciation.*

Children's Center of Performing Arts, Los Angeles



THESE THINGS WE BELIEVE

WE BELIEVE in boys and girls, not some of them but all of them.****WE BELIEVE in their right to an understanding of their own place in the nature community of which they are a part.****WE BELIEVE in their right to acquire skills and the tools for living in the out-of-doors as part of their heritage as descendants of pioneers, to swim, to fish, to manage a canoe, to climb, to build, to cook, to worship.****WE BELIEVE in their right of discovery and adventure in nature's world, their right to pit their strength against the barriers nature erects and the mysteries she presents and in their right to a sense of achievement.****WE BELIEVE in their right to fun, and to a creative expression of themselves in handcrafts, in music and in drama.****WE BELIEVE in their right to friendly comradeship with someone older, likewise an adventure in the out-of-doors.****WE BELIEVE in their need of the healing found in the wild, wide and open spaces.****WE BELIEVE in their unfolding response to the warm earth, the friendly stars, the music of streams, the unknown life in the hidden places, great trees, sunsets and storms.****WE BELIEVE that all these are pathways for them, and for us, to God, and that their language is universal. #

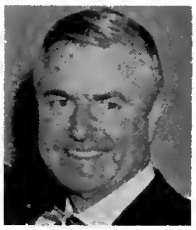
The above is a copy of the final part of an inspirational program at the close of the American Camping Association Region IV Convention in Gatlinburg, Tennessee, as reprinted in the American Camping Association Newsletter, *May 1961.*

FREE TIME—

A Challenge to Free Men

New Sheraton Hotel

Joseph Prendergast



William Frederickson

Edward Thacker

DELEGATES will spend a day with "The Participant—Present and Potential" at the 44th National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, September 30-October 5. The Program Planning Committee has decided that a full day of the Congress be used to explore in depth the subject of "The Participant"—an analysis of man, his nature as an individual today and the challenge to recreation in helping him achieve his highest potential.

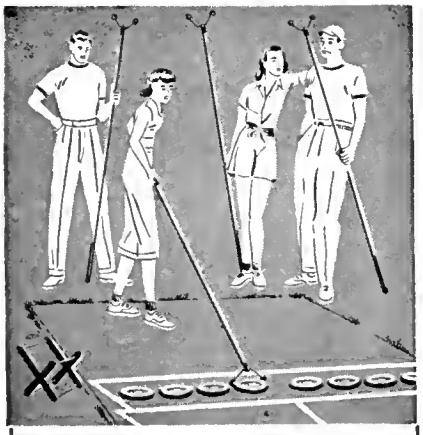
In addition to this day-in-depth on "The Participant," the program for the 44th Congress will focus attention upon all major aspects of recreation and provide opportunity for professionals and volunteers to discuss problems, trends, and new techniques geared toward helping Americans meet the challenge of expanding free time.

The annual National Recreation Congress is sponsored by the National Recreation Association and the American Recreation Society, this year with cooperation of the Philadelphia Department of Recreation, Pennsylvania Recreation Society, and Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation. Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director, is chairman of the 44th Congress Policy Committee, with William Frederickson, Jr., ARS president, as vice-chairman. Policy Committee members are Dr. Edith L. Ball, ARS president-elect; Ray R. Butler, ARS executive director; Robert W. Crawford, commissioner, Philadelphia Recreation Department; Thomas W. Lantz, chairman, NRA National Advisory Council; Dr. Norman P. Miller, Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation; Arthur Williams, NRA associate executive director; and John B. Zerbe, president, Pennsylvania Recreation Society.

Edward H. Thacker, ARS first vice-president, heads the Program Planning Committee with Clifford C. Bream, Jr., NRA National Advisory Council, as vice-chairman. Committee members are Dr. Ball; Charles B. Cranford, deputy commissioner, Philadelphia Recreation Department; Donald R. Koontz, Pennsylvania Recreation Society; and Anne L. New, NRA director of public information and education.

Headquarters for the 44th Congress will be the new Sheraton Hotel. Congress housing information will be released shortly. #

THEME FOR THE 44TH NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS



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EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

A Statement Clear and Bold

"SPORTS [in camp] should be limited by the need for a diversified program of physical activities to reach the nonathletic youngsters. They should be further narrowed by the greater appropriateness of the skills of outdoor living, hiking, and swimming, which are of such major importance in producing physical tone and which carry over more easily as interests in adult life." This is one of many needed statements on camp philosophy now pointed up in a brochure published by the American Camping Association and Galloway Publishing Company, *Camping for American Youth—A Declaration for Action.* The publication is inserted in the February 1962 issue of *Camping Magazine*, and is also available separately to anyone interested in camping. It is the result of the editorial workshop at Bradford Woods, Indiana, in October 1961, and represents a "consensus of ideas and ideals of thoughtful and experienced camping leaders." According to Kenneth Webb, the editor, many people had a hand in it. It discusses the potentials of the camp and of the child, their relationship, and how best the camp can minister to the child's development.

In speaking of the spiritual potential of children, the authors say, in part: "Children have a sense of awe and wonder, a feeling for purpose and order in the universe, a capacity, therefore, for spiritual sensitivity. A child can become sensitive to a deep wisdom not gained from books. He can so increase in stature and in wisdom as to win the favor of God and man. . . . The most precious of all qualities, awareness of things spiritual, should be fostered in every possible way at camp. And everything that happens at camp can have spiritual overtones. This spiritual awareness, once stimulated, may carry over into the home and into life in general." This booklet should prove to be an inspiring and thought-provoking guide for camp leaders. An excellent bibliography is appended. Write to the American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana. #

Why Leave Home for a Tent?

WHY LEAVE the comforts of home for primitive life in a tent, for a bed on the ground, a battle with insects? Because tenting is for everybody or anybody who loves nature and the out-of-doors away from urban concrete jungles.

A tenter hears the night wind whispering in the trees, the rushing of the river over the rocks, the lap of waves on sandy beach. A tenter lives close to the changes in the weather. He watches cloud patterns form and change. He has time to dawdle and to dream. His ears and eyes teach him; his fingers learn the roughness of yellow pine, the birch and the aspen, the shape of leaves, jagged, rounded, lobed. . . .

A tenter hears the chorus of frogs in the evening dusk, the crackle of firewood, the chirrup of a conceited cricket. He smells crushed mint leaves by the stream, medicinal yarrow, pine sap in the morning sun. . . .

A tenter learns to use all his senses and to figure things out. What animal made that hole? Who lives in that conical house in the water? What animal tracks are these? And he learns more practical facts. . . . How can I find my way home? How can we fix a shelter here for cooking, and make a shelf for the food? How can we fix a cooler in the stream?

Children profit by camping out. They learn that life can be primitive, that nature in the raw is sometimes rough and cruel, that man must protect himself by using his mental faculties to better whatever situation confronts him. Hot water and modern plumbing will be appreciated as luxuries after a few weeks of living out-of-doors.

City children discover the thrill of finding wild strawberries among the leaves, of plucking wild raspberries from beside a stream, of cracking hazelnuts from native trees. They learn the bitter, mouth-puckering taste of chokeberries, the sweet, ripe goodness of huckleberries, the taste of fresh-caught fish and potatoes baked in the ashes. They also become interested in the geography and history of old cities, forgotten ghost towns, quarries, and the farming country through which they pass and many other important things. —BETH M. APPLEGATE, *Colorado Springs, Colorado.*

If spring came but once in a century instead of once a year, or burst forth with the sound of an earthquake and not in silence, what wonder and expectation there would be in all hearts, to behold the miraculous change.

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ CULTURAL COORDINATION. President Kennedy has named August Heckscher, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, as the country's first coordinator of cultural affairs among the White House and government and private agencies. Mr. Heckscher's first task will be to bring up to date for the President a 1953 study of the cultural activities of various government agencies. Mr. Heckscher will keep his position with the TCF, spending two days a week in Washington.

▸ $1,200,000 BYLAW passed in Vancouver, British Columbia, for two community centers.

▸ A $70,000,000 PROGRAM for parks in Pennsylvania has been proposed by Governor David L. Lawrence for acquisition of park and recreation lands and development of tourist facilities and, according to *The New York Times*, it has won "widespread approval among conservationists, recreation groups and metropolitan area officials." The money, to he obtained through a $70,000,000 bond issue, would be spent to "ring the major population centers of the Commonwealth with open space for recreation and scenic grandeur." Legislation in support of the proposal has been introduced in the General Assembly. It requires legislative approval this year and next to be placed on the ballot for voter endorsement.

▸ A $25,000,000 PARK PROGRAM is recommended for Maryland. The rapid disappearance of open space and shorefront available to the public has resulted in the formation of a committee to draw up a park development plan. The committee estimates that $31,000,000 will be needed to meet the needs during the next ten years; or, if brought down to $25,000,000. an average annual outlay of $2,500,000 will be required for that period.

▸ A CUT in their fund-raising goal is announced by officials of the National Cultural Center in Washington, D. C., in an attempt to get the project under way. Originally, $75,000,000 was to be delegated to the construction of a center on a thirteen-acre. $12,000,000 site along the Potomac. Now reduced to what the board chairman calls "bare-bones" design, the center includes three buildings: a $15,000,000 opera house; a $10,000,000 symphony hall; and a $5,000,000 theatre, or a total goal of $30,000,000. With this in mind, it is hoped that construction can start by the end of 1963 and be completed in 1965.

▸ RECREATION TAX passed by a two-to-one vote in Schiller Park, Illinois. This means that by April 1962 there will be nearly $12,000 to launch a recreation program for this community of 5,700 persons! This was a surprise even to the enthusiastic citizens who banded together only a few weeks before election to draft the tax bill.

▸ NEW DEAN of George Williams College, Chicago, is Dr. J. Clifford Holmes, dean of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa. He will succeed Dr. Arthur J. Steinhaus who will be on sabbatical leave during 1962-63. George Williams College prepares young men and women for professional careers in YMCA's and other youth serving organizations.

▸ *Wonderful Places for Children*, the book by Jane and Theodore Norman that was written with the help of the National Recreation Association, will be published by Channel Press, 4000 Community Drive, Manhasset. New York, in April 1962. The three volumes: *Volume I, In the West; Volume II, In the Mid-West and South Central States: Volume III, In the East* come in a boxed set and will retail for $7.95, or $2.95 each. For more details, write Channel Press.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ LEARNING FAMILY CAMPING SKILLS through practice under trained leadership is growing, with a country-wide demand for information and know-how. A successful annual weekend "for the whole family to explore the realm of family camping and acquire skills" has been reported in North Carolina. It is cosponsored by the High Point College and the High Point Parks and Recreation Department and is offered for $5.00 per person or a maximum of $20.00 per family. A peek at the program reveals promising sessions on tents and gear; nature and conservation; trail smorgasbord (learn-as-you-eat; what to take and how to pack it) : workshops on tent pitching. selection of tent site. taut line hitch, two half-hitches; tarp pitching: wood gathering—axemanship, axe safety, use of saw; hikes and progression hiking, discovering the compass, hiking to an objective, hiking to see; bushwhacking; canoe trips; first aid; social recreation for families—an amibitious undertaking!

Last March, RECREATION carried a story on the third year of Wink Tapply's excellent "Family Camporee" weekend in New Hampshire, under the title "Woodsmoke for Families"; and this issue, Page 128, carries an article on the week-long workshop conducted as a successful experiment by the State University of Iowa under the leadership of E. A. "Swede" Scholer.

▸ THE FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY of the U.S. Children's Bureau falls on April 9, 1962. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham A. Ribicoff points out that the United States was the first nation to establish such a bureau, and Dean Melvin A. Glasser of Brandeis University sees the anniversary event as "a rare occasion to dramatize to the nation our concern for children and young people."

The commemoration will be designed to review the past fifty years of programs advancing the well-being of children and youth and to determine goals for the next half century of these services.

▸ HOW TO REDEFINE LEISURE so as to place it in proper perspective in today's and tomorrow's world was the question discussed at a recent meeting of the Education-Recreation Conference of the National Social Welfare Assembly in New York. Starting with a paper presented by Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, the group agreed that leisure needs to be considered in relation to the goals and values of individuals in our society, that we must bring into consideration the element of forced leisure. and ways to help families do creative things together. Leisure was seen as one aspect of the total time of the individual, and one that will play an increasingly greater role in the lives of everyone. Among the unsettled questions was a differential definition of leisure for different age groups and the relationship between leisure-time activities of social

welfare agencies and commercial enterprises.

▸ RESEARCH PROMOTERS, don't forget that *Research in Recreation Completed in 1960 and 1961* is now available from the National Recreation Association for $1.50!

▸ WORLD THEATRE DAYS will be celebrated on March 27th in twenty-two countries. This day marks the opening of the sixth season of the theatre of the Nations in Paris. Marjorie Dycke, president of the American Educational Theatre Association says, "Use it to make your school, college, and community aware of the importance of theatre as a life force in the world and of your own theater as a part of it."

▸ LONG LIFE AHEAD: On the average, the baby born today in the United States can expect to live fifty percent longer than the infant born in 1900. At that time, average life expectancy was 47.3 years, but last year it was 67.7, according to the Health Information Foundation.

▸ PHOTOGRAPHY, the nation's leading hobby, hit a new high in sales in 1961. Factory sales of photographic equipment and material climbed to a record $1.260.000.000.

▸ THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY of the U.S. Department of Agriculture will be celebrated during the second half of 1962. President Abraham Lincoln signed the act creating the department on May 15, 1862. The department will tell the story of its manifold activities, including its National Forest program, at a series of centennial dinners, field days, exhibits, and festivals.

▸ TWO NEW ADVISORY COMMITTEES have been set up by the National Recreation Association to help in the programing of cultural activities. The Special Committee on Poetry in Community Recreation includes among its members Mrs. Hugh Bullock, New York City; H. M. Meacham, Richmond, Virginia; A. M. Sullivan, New York City; Donald Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; Dr. William Kalodney, New York City; George Garrett, Houston, Texas; and Richard Eberhart, Dartmouth, New Hampshire. Mr. Eberhart has just been named co-winner of the annual Bollingen Prize in Poetry awarded by the Yale University Library.

Members of the Special Committee on Opera in Community Recreation include Mrs. John T. Caldwell, Jr., Jackson, Mississippi; Boris Goldovsky, Boston; Norman Dello Joio, New York City; Leonard Treash, Rochester, New York; and Dr. John Vincent, Pacific Palisades, California.

Congressional Scorecard

Bill*	House	Senate
Juvenile Delinquency *(S. Resolution 265, S. Report 1146):* Provides $178,000 for Committee on Judiciary to investigate juvenile delinquency.		R
Interagency Coordination *(S. Resolution 276):* Authorizes $90,000 for Committee on Government Operations to study interagency coordination, economy, and efficiency.		C
Public Works *(H.R. 9895):* Provides grants to state and local governments for purpose of constructing needed public works and improvements in areas of unemployment.	C	
National Arts Agency *(H.R. 9906):* Provides for establishment of a National Arts Agency in U.S. Office of Education to aid in creation and understanding of, and education in, the fine arts.	C	
Wildlife Refuge Payments *(S. 2678):* Would allocate all income from national wildlife refuges to counties concerned in payments in lieu of taxes.		C
Fish and Wildlife Activities *(H.R. 9527):* Provides that surplus personal property of U.S. may be donated to states for promotion of fish and wildlife management activities *(similar to H. R. 4724).*	C	
Capital Expenditures *(H.R. 9653):* To assist in the reduction of unemployment through the acceleration of capital expenditure programs of state and local public bodies.	R	
Surplus Federal Lands *(S. 2704):* Authorizes conveyance of certain surplus federal taxes to State of Illinois for wildlife, conservation, and recreation.		C
Shoreline Areas Study *(S. 543):* Provides for shoreline areas studies and authorizes grants to states for acquisition of suitable area.	C	P
Point Reyes National Seashore *(S. 476):* Establishes national seashore in California.	C	P
Padre Island National Seashore *(S. 4):* Establishes national seashore in Texas.		R
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Recreation Area *(S. 2153):* Preserves Michigan dune area.	R	R
Commission on Aging *(S. 2779):* Establishes a permanent three-member federal commission to be concerned full time with the full range of problems and potentialities of older persons. Also includes grant program.		R
National Wilderness Preservation System *(H.R. 293 and S. 174):* Designates 6,773,000 acres of federal forest land and grass lands as a Wilderness System and bars all commercial activity such as lumbering, grazing, mining and nonessential road building. An additional total of 44.000.000 acres could be included later.	C	P

**C: in committee R: reported P: passed*

Trends and Problems of Organized Camping

Based on findings from ACA survey of the camping field

Stanley W. Stocker

SOME TRENDS AND PROBLEMS in the camping movement demand careful consideration and evaluation. Three years ago, the American Camping Association conducted a nationwide survey of organized resident camps, which revealed a number of new trends and indicated problems previously unrecognized.

The survey established the number of camps known or believed to have been in existence in 1958 as 7,377. Of these, 3,646 provided enough data for evaluation and tabulation. These represented 909 private camps, 2,661 private agency camps, and 76 which were tax-supported. A total of 1,651,482 different campers, aged nine to sixteen, were reported. The growth in youth population far outstripped the growth in camping facilities. Of the camps reporting, 81.5% had a capacity of less than two hundred.

When it came to age levels, 64.6% of campers reported were aged ten to thirteen. Less than seven percent of those reported were sixteen or over. Length of stay in camp had decreased sharply since 1952. At that time, forty-one percent were in camp seven to twelve days; in 1958, only twenty-nine percent were in camp for that length of time. In 1952, eleven percent were in camp for four to six days; by 1958, that percentage had risen to 26.8%. Duration of stay in all the camps which responded averaged out to 4.25 days for boys, 5.12 days for girls and 4.85 for coed programs.

The spiraling cost pattern of camps has resulted in greater concern with better purchasing procedures and financial operations. This has led to a pronounced interest in making more use of existing equipment, especially in the development of preventative maintenance schedules to reduce replacement costs. Another new development is cooperative purchasing with other camps and more interest than ever in developing effective master plans for maximum projected program use prior to the purchase of major equipment or land.

A pronounced scramble is under way to acquire the rapidly disappearing camp lands within commuting distance from urban areas. Many camps now buying land plan a buffer strip to insure protection of their area and maintenance of its "campy," wilderness appeal.

THE CAMPING PICTURE today also includes a trend toward increasing government legislation, as well as subsidy (the surplus equipment and foods program and the milk program established a few years ago are good examples). The government is expressing increased concern over the availability of existing public lands and their use, under special use permits, for the maximum public good. The California office of the U.S. Forest Service will no longer deal with an individual group or agency, but only with regional area associations or community groups. Survey contacts with state boards of health and other state and federal officials have indicated an increased interest in camping and camping standards. Many have requested the ACA to furnish them with standards of good camping practices. This wider interest further increases the need for accurate statistics and an adequate interpretation of camping.

Extended use of existing facilities at nearer total occupancy would appreciably expand the number of campers served in any area in any given time. Agency camps are finding a need for more efficient utilization of their facilities. In many cases, the actual duration of the periods of operation have been reduced, so more youngsters may have a camping experience. This poses a question of diminishing returns. Does a camper have the same type of experience in ten days that he has in twenty? Can the ten days be halved to five, with the same inherent values preserved?

In some areas, people are talking about—and a few have developed—community resident camping facilities available to the various agencies on a cooperative basis. Many service clubs have built their own camps, and these offer a possibility of use by local agencies.

FAMILIES are now taking vacations as a unit. This cuts into the full eight-week season pattern of some of the private and agency camps. Essentially, this problem has risen in the eastern United States. In this area, many private camps are finding it necessary to accept half-season campers, although they would not do so a few years ago.

Out-of-season use of existing facilities is increasing. Several agency camps reported an out-of-season yearly budget and income of $15,000-$40,000.

A large segment of our middle-class youth population may be in a social situation that prevents their having a camping experience. Few scholarships are available for this group and the high cost of living often makes camping for two or more children in one family prohibitively expensive. Another group with no avenues of camping experience directly open to them are the young people who belong to no community service organizations and are not in the economic group serviced by private camps.

The camping movement faces many problems as indicated and must take realistic measures. #

MR. STOCKER, *until recently executive director of the New York Metropolitan Council of American Youth Hostels, conducted the 1958 camping survey of the American Camping Association.*

PART 1

Outdoor Recreation in America

"A Plan for Coming Generations"—

The report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission on the nation's outdoor resources and opportunities

Summarized by George D. Butler

ESTABLISHMENT of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of the Interior, adoption of a proposed classification system of recreation areas and a set of management policies for federal areas in terms of this system, establishment by each state of a focal point for the consideration of outdoor recreation, creation of a program of federal grants-in-aid and loans to states, specific public actions to assure to all Americans access to water-based outdoor recreation, and a systematic and continuing program of recreation research—these are a few of the major recommendations in the report submitted to President Kennedy and Congress January 31, 1962 by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission created by Act of Congress in 1958.

The Commission's report "is a study of outdoor recreation in America—its history, its place in current American life, and its future. It represents a detailed investigation of what the public does in the out-of-doors, what factors affect its choices, what resources are available for its use, and what the problems are in making these resources available. The investigation involves the present and to some extent the past, but its principal concern is for the future between now and the year 2000. It is a plan for coming generations, one that must be started now and carried forward so that the outdoors may be available to the Americans of the future as it has been to those of the past."

The report affirms that the outdoors lies deep in American tradition and records in some detail significant development by cities, states, and the federal government in the acquisition and development of lands for outdoor recreation use. It records the cultural and educational values of outdoor recreation and its contribution to physical and mental health. Whereas the outdoors has been very much a part of the American past, and making outdoor recreation avail-

able has long been a concern of the nation, it points out that in recent years this problem has taken on new dimensions of national concern. "Today's challenge," it states, "is to assure all Americans permanent access to their outdoor heritage."

In discharging its responsibility, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission outlined a statement of national policy in the field of outdoor recreation. It expressed the belief that this policy should be designed to achieve four major goals clearly identified by the Congress:

- Preservation of the natural heritage of the nation. This is interpreted to mean not only preservation in their pure state of natural resources of outstanding natural, scenic, scientific, or historic importance but also preservation in the sense of conservation for wide use.
- The wise development of our recreation resources through the provision of such facilities as roads, picnic tables, and sanitation.
- Accessibility—assuring an opportunity for all Americans to know and enjoy the outdoors.
- An effective balance between the recreation needs of the nation and the many other uses of our natural resources.

"Over the next forty years," states the report, "recreation uses of land and water resources will come into vigorous competition with demands for wood, minerals, agricultural crops, highway development, industry, residential construction, and commercial enterprise of many kinds. To assure present and future generations of Americans outdoor recreation opportunities of adequate quantity and quality, more effective management of land and water resources and more careful planning are urgently needed. . . . The management of recreation resources is a basic factor in expanding the supply of future opportunities. The term management is used here to include the over-all policy, planning, and design of recreation development at all levels of government, as well as the operational aspects of administration."

To determine what the pressure is and will be on these areas, the Commission also undertook a series of studies of the demand for outdoor recreation. In its basic National Recreation Survey, sixteen thousand persons were asked questions about their background, their economic status, what they presently do for outdoor recreation, what they would like to do more of, and why they do not do the things they want to do. The Commission also studied changes in income, population, leisure time, travel, and the general role of outdoor recreation in American life. To obtain a picture of future needs, these changes were applied to the present patterns as developed by the National Recreation Survey. The Commission staff carried out some of the key studies and coordinated and designed the entire program. Many studies were assigned to outside contractors who had the particular skills needed, including federal agencies, universities, and nonprofit research organizations. Inventories and special studies conducted by federal and state agencies proved of exceptional value.

Significant Findings: The survey disclosed that:

- Simple activities are the most popular.
- Outdoor opportunities are most urgently needed near metropolitan areas.
- Across the country, considerable land is now available for outdoor recreation, but it does not effectively meet the need.
- Money is needed.
- Outdoor recreation is often compatible with other resource uses.
- Water is a focal point of outdoor recreation.
- Outdoor recreation brings about economic benefits.
- Outdoor recreation is a major leisure-time activity and it is growing in importance.
- More needs to be known about the values of outdoor recreation.

The great variety of outdoor recreation reflects the values which Americans seek from it—sociability as well as solitude, the serenity of the forest and the excitement of physical activity on the water. The outdoor activities in which Americans participate most are relatively simple and require the least preparation, skill, or special equipment. Pleasure driving and walking, by far the most popular, are followed *(in order of participation)* by games, swimming, sightseeing, bicycling, fishing, attending outdoor sports events, and picnicking. Much lower in frequency are forms like skiing, mountain climbing, skindiving, and sailing. It was apparent that the demand for outdoor recreation is geographically concentrated near the great centers of urban population.

"Outdoor recreation is one of those elements of the full life that should be made available to the general public," says the report in listing its benefits. It also describes the economic effects in the provision of outdoor recreation, citing its influence on land values, its importance in attracting industries, and its beneficial effect on a community's water and drainage program. ➳

Laurance S. Rockefeller (left), chairman of the fifteen-member Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, has long been active in conservation activities. Through his efforts the Jackson Hole Preserve was added to Grand Teton National Park and primitive areas of the Virgin Islands, waterfront areas of Puerto Rico, and parts of the island of Hawaii have been developed and preserved as recreation areas. Francis W. Sargeant served as the Commission's executive director, and one of the Commission's fifteen members was Bernard L. Orell of Tacoma, Washington, a member of the National Recreation Association Board of Directors. Representing the NRA on the Commission's Advisory Council were Dr. Luther H. Gulick of the NRA Board and NRA Executive Director Joseph Prendergast.

Economics of Outdoor Recreation

The Commission estimates that consumer spending for outdoor recreation is now in the neighborhood of $20,000,000,000 annually. It reports, "In addition to effects on local economies, outdoor recreation plays an important part in the economic life of the country. The millions and millions of Americans seeking the outdoors are generating a huge demand for goods and services. Satisfying this demand is a big business, and it is getting bigger." The following figures are cited as evidence:

- Leisure time spending was estimated at $30,000,000,000 in 1954. It could be as much as $40,000,000,000 today.
- Fishermen are reported to spend $3,000,000,000 annually on their sport.
- Tourist expenditures have been estimated at about $25,000,000,000 annually.
- In 1959, the total estimated dollar value of purchases of all sporting goods was just under $2,000,000,000. In 1959, approximately $1,500,000,000 was spent for sporting goods related to outdoor recreation.
- An estimated $2,100,000,000 was spent at the retail level during 1958 for boats, engines, accessories, safety equipment, fuel, insurance, docking, maintenance, launching, storage, repair, and boat club membership.
- Direct expenditures by government for providing outdoor recreation were over a billion dollars in 1960. Federal and state agencies spent $380,000,000 and the remainder was supplied by local government.
- Visitors to federal and state parks, forests, and reservoirs spend over $11,000,000,000 annually.

"The bulk of recreation expenditures go for food, lodging, transportation, boats, and other equipment," according to the report. "Thus, the principal recipients of these expenditures are automotive and equipment dealers, boat dealers, purveyors of food and lodging, sporting good dealers, and service station owners. These expenditures are made in three general zones—in the home community, enroute, and at the recreation area. Roughly about one-third of the total expenditure is made in each zone." The Commission concludes that "while recreation is and should be considered one of that order of services which must be provided for its benefit to the public without a dollars-and-cents accounting of immediate benefits, it does make sound fiscal sense" and provides a major market for goods and services.

The Needs: Before considering methods of providing additional outdoor recreation opportunities to meet present and future needs the Commission makes it clear that the conventional approach will not be adequate. It reviews the following facts of demand and supply:

- The demand is large, and it is growing. Not only are there more people, but individually they are seeking the outdoors at a growing rate, and they are likely to do so even more over the coming decades.
- The kind of recreation people want most of all is relatively simple—a path to walk along, an attractive road for a drive, a place to swim, a shady hillside for a picnic.
- People want these things where they live—and where most people live is in our growing metropolitan regions.
- We are not running out of land. We are failing to use it effectively. The physical supply of land and water for recreation is bountiful; for reasons of ownership, management, or location, access to it is not.

Proposed Classification System

The following system of classifying recreation resources should be adopted and applied to aid in the management of recreation resources, to enhance the quality of recreation opportunities, and to facilitate the orderly development of recreation areas:

Class I—High-Density Recreation Areas

Areas intensively developed and managed for mass use.

Class II—General Outdoor Recreation Areas

Areas subject to substantial development for a wide variety of specific recreation uses.

Class III—Natural Environment Areas

Various types of areas that are suitable for recreation in a natural environment and usually in combination with other uses.

Class IV—Unique Natural Areas

Areas of outstanding scenic splendor, natural wonder, or scientific importance.

Class V—Primitive Areas

Undisturbed roadless areas, characterized by natural, wild conditions; includes "wilderness areas."

Class VI—Historic and Cultural Sites

Sites of major historic or cultural significance, either local, regional, or national.

Classification of Areas

The Commission proposes a system of classifying outdoor recreation resources in order to provide a common framework and to serve as an effective tool in recreation management. Its approach is one of recreation zoning, based upon relationships between physical resource characteristics and public recreation needs. Under this concept, particular types of resources and areas would be managed for definite recreation uses, sometimes in combination with other uses. . . . "Because of the wide variety of possible recreation activities on many areas, the purposes for which each area is particularly suited must be carefully determined to assure a desirable variety of opportunities and of values."

The Commission makes the following recommendations with reference to its proposed classification system:

- Local governments, with the help of other levels of government and private enterprise, should give particular attention to the provision of Class I areas near centers of urban population.
- Metropolitan, regional, and state planning and managerial agencies should act to insure high standards in the development of Class I areas.
- Limited Class I opportunities should be provided in na-

tional and state parks and forests whenever necessary to preserve the integrity of areas in other classes and to provide essential opportunities and service.

- Additional portions of national and state parks and forests should be zoned into general outdoor recreation areas *(Class II)* in order to provide a wider range of recreation activities and services and to protect unique natural areas *(Class IV)*.
- Public agencies responsible for the development of land and water resources in which recreation does not constitute the primary value should, wherever practicable, adjust their management practices and planning procedures to provide for general recreation development *(Class II areas)*.
- Federal, state, and local recreation and land-managing agencies should reexamine their holdings to determine the areas suitable for inclusion in Class III.
- Recreation developments on Class III lands should be limited to basic facilities that are in keeping with the natural features of each area.
- Unique natural areas *(Class IV)* should be preserved for inspirational, educational, or scientific purposes. General activities such as swimming, picnicking, motorboating, camping, hunting, and fishing should be excluded. Food, lodging, automobile service, and other facilities should generally be located outside the immediate areas.
- Primitive areas *(Class V)* should be carefully selected and should be managed for the sole and unequivocal purpose of maintaining their primitive characteristics.

Choosing Between Classes: "Most areas can be used for more than one purpose. . . . Physical characteristics, location, economic and social considerations, and public needs for different kinds of recreation activity and for other uses of natural resources must all be analyzed and evaluated in making a choice, together with the objectives of the owner."****

"A noteworthy feature of the classification is the difference in the availability of the several classes for various recreation activities. Camping, for example, is possible in Classes I, II, III, and V although rather rarely in Class I. Hunting is a typical activity in Class V areas, except in national parks and monuments. Motoring for pleasure is common through Class III areas but is impossible through Class V areas.

"One of the prime virtues of the classification system is that it makes possible the logical and beneficial adjustment of the entire range of recreation activities to the entire range of available areas. When physical conditions permit the classification of a given area in more than one class, the classification which promises the optimum combination of values in the long run should be selected." In most cases, an administrative unit, such as a park or forest, would include recreation areas of two or more classes.

New Federal Agency

"Providing adequate outdoor recreation opportunities for Americans over the next forty years is a major challenge that will require investment of money, resources, and work. Leadership, vision, and judgment will be needed to guide this investment into the most efficient channels. The present uncoordinated efforts cannot do the job. *There must be a new agency of government at the federal level to provide guidance and assistance to the other levels of government and to the private sector, as well as within the federal government itself.*" The Commission recommends that a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation be established in the Department of the Interior. "The broad function of the Bureau should be to consider the needs of the American people for all phases of outdoor recreation—within cities, in rural areas, and throughout the country."

Americans enjoy sightseeing. This view of the Chemung River Valley from Waverly Hill, east of Elmira, New York, is typical of the panoramas tourists enjoy along the highways.

The report states, "A top-level commission or an independent agency would in some respects be more effective in focusing attention upon the importance of outdoor recreation and in obtaining public support for programs. It would have obvious advantages over a bureau in coordinating the programs of Cabinet-level departments and would be in a strong position to handle federal-state relations. Yet there is a general reluctance to establish independent administrative agencies or permanent commissions outside the Cabinet structure, particularly in the light of the large number of agencies which already report to the President and the many urgent matters which require his direct supervision. . . . It seems impracticable to charge an existing office with these new functions.

"These facts argue in favor of the establishment of a new bureau within an existing department. With authorizing legislation, such a bureau could, through the secretary of its department, deal with agencies in other departments as well as with bureaus within the same department. The most effective location for the new bureau is in the Department of Interior. Its various programs of resources management, its general orientation, and the recreation experience of the National Park Service and other Interior bureaus make this the logical choice. . . . Without this new organization, the achievement of over-all national planning, federal coordination, the administration of an aid program, and coordinated research will be most difficult." ****

"The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation should be created by vesting it with authority to carry out the functions proposed for it and transferring to it those national recreation plan-

Continued on Page 163

FAMILIES LEARN BY DOING

A Week-Long Camping Workshop

E. A. Scholer

TENT AND TRAILER camping for individual families, as opposed to organized camps for families, has developed into a tremendous back-to-the-outdoors movement throughout the United States. All too frequently, however, the families who set forth for the first time rely on a do-it-yourself, trial-and-error approach to the skills and knowledge desirable for full enjoyment of the great outdoors. As a result, they often suffer many disappointments, frustrations, and inadvertent mistakes that preclude enjoyment of the activity.

With increasing regularity, recreators have been solicited for help in aiding these neophyte campers with plans and preparations for their first camping junket as well as for giving assistance to seasoned campers. Workshops for family campers are an ideal media by which recreation departments may provide a practical experience for education in outdoor living.

Last summer, during the week of August 13-19, the State University of Iowa Department of Physical Education for Men inaugurated a week-long workshop for camping families at Palisades-Kepler State Park near Mount Vernon. Enrollment for the workshop was limited to fifteen families to insure individual participation in all learning situations. Camping experience was not a prerequisite for enrollment in the course. Summer-school students could elect to take the workshop, which immediately followed the summer session, for one semester hour of credit.

DR. SCHOLER *is assistant professor of recreation at the State University of Iowa in Iowa City.*

This initial experiment for projected annual workshops was devoted to the selection, care, and maintenance of camping equipment; fire building; camp cookery; trip planning; conservation; survival and recreation in camp. The entire week was devoted to informal sessions for the adult in the above areas, while the children—except for those under one year of age—had a special camp program geared for their age level. This included campcraft skills and nature study as well as a variety of recreation activities. Below is the daily program schedule for the adults.

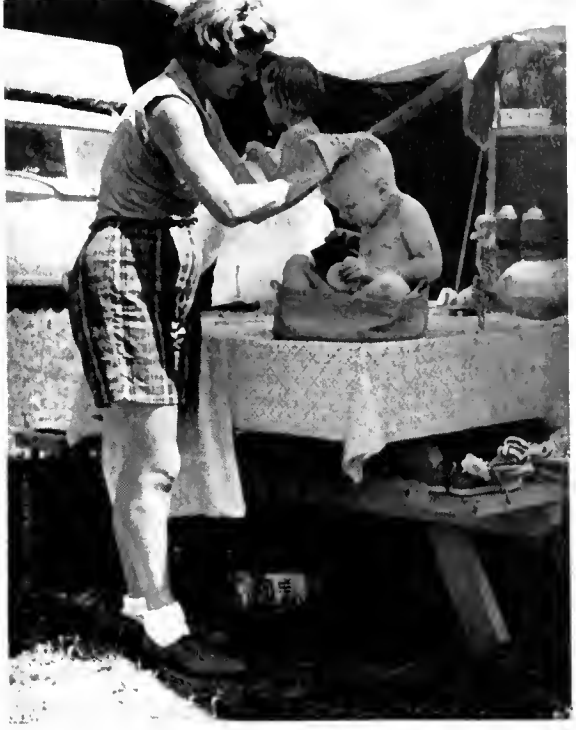
Life at the campsite was informal and generally unhurried, with adequate time allowed for the basic tasks of family living. Milk was delivered in camp every other day through arrangements with a local dairy and ice was available at Mount Vernon, three miles away.

In the evenings after the children were bedded down, there were informal

FAMILY CAMPING WORKSHOP GENERAL SCHEDULE

TIME	8-13 SUNDAY	8-14 MONDAY	8-15 TUESDAY	8-16 WEDNESDAY	8-17 THURSDAY	8-18 FRIDAY	8-19 SATURDAY
7:00							
7:30		Breakfast →					
8:00		Clean Up →					
8:30							
9:00		Introduction	Sleeping Gear	Fire Building	Comfort and Gimmicks	Conservation	Closing
9:30		Shelter		Cooking			Comments
10:00							The END
10:30					Camping with Children	Camping Clubs	
11:00					Safety	Organizations	
11:30						Winter Camping Survival	
12:00		Lunch preparation—Free time →					
12:30		Lunch →					
1:00		Clean Up →					
1:30		Free Time—Shopping—Laundry →					
2:00	Registration and Make Camp	Shelter	Cooking Equipment	Clean Up	Planning and Taking a Trip	Nature Hike	
2:30			Food Storage				
3:00			Meal Planning	Clothing	Strike		
3:30					Demo Tents		
4:00		Family Activity →			Swimming		
4:30							
5:00		Supper Preparation →					
5:30							
6:00		Supper		Dehydrated Food Night		Group Smorgasbord	
6:30		Clean Up →					
7:00		Free time →					
7:30							
8:00		Family Campfire		Birthday Night →			
8:30	Get Acquainted	Good Night Kids					
9:00					↑	↑	
9:30		Adult Evening Program		Films		Ray Mitchell Supt. State Parks	
10:00	Lights Out	→					

Session on the whys and wherefores of sleeping gear.



Living at the campsite was informal with time for basic tasks.

Manufacturer loaned demonstration kit of stoves and lanterns.

Above, camp cookery is a skill in itself. There's knack to reflector-oven biscuits and kabobs.

The Family Camp Workshop site in Iowa's Palisades-Kepler State Park near Mount Vernon. Enrollment was limited to fifteen families.

You can raise $500 or more in 6 days this easy way

Sell famous Mason Candies and in 4 to 15 days your group can make $300 to $2,500

For complete information fill in and mail us the coupon shown. If you decide to go ahead you don't risk a cent,—you pay nothing in advance. We supply on consignment your choice of THREE VARIETIES of famous Mason Candy. At no extra charge each package is wrapped with a band printed with your organization's name and picture. You pay after you have sold the candy and return what you don't sell. Candy is sold at less than regular retail price. You make $12.00 on every 30 sales of our $1.00 box (66⅔% profit to you on cost). There's no risk! You can't lose. Mail in coupon today for information about MASON'S PROTECTED FUND RAISING DRIVES.

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Mason, Box 549, Mineola, N. Y.
Gentlemen: *Please send me, without obligation, information on your Fund Raising Plan.*
Name_____
Age if under 21_____
Address_____
Organization_____
Phone_____
City_____ State_____

Mason Candies, Inc., Mineola, L. I., N. Y.

sessions at the lodge with coffee, popcorn, and activities such as square dancing, community singing, and table games, as well as an opportunity to browse through the camping literature on display. Special events gave several highlights to the week. Wednesday evening was birthday night, honoring all campers who had a birthday falling within the week. After an appropriate celebration with cake and other refreshments, the children took over the evening to display their artwork, nature collections, and demonstrate their square dancing ability. A late afternoon swimming party at nearby MacBride State Park was another special activity.

The Friday evening smorgasbord—Scandinavian feast extraordinary—climaxed the week of living and learning in the out of doors. Each family contributed some special dish from their camp cuisine. Following this spread, Raymond Mitchell, superintendent of state parks, discussed the Iowa park system, projected plans, and park-camper relationships.

A WORKSHOP such as this one is within the realm of any recreation department. However, no department, regardless of size, has the financial budget to purchase the variety of equipment and supplies necessary to make such a venture a success. Therefore, the project should become a joint venture. In reality, the university workshop was just such a cooperative project.

Equipment, supplies, and materials were secured for loan through local merchants such as Sears, Roebuck and Company, Montgomery Ward, sporting goods stores, tent and awning companies, and from national outing concerns, such as Coleman Company, American Thermos, and National Tent Manufacturers.

The Coleman Company, for example, arranged for the loan of a demonstration kit that included such items as a one- and two-burner stove, oven, a one- and two-mantle lantern, picnic jug, and ice chest. Included in the kit were sufficient operating manuals so that each participant was allowed to keep one for his files. This gave the camper an excellent opportunity to use, dismantle, and reassemble the basic camping equipment so that he would know how to care for and maintain his personal camping gear. Furthermore, Bernard, Armour, Gumpert, and Chuck Wagon donated dehydrated food samples for the campers to taste and evaluate.

State and provincial agencies, such as park departments, conservation commissions in the fifty states and Canadian provinces, provided sufficient printed materials to make each family a complete reference library of maps and campsite brochures. Alaska contributed a display of maps and colored photographs that extolled the outdoor recreation facilities of our 49th state.

A ONE-WEEK concentrated workshop is the ideal, as it allows for the vital element of continuity necessary for informal family camping instruction. Although this is neither possible nor practical for most recreation departments, it does not mean the idea of a workshop has to be abandoned. Departments may conduct workshop sessions once a week over a given period of time, covering the same material as the concentrated workshop; however, a weekend campout should be an important part of such an institute, so that the participants may have a real opportunity to fully utilize their recently acquired skills. Such an extended workshop was conducted by the Council Bluffs, Iowa, recreation department last spring, and plans have been initiated for one this year.

Many good books are currently available for use as workshop references. One is *Family Camping*, the new idea book from *Better Homes & Gardens* *(see Page 167)*. The course text used at the Iowa workshop, *Adventures in Family Camping* by Don and Edith Shedd, is an excellent workbook for any course. The format is that of a teaching outline. Copies of this book may be secured from the Extension Division, C107 East Hall, State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, for $1.25.

From the response to this workshop —with serious inquiries from more than ten states—it is evident that there is a decided need and interest in this phase of outdoor living. Recreation departments should encourage such activity as a part of the total recreation program they provide for their community. #

Campers start canoe trip at Double Trouble but end up in success

CANOE COURSE FOR THE BLIND

Gordon T. Howes

"OH, NO! It's not safe or practical, don't try it." This was my reaction when it was suggested that blind campers paddle their own canoes on an all-day river trip. How wrong I was!

The blind person is a human being with the same needs, desires, feelings, and abilities as anyone else. The main thing which seems to make him different is the overabundance of pity and protection given him by the general public. This, to a great extent, is caused by the lack of understanding that the blind person's problems are the same as ours only more intensified in some areas. This lack of understanding also contributes to the fear of or the desire to avoid the blind individual that so many people seem to have. Because of this, the blind youngster has not been given the opportunity to try to live a normal or near normal life especially in the field of outdoor activity.

Over the past sixteen years it has been my privilege to work with a person who is doing much to change this situation for many people both blind and sighted. Maurice Case, a great teacher and philosopher, is director of recreation for the New York Association for the Blind. *(See Mr. Case's article, "Camping for the Blind," RECREATION, May 1953.)* He is also the director of its summer camp on Barnegat Bay, New Jersey. In my work with him it has been our aim to bring as many normal and near normal recreation activities to the blind teenagers as we can.

Since Camp Lighthouse is located on a bay, where water is unlimited, much of the activities have been in the aquatic field: swimming, diving, surf swimming, rowing fishing, clamming, crabbing, survival swimming, synchronized swimming, and first aid. In the last few years we have introduced sailing, skin and scuba diving, water skiing, and canoeing. Whenever possible, we have taught regular Red Cross certificated courses so the youngsters would know they have learned and performed to the same standards as sighted youngsters. They would have the certificates and, in some cases, emblems, so dear to the hearts of most young people.

Last summer we tried a Basic Red Cross Canoeing Course with an all-day canoe trip as a windup. The course had as its objectives:

- To teach the campers to be safe canoeists.
- To give the campers a very real and exciting experience to be remembered and talked about.
- To give the camper a sense of accomplishment equal to a sighted person.
- To give the camper a recreation outlet that could be used with sighted or blind companions.
- To develop the independence of the camper.

The campers were in for a four-week stay and we felt that in this time they could accomplish all the necessary skills.

WHEN WE SPEAK of the blind we mean *legally blind*, or the loss of

MR. HOWES *is director of safety services for the Trenton, New Jersey, Area Chapter of the American Red Cross.*

about four-fifths or more of vision from one cause or another. About half of our group were totally blind or practically so; the remainder had some usable vision.

To teach the blind person it is necessary to use the spoken word in its clearest and simplest forms. You learn that facial expressions, pointing, gestures, etcetera mean nothing. The four teaching steps were found to work the best are the same as would be used in a normal teaching pattern, but with some special adaptations. First, a short clear description of what is to be learned and why it is important. Second, a demonstration by the instructor. The students' hands must be guided to the proper places to grasp the principles of what is to be accomplished. This stage sometimes looks like a free-for-all wrestling match. The third step is to physically guide the student through the skill, so that coordination of various parts of the body can be understood.

These steps may seem long and tedious but they are very important and it is often necessary to go back to them again and again. The last step is closely supervised practice. It takes lots of patience, while the same corrections are made over and over again, until the correct patterns are set.

It was established in the beginning that the student would get no help at all outside of the actual teaching situation. They would get their own canoes from the rack, select paddles, launch the canoe, paddle, etcetera on their own. One of our objectives has been to teach self-reliance. In the beginning it was hard to watch them grope, run into things, stumble, and sometimes fall, but by the end of the course they were very much at home around the waterfront and the canoes.

It was made clear to the campers that it would be a tough course for them and that all Red Cross standards and requirements would be met. Twenty-eight of the sixty campers indicated a desire to take the course. The first consideration in working with any group of youngsters is their safety. In order to be eligible to enroll in a Red Cross canoe course the candidate must first demonstrate his ability "to maintain himself in deep water for ten minutes, comfortably and calmly, with relaxation and gentle movements, while clothed in shirt, trousers and rubber-soled canvas shoes or the equivalent."

This test, conducted by the waterfront director, eliminated about one half of the group. This was necessary because we planned to do some of our work well out in the bay. We also had to keep the group small because of limited equipment. As it turned out, two more dropped out because of the hard work required, leaving ten campers, three girls and seven boys with ages ranging from twelve to sixteen.

The canoe racks were located near a basin at the head of a canal. The canal is approximately forty feet wide, a quarter mile long, and about five feet deep. It is dug across salt marshes to Barnegat Bay which at this point is about four-and-a-half miles wide and sixty miles long. This situation—a long and narrow but protected area or a wide open area completely unprotected—presented some teaching problems. In the early morning the bay would be calm but about mid-morning the southeast wind would start to pick up and by noon was generally kicking up one- to two-foot whitecaps. When the wind was not blowing, the "Green Heads," a particularly vicious giant type of South Jersey fly, were out in full force along with the infamous Jersey mosquitos. The canal was also populated by a number of rowboats, six water bikes, and two motorboats. It had only two advantages; as long as the canoes were in the canal we knew they were safe and, in time, it did, of necessity, teach the student to paddle a fearful straight course.

TO ASSURE SUCCESS, it was obvious we would need some good course planning and extremely competent teaching staff. The camp canoeing counselor was a good canoeist but did not have formal training as a canoeing instructor. Jerry Pidcock, past-commander of the Mohawk Canoe Club of Trenton, New Jersey, and a Red Cross small craft instructor, volunteered to head up the course. He is a retired Navy chief who had taken up school teaching and was free for part of the summer, a good man to set up a plan and carry it through. The overall plan was to follow the basic Red Cross outline with adaptations to suit the blind. He would be in camp two days a week to teach the course with the help of the camp canoeing counselor and myself. The counselor would then carry on the practice work on the other four days of the week. I would come in at whatever other times my busy summer schedule allowed.

The course started with the class grouped around a canoe, on the grass. Parts of the canoe were pointed out and explained while the students "looked" with their hands. The same was done with paddles. Then proper kneeling positions were shown, on the grass. Carrying and launching were demonstrated; then the students picked out their canoes and launched them. Most of the water time was spent in teaching balance—trim, exchanging positions and getting in and out of the canoe—finally a short paddle down the canal. This was comical in its complete chaos. With much shouting of "Go right, go left, push, pull, stop, back up," etcetera, the campers finally were able to beach the canoes and return them to the canoe racks.

During the following days a great deal of time was spent on paddle practice in varied forms—standing on dry land, in the canoes on dry land, standing in knee deep water—with captive canoe drills, and free drills in the canal and the open bay. A most interesting situation developed one day when the group was caught about a half mile offshore in a sudden wind squall. Two-foot white caps quickly developed in the twenty-MPH winds. The class learned how to paddle in the wind the hard way. When they got tired, they jumped out of the canoes and used their bodies as sea anchors and took turns swimming in the waves. We were worried, but the campers thought it was great fun. It was a very tired but happy group that finally reached the shelter of the canal and basin.

AS THE COURSE CONTINUED, it was a joy to see the ease and skill with which the campers took their canoes off the racks and launched them. The straight line they paddled down the canal and out to the float in the bay was as good as any. In spite of sore knees, aching muscles, flies, mosquitos, and hard work the campers were enjoying the course very much and looked for-

The campers "looked" with their hands in learning to handle canoes and paddles. Much time was spent on paddle practice, on dry land, in canoes on land, and in the water.

Most of the water time was spent in teaching balance—trim, exchanging positions, and getting in and out of the canoe. Then, finally, off on a short paddle down the canal.

ward to it each day. The personal rescue work and canoe-over-canoe rescue were handled with ease. All that was needed was a noise of some kind to guide them to the right place. With some guidance they were able to make creditable right-angle dock landings.

Towards the end of the course the campers paddled to the town of Barnegat, about five miles away over the open bay. This trip was to have been the end of the course but by this time it proved to be too tame and easy for the group, so a river trip was set up.

The nearest river was Cedar Creek, a narrow, swift, twisting creek through pine woods and cedar swamp. This type of river would give an intermediate canoeist some problems. At this point, I had the negative feeling that this was not a safe or practical thing to do, but the students and instructors were all for it. So lunches were packed, canteens filled, and off we went to the town of Double Trouble, a likely name for our starting point on Cedar Creek.

The campers unloaded their own canoes and carried them down a very steep bank about twenty feet to the water. Before the start a safety plan was set up. Mr. Pidcock would lead out with Mr. Case as a passenger and a blind bowman. No canoes were to pass him. The camp canoeing counselor with a blind bowman would stay near the center of the group and I would act as sweepman. I would go solo in the canoe to enable me to move swiftly to any point. A first-aid kit, signal whistle, and heaving line were taken along but never used. Each canoe was given a number which was to be called off in the proper sequence when the signal was given from the lead canoe. If anyone did not sound off we would know where to look for trouble and who was in trouble. We felt this was necessary because the creek twisted and turned so much that most of the canoes would be out of sight a great deal of the time. At intervals the lead canoe would hold up until we were all grouped together, at this time canoeing positions and partners could be changed.

We teamed up campers with the best usable vision with the totally blind ones. Even at this, some of the sternmen couldn't see their bowman. Once again, the campers were to be on their own with no help from the staff unless absolutely necessary for safety's sake. As each canoe pushed off into the current and was swept quickly around the first bend, the team called out its number and disappeared from sight.

THE CREEK was swift and narrow but shallow, with a hard sand and gravel bottom. The first part of the trip was rough on the campers until they began to get the feel of the current and learned to stay on the inside of the turns. There were pile ups; canoes were often driven in the bushes which overhung the entire length of the creek; the swift current would hold them hard on snags, logs, and sandbars; but they had learned their lesson well. Draws and pushes, cross draws and sweeps, bow rudders and cross bow rudders, sculls and reverse sweeps, holds and reverse strokes were all put to good use. Even in the worst predicaments, of which there were many, the campers were able to get themselves back in the channel and under way. Why they were not swept out of their canoes by overhanging branches or upset by snags and sandbars is difficult to understand. It could only be the result of extremely good basic training in trim, balance, and paddling strokes.

It was very interesting to hear the chatter going back and forth about sharp turns, overhanging branches, stumps and snags and sandbars. A little past noon we stopped on a sand bar for a swim and lunch. The usual horse play of active kids, ducking, water fights, water tag, etcetera, relaxed us for lunch. It was a beautiful warm day and some of the kids sat in chest deep water while eating.

The remainder of the trip was comparatively smooth. We stopped occasionally to pick and eat the delicious huckleberries which grew along the banks. The campers also enjoyed the water lilies and other wildflowers by feel and smell. The only help we gave the campers on the entire trip was at a right-angle turn under a railroad trestle which was obstructed by rocks and over a three-foot cement spillway. We acted as safety men and they lowered their own canoes over the slippery moss-covered cement. This provided quite a thrill for all of the campers. The trip ended a short way below the spillway at the Lanoko Harbor bathing beach.

Incredible as it may seem, there had been no upsets, only one minor scraped back from an overhanging branch, and a few scratches. This was a much better record than most sighted groups have made on the same creek. At dinner that night we asked how many would like to

Continued on Page 166

Ways Along the Waterfront

CANOEING

Canoes recommended by the Health and Safety Service of the Boy Scouts of America are:

Canvas-covered. A sixteen-foot canoe with low bow and stern to cut down wind resistance. Lightweight, easy to handle, these are good for all-purpose canoe training and cruising.

Aluminum canoe. This is sturdy and has flattened bottom. Its shallow draft makes it extremely maneuverable.

A Canoe Primer

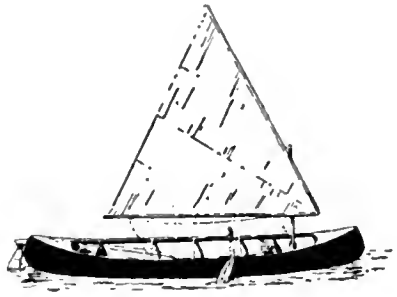
Versatile is the word for the canoe. The Indian's materials have been improved upon (though probably not his skill), but the canoe remains essentially the inexpensive, lightweight, maneuverable transportation the first occupants of our country devised. Thus, for the camper, the canoe is the first choice of water transportation into the little-fished lakes and the little-traveled wilderness. With his camping gear, the canoe makes the camper as self-sufficient there as the the Indian was.

The canoe of today comes in a variety of lengths, weights and materials, but only two basic shapes: the traditional double-end style and the square-stern model. While either is at home with paddle power, a bracket for an outboard motor can be added to the double-ender, and of course the square-stern canoe was designed for a motor to begin with. The size of motor that a canoe can handle is specified by the manufacturer. Two canoes can also be lashed together with poles, catamaran style, and pushed by one motor (and freight can be carried on top of the poles, if necessary). To complete the story of its versatility, oarlocks and oars make it possible to row a canoe, and the addition of mast, sail, and rudder provide the thrill of sailing.

Contrary to belief, the modern canoe is a safe form of transportation, limited, as is any vehicle, to the weight and uses specified by the manufacturer. Used as intended, the canoe will reward its owner with years of pleasure and service. Many camping families make sure all members can swim before attempting canoe camping, but lifejackets are a precaution for the weak swimmer as well as the non-swimmer.

The cardinal rule of small craft safety is *Hang on to the boat*, and that includes the canoe. Even when swamped, a canoe will support as many people as it was designed to carry. Buoyancy chambers are built into canoes made of materials not naturally buoyant. While canvas-covered wood canoes are buoyant, sponsons (air chambers along the side) can be had on these if wanted. If you are buying a used canoe, buoyancy is a point to check. Paddles are needed with any canoe; a motor can conk out, the wind can strand you, but a paddle will bring you home!

Before you buy a canoe, write to several manufacturers for information. Most offer canoes in various lengths and usually standard or lightweight hulls (a factor if you intend to do a lot of portaging). You may prefer to rent a canoe for a season or two before you buy.



There are several materials used in making canoes today. One of the most popular is the aluminum canoe, favored because of its light weight and because it requires little maintenance. Dents can be pounded out without too much trouble; however, serious punctures call for expert repairing.

The canvas-covered canoe is still well liked. It is quieter in use than an aluminum canoe and with care will give long service. It requires more attention to exterior and interior, can be damaged easier, and needs more careful storage than an aluminum canoe, but you can repair it yourself.

The fiberglass canoe is a newer entry into the field. It is also a tough canoe and is comparable to the aluminum canoe in that it requires little maintenance, though it is not as light in weight. Other composition materials are also offered, and you may want to check these as well.

Learning to use a canoe properly can enhance a camper's enjoyment of it. Among many good books available is the American Red Cross manual on *Canoeing* ($1.25 at chapter offices) or the Boy Scout Merit Badge booklet ($.35). If you can obtain professional instruction, that's best of all.—*Repriated courtesy* Better Camping, *May-June 1961.*

FOR PLEASURE FLEET SKIPPERS—

"Ahoy, Mate! Bend the line around the bollard and make fast the bitter end." Do you understand this language? Probably not! In all probability, neither do the recreation boaters in your area; but recreation departments, as well as camps, had better build up an easy acquaintance with them!

Many water-wise recreation agencies are training youngsters for on-the-water responsibilities. Here, a group in Brookfield, Illinois, learn to handle ropes.

Canoe safety. Boys and girls at a camp on Conneautte Lake at Edinboro in Erie County, Pennsylvania, find that learning proper handling is part of the fun.

To join America's eight million pleasure boat owners, all one needs is the personal interest and the financial backing. . . . This is the clue to a potentially dangerous situation. For example, much of this year's outboarding equipment is being purchased by the friend you let drive your boat last summer. He really enjoyed it! So much so that now he's a boat owner.

Too often the new "skipper" has little knowledge of the hydro-vehicle he commands or the regulations that cover it. Recreation leaders and camp directors are facing a challenge in the fastest growing family recreation interest—only a few are prepared to advise, educate and supervise America's forty million pleasure boaters. Are you setting up safety classes for this summer?

Every powerboater knows the thrill of the surging motor, the nerve-exciting exhilaration of the slamming air stream, the slapping waves, and the spray cascading from either side of the hull. Now, add the unlimited sources of navigable water available by highway boat trailer and the pleasures multiply. This explains, in part, why the number of recreational boats jumped from less than two million in 1945 to nearly eight million last year. Pleasure boating has taken a position of prominence in the recreation scene because it answers the desire to switch from spectator to participant in an activity that includes the whole family. It would seem that it is here to stay; but let's add a big MAYBE to that deduction!

Boating facilities in 1949 were almost identical to those in 1958—a surprising fact in view of a hundred percent growth in the number of boats in that decade. This points out that as boating knowledge increases, so does the importance of the safety factor. We in the recreation field can do much to educate the new boaters through classes, clubs, and supervision. But one thing is certain, if skippers are not educated in nautical know-how, restrictive legislation can be expected. The Federal Boating Act of 1958 is a case in point. Though designed principally as an enabling act for boat identification and accident report control, it is a harbinger of many restrictive bills that have been passed or are under consideration by state legislatures.

As recreationists, we have a responsibility to make boating safe and attractive—to keep it free from stifling laws and regulations. The first step is education. We must educate ourselves and the boaters in our communities in the art of boating and get them thinking in terms of safety-on-the-water. As a starter, here are seven questions that nautical newcomers should answer with YES:

1. Do I have Coast Guard-approved life jackets, cushions, or ring buoys for every passenger aboard?

2. Is my boat large enough to safely carry my passengers and equipment?

3. Does my motor match my boat capacity for horsepower?

4. Do I have a paddle, tool kit, spare

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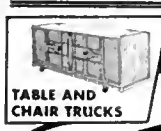

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parts, lights, extra line, and anchor?

5. Is my fuel supply adequate for the trip planned?

6. Is my boat properly registered with the state or Coast Guard?

7. Am I familiar with boating regulations in my trip area?

As a recreation leader, be sure your boaters understand that water safety depends on knowing the rules of the road. Ignorance of those rules will cause loss of the freedom that makes boating one of America's foremost family recreations.—WILLIAM H. RADKE, *assistant village manager, Brookfield, Illinois, and former recreation superintendent in Brookfield.*

TIPS ON BOATING

Checklist for getting under way.

- Check the weather.
- Let some responsible person know where you are going and when you intend to return.
- Check your fuel supply; be sure you have more than enough for your round trip.
- Get rid of fuel vapor smells before starting the engine.
- Carry lifesaving equipment for every person aboard.
- Check that your lights are operating properly (in case you will be under way after sunset) and that all other required equipment is aboard.
- Stow all gear properly.

Tips on River Boating—Learn the clues for more careful cruising of these waterways:

- In straight stretches, the deepest water is usually darkest in color and near the center.
- The deepest water is usually found on the outside of a bend.
- Shallow water is usually lighter in color and shows ripples in a breeze.
- Sandbars and silt flats tend to build up at junctions with other streams or near the inside of bends.
- Dead calm water usually indicates shallow areas.

TIPS ON OFFSHORE BOATING

In open areas, normally less protected, severe wave and sea conditions may be experienced, so that:

- It is more comfortable and usually safer to meet waves at a slight angle and at slow speed rather than plunge head on.

- If running broadside to the waves is uncomfortable and too much spray is being hurled into the boat, "tack," or steer a zigzag course.
- When proceeding down wind at too slow a speed to outrun the waves, slow down, let the waves pass underneath, and be alert to keep the boat from broaching.—*From* Family Recreation and Safety-1961.

SWIM AND STAY FIT

The expanded American Red Cross water safety program now includes a planned activity known as "Swim and Stay Fit," designed to motivate all those who know how to swim to do so systematically in the interest of improving their health. Participants are encouraged to swim regularly and frequently until they have achieved fifty or more miles. Except for the initial three miles, individuals must swim the distance in multiples of 440 yards.

It is important for swimmers to condition themselves carefully before undertaking the 440-yard swim. For the initial three miles the only requirement is that the swimmer complete each 440 yards during one visit to the facility. The 440 yards does not have to be swum continuously; the swimmer may stop and rest as often as necessary. Each 440 yards swum is counted as one segment. Two hundred segments are required to complete the fifty miles.

Participants are to be carefully watched during and through their entire swim and exit from the pool. In open water, a boat equipped with a reaching pole and an oarsman and one other person capable of making a rescue must accompany the swimmer. Red Cross chapters now have "Swim and Stay Fit" activity materials, including wallet-size certificates, pins, and emblems. #

ADMINISTRATION

CAMP SELF-INSPECTION BLANK

Score your camp's fire safety. Next to each question are two boxes to check the answer Yes or No. Each question answered No points to a serious fire hazard. Do something about these hazards—now!

To be checked before camp opens:

Construction

	Yes	No
1. Are the roofing materials used on every building fire retardant or noncombustible?	☐	☐
2. Are all hoods above stoves, as well as stovepipes and chimneys, clean, well-supported, and otherwise in good condition?	☐	☐
3. Are masonry chimneys solid and free from cracks and metal chimneys safely installed and insulated?	☐	☐
4. Are floors directly under stoves and heaters protected by galvanized iron, concrete, or brickwork?	☐	☐
5. Have all stovepipes which pass through closets, attics, or storerooms been eliminated?	☐	☐
6. Are walls, ceilings and partitions protected from overheating by stoves and stovepipes, either by clear space or insulating materials?	☐	☐

Electricity

	Yes	No
7. Are electric irons and all electric cooking appliances equipped with heat controls?	☐	☐
8. Are sufficient electric outlets provided for lamps and appliances and use of multiple attachment plugs avoided?	☐	☐
9. Do all appliances, fuses, and extension cords bear the label of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.?	☐	☐
10. Are only qualified electricians allowed to install wiring and make wire splices?	☐	☐

Housekeeping

	Yes	No
11. Are there spark-screens over all chimneys?	☐	☐
12. Are all fireplaces equipped with effective firescreens?	☐	☐
13. Is an enclosed incinerator or waste burner provided for burning refuse and trash?	☐	☐

Flammable Liquids

	Yes	No
14. Are gasoline stoves and kerosene stoves and heaters of types listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc?	☐	☐

Fire Protection

	Yes	No
15. Is simple fire-fighting equipment, such as brooms, rakes, pails of water, pails of sand, shovels, provided?	☐	☐
16. If there is a fire hose, canvas or rubber, is it tested before camp opens?	☐	☐
17. Is equipment kept in designated places and in good condition?	☐	☐
18. Is there more than one exit from all rooms in main buildings?	☐	☐
19. Is there a place where pumpers can take water?	☐	☐
20. Are there approved fire extinguishers in every main building? Are they kept in good order? Do personnel know how to use them?	☐	☐
21. Is there a camp fire brigade?	☐	☐
22. Is the means for sounding a fire alarm clearly audible throughout the camp?	☐	☐
23. Are there fire escapes on buildings of more than one story?	☐	☐
24. Are ladders available that will reach to the roof of the buildings?	☐	☐
25. Is there any organized fire protection available to the camp?	☐	☐
26. Does everyone in camp know where or how to call for this protection service?	☐	☐

To be checked before camp opens and periodically throughout the season:

Smoking

1. Are restricted places for smoking maintained —no matter *who* is smoking?	☐	☐
2. Is there a rule that all cigarettes and cigar butts be carefully extinguished before they are disposed of and that matches be broken in two before they are thrown away?	☐	☐

Electricity

3. Are all extension cords in good condition and are they in the open—none placed under rugs or over hooks?	☐	☐
4. Are 15-ampere fuses used for all circuits?	☐	☐
5. Are all lighting fixtures, lamps, and appliances in good condition?	☐	☐

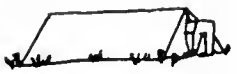
Housekeeping

6. Have all flammable rubbish and leaves been removed from around buildings and tents?	☐	☐
7. Are grass, brush, and small trees cut or thinned out around camp buildings, incinerators, and waste burners?	☐	☐
8. Is fire-fighting equipment within easy reach when trash, leaves, etcetera, are burned out-of-doors?	☐	☐
9. Are storerooms and garages kept free of rubbish, old rags, papers, etcetera?	☐	☐
10. Are oil mops or paint rags kept in closed metal containers to guard against spontaneous ignition?	☐	☐
11. Are stoves always kept free of grease? Is baking soda or salt handy for grease fires?	☐	☐
12. Are towels hung on special racks, never dried on or near stoves?	☐	☐
13. Are ashes collected in covered metal containers with no holes in them and disposed of when properly cooled?	☐	☐
14. Are matches kept in metal containers away from heat?	☐	☐
15. Are only safety matches used in camp?	☐	☐
16. Are woodboxes free from paper and rubbish?	☐	☐
17. Are trash baskets emptied regularly?	☐	☐
18. Are roofs, gutters, and eaves of buildings free of needles and leaves?	☐	☐

Flammable Liquids

19. Are fires started with paper and/or kindling only, never with flammable liquids?	☐	☐
20. Are kerosene or gasoline lanterns hung up or put on tables or shelves, never on the floor?	☐	☐
21. Are stocks of flammable liquids stored in drums or substantial closed metal containers, preferably in underground tanks well separated from buildings?	☐	☐
22. Are lamps, lanterns, and removable tanks on stoves filled in a safe place outdoors during daylight hours?	☐	☐
23. Are lamps heavy-based to prevent tipping?	☐	☐

Fire Fighting



24. Is a camp check made before bedtime to see that all fires and lights are out or protected?	☐	☐
25. Are fire drills held regularly for all campers and staff?	☐	☐

Outdoor Fires

26. Are outdoor fires built only in safe places, and not near trees?	☐	☐
27. Is all flammable material cleared away from around an outdoor fire for at least six feet and the fire never left unattended?	☐	☐
28. After putting out an outdoor fire, does someone stay until the ashes are cool enough to test with bare hands?	☐	☐

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MODELS:

Henry Aaron	Ken Boyer	Don Hoak	Harvey Kuenn	Wally Moon
Richie Ashburn	Norm Cash	Al Kaline	Mickey Mantle	Brooks Robinson
Ernie Banks	Rocky Colavito	Harmon Killebrew	Roger Maris	Jackie Robinson
Yogi Berra	Nelson Fox	Ted Kluszewski	Ed Mathews	Bill Skowron

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Yogi Berra	Nelson Fox	Mickey Mantle	Wally Moon
Ken Boyer	Al Kaline	Roger Maris	Jackie Robinson

43 ASH FUNGO—GENUINE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—POWERIZED. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 125 above. Each carton of one dozen contains three (34") infield and nine (37" and 38") outfield fungoes. Shipping weight, 20 pounds ..... **Each $4.70**

125 FLAME TEMPERED—GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Turned from choice, open-air-seasoned white ash timber. Flame Tempered finish, and burn branded, the same as the bats used by many prominent major league hitters. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Single lengths (33", 34" or 35") of your choice. Shipping weight, 26 pounds..... **Each $4.70**

125S FLAME TEMPERED—SPECIAL AUTOGRAPHED LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. (Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to 125 Flame Tempered above, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. An assortment of not fewer than six models is guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. All bats of one length (32", 33" or 34") of your choice. Shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $4.70**

150 GRAND SLAM—Turned from select northern white ash timber, natural white finish. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear. Six authentic models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths 4/33", 5/34", and 3/35" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 26 pounds..... **Each $3.60**

150S SPECIAL GRAND SLAM—(Not illustrated). Quality and finish identical to No. 150 above, but turned to slightly smaller dimensions for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Lengths 4/32", 5/33", and 3/34" bats in carton. Shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $3.60**

140S SPECIAL POWER DRIVE. Turned from fine white ash, natural white finish. Patterned after the original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $3.10**

Bats for PONY BASEBALL

Numbers 125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S (also the Junior and Little League numbers) are approved for PONY BASEBALL play. These numbers are particularly suitable for players of this age group.

Bats for BABE RUTH LEAGUE

Any baseball bat in the Louisville Slugger line not longer than 34" may be used in BABE RUTH LEAGUE play. However, the "specials" (125S, 150S, 140S, and 130S) are particularly suitable for players of this age group.

HILLERICH & BRADSBY COMPANY, INC., LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Also Makers of Grand Slam Golf Clubs

Printed in U.S.A.

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H & B BASEBALL BATS

14W SAFE HIT. Finished in natural ash white and supplied in an assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Assorted lengths from 33" to 35"; shipping weight 26 pounds..... **Each $2.70**

11B BIG LEAGUER. Black finish with white tape grip. An assortment of famous sluggers' models in each carton of one dozen. Lengths range from 32" to 35"; shipping weight, 26 pounds **Each $2.30**

130S SPECIAL SAFE HIT. Turned from ash, with rich dark maroon finish and natural white handle. Patterned after original models of the famous sluggers whose names they bear, but turned to slightly smaller specifications for the particular requirements of **High School, Prep School, Babe Ruth League, P-O-N-Y Baseball,** and other teen-age players. Six models guaranteed to the carton of one dozen, assorted lengths 32" to 34"; shipping weight, 24 pounds **Each $2.30**

9 LEADER. Light brown finish. Assorted famous sluggers' models. Assorted lengths, from 32" to 35"; shipping weight 26 pounds **Each $1.80**

Display Assortment

BASEBALL • LITTLE LEAGUE • SOFTBALL

LOUISVILLE NO. 500 BAT ASSORTMENT

with 18 Bats
is shipped in a hard hitting
FLOOR DISPLAY CARTON

Contains:

6 BASEBALL BATS—One each of models 125 Flame Tempered, 125S Flame Tempered 150S, 140S, 130S and 9.

4 SOFTBALL BATS—One each of models 100W, 54, 52H and 50.

8 LITTLE LEAGUE BATS—Two each of models 125LL, 125J and J2. One each of models 125BB and JL.

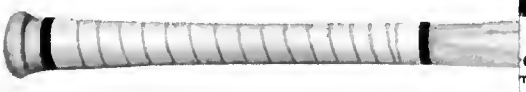
All these bats are illustrated under their proper numbers elsewhere; shipping weight, 35 pounds per unit.....$50.00

LOUISVILLE SLU ER and H & B SOFTBALL BATS

INCLUDING BATS FOR PLAY

125Y LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT. Finest selection of second-growth ash and/or hickory; anti pounds

125SP LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "SLOW-PITCH" SOFTBALL B game of slow-pitch softball and the more experienced playe dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 26 pound



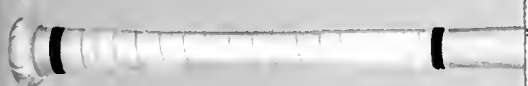
125W LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "SPEED SWING" OFFICIAL carton of one dozen. Turned from select ash and/or hickory. pounds

125B LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "METEOR" OFFICIAL SOFTBA quirements of the various types of hitters. Turned from sel 6/34"; shipping weight, 22 pounds

125C LOUISVILLE SLUGGER OFFICIAL SOFTBALL BAT—PO barrel that tapers quickly to small grip. Turned from selec 6/32"; shipping weight, 23 pounds

THREE BIG BARRELLED

The bats listed and described below are models of aut fast-pitch softball bat measuring 2¼" in diameter. A seasan.



300A LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "ATLAS" OFFICIAL FAST-PIT White tape grip. One dozen in carton, 6/32" and 6/33" leng

300B LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "THOR" OFFICIAL FAST-PITC finish. White tape grip. One dozen in carton, 6/32" and 6/3

300C LOUISVILLE SLUGGER "MARS" OFFICIAL FAST-PITC One dozen in carton, 6/32" and 6/33" lengths; shipping weig

ASSORTED OFFICIAL MODELS. A splendid variety of models—answers full ; ebony finish. One dozen in carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, ... **Each $3.40**

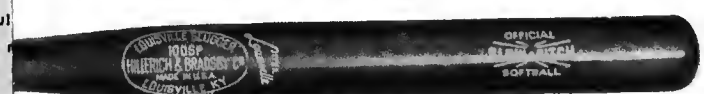
L BAT—POWERIZED. For heavy hitters—a bottle-shaped model with large select ash; natural white finish. One dozen to carton, 6/33" and 6/34"; ..... **Each $3.40**

OWERIZED. "Fast-Swing" model for hitting fast pitching. Bottle-shaped— m select ash and/or hickory; ebony finish. One dozen in carton, 6/31" and ..... **Each $3.40**

LL BAT—POWERIZED. For girl hitters. A small-barreled bat with gradual sh. One dozen in carton, 33" length; shipping weight, 20 pounds ..... **Each $3.40**

POWERIZED. Supplied in assorted softball models. Finished in brown antique. carton, 31" and 32" lengths; shipping weight, 21 pounds ..... **Each $2.90**

sorted popular softball models of first quality ash and hickory. Oil Tempered 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 23 pounds ..... **Each $2.90**



TBALL BAT. Turneo from high quality ash and/or hickory and finished in pping weight, 24 pounds ..... **Each $2.90**

Assorted popular softball models. Turned from high quality ash and/or hickory. , 6/33" and 6/34"; shipping weight, 22 pounds ..... **Each $2.90**

al finish. Ash and/or hickory. Green zapon grip. One dozen assorted models ..... **Each $2.20**

ted models turned from ash and hickory. Brown finish and black zapon grip. pounds ..... **Each $2.20**

LITTLE LEAGUE and Junior BATS

WE MAKE THEM RIGHT • PERFORMANCE MAKES THEM FAMOUS

25LL GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Large-size junior bat. Turned from select, open-air-seasoned white ash and hickory. Each carton of one dozen contains approximately half with natural white finish and half with antique finish. Autographs of **Henry Aaron, Rocky Colavito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris,** and **Ed Mathews.** Packed 1/28", 3/29", 4/30", 1/31", and 1/32" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 21 pounds..... **Each $3.60**

25BB GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER—EBONY FINISH. Large-size junior bat. Turned from select open-air-seasoned timber. Imprinted white tape grip. Autographs of **Henry Aaron, Rocky Colavito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris,** and **Ed Mathews.** Lengths, 3/29", 4/30", 3/31", and 2/32" bats in each carton. Shipping weight, 21 pounds..... **Each $3.10**

25J GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Medium-size junior bat. Turned from select open-air-seasoned ash. Approximately half of the 125J bats have natural finish as shown above; the other half have an ebony finish. Autographs of **Ernie Banks, Harmon Killebrew, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris, Ed Mathews** and **Wally Moon.** Lengths 3/29", 4/30", 3/31", and 2/32". Shipping weight, 20 pounds..... **Each $2.70**

JL LITTLE LEAGUE "It's a Louisville." Large-size junior bat with two-tone black barrel and white handle finish. Each bat contains the name of one of these famous hitters: **Henry Aaron, Rocky Colavito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris,** and **Ed Mathews.** One dozen in carton, 29" to 32" lengths. Shipping weight, 20 pounds..... **Each $2.30**

52J2 LITTLE LEAGUE. Large-size junior bat. Dark maroon finish. Each bat branded with name of one of these famous hitters: **Henry Aaron, Rocky Colavito, Nelson Fox, Mickey Mantle, Roger Maris,** and **Ed Mathews.** One dozen in carton, 29" to 32" lengths. Shipping weight, 20 pounds..... **Each $1.80**

25K GENUINE AUTOGRAPHED LITTLE LEAGUE LOUISVILLE SLUGGER. Small-size junior bat. Natural finish. Each bat contains the genuine autograph of one of these famous sluggers: **Henry Aaron, Rocky Colavito, Mickey Mantle,** and **Ed Mathews.** One dozen in carton, 28" length only. Shipping weight, 15 pounds..... **Each $1.70**

52 CRACKERJACK BAT. Small boy's bat. Golden finish, burn branded. Three dozen in carton, 28" length only. Shipping weight, 45 pounds..... **Each $1.00**

Mountain Youth Camp

This is unusual in that facilities for a complete camping experience are made available through volunteered money, material, and labor from local organizations and citizens.

Cossie L. Smith

A CITY-SPONSORED mountain camp site, started in 1954, has become a continuing community project providing citizens of Hawthorne, California, with a twenty-acre, all-year recreation area. Hawthorne, a city of 33,500, is one of the seventy-two cities that form the sprawling complex of Los Angeles County. With five parks in operation, and two others on the drawing board, three swimming pools, and a rapidly expanding program for all age groups, the city leaders are obviously recreation conscious.

Part of this overall recreation philosophy is the Hawthorne Youth Camp. It is located some one hundred miles northeast of the city, near the six thousand-foot level of the San Gabriel mountains in Angeles National Forest. Through volunteered money, material, and labor from organizations and citizens, there exists, at present, a wide range of facilities for a complete camping experience. A forty-six hundred-square-foot, centrally located lodge featuring a kitchen that can serve two hundred people was one of the first projects in 1955. The kitchen is the only all-electric facility of its kind in the entire wilderness area. All working surfaces are stainless steel, including the institution-size cooking equipment. A steam dishwasher, walk-in freezer, vegetable cooler, and meat locker are major assets to cooks and camp. There is even an automatic ice-cube maker for thirsty campers returning from a hot summer hike.

Lodge construction was followed by nine individual sixteen-man cabins. Two of these were erected in early 1960. Two strategically located toilet-shower facilities serve the cabin area. An eighteen-bed infirmary, close to the main lodge, is well equipped and staffed by a city-employed registered nurse during the summer camping season. A full-time caretaker lives year-round near the infirmary.

Originally, the camp was started by two citizens and a group of boys who dismantled an old school building to obtain lumber. Six weeks of daily phone calls to the United States Forest Service resulted in locating a camp site. Following a citizen's caravan to the camp, community spirit took over, and funds from businesses and service clubs bought more materials than could have been obtained through salvaged school buildings. Hawthorne's City Council has agreed to sign the necessary papers with the Forest Service when the land had once been located. Today, the camp is still largely a community construction project with the administration, planning, and maintenance services performed by the city.

DURING THE SUMMER PROGRAM, which starts in June with the dismissal of school and lasts through August, children seven years and older attend the camp in a typical eight day session. Each camper is charged $15 to cover supervision, food, lodging, transportation, and insurance; the balance of the $37.42 cost-per-camper per session is made up by the city. The camp has a capacity of 136 campers per session; no child has ever been turned away because of crowded conditions. A campership program supported by the community insures financial aid when needed.

The program during this eight-day session covers a variety of activities, including fishing, horseback riding, wildlife study, geology study, and wood lore. Nearby Little Rock Creek provides an unusual experience in panning for gold (a few small nuggets are usually found). A telescope is used for astronomy classes. Amateur weather forecasting is made possible with the aid of a small weather station. *(See also Page 149.)* Nearby Jackson Lake provides ample room for water recreation. The whole area is laced with Forest Service-maintained bridle trails.

April through May, the camp is staffed and occupied by classes from the Hawthorne Elementary School District with funds paid the city from the district as part of the city-school recreation agreement. Winter weekends are family time at the camp, with a modest charge of a dollar-per-camper per weekend.

SANDWICHED between the camping activity is a construction project, reinitiated with the acquisition in 1959 by the city of an adjacent abandoned four-acre camp. To date, under the leadership of the recently reactivated Youth Camp Committee, volunteer laborers have remodeled the old

Continued on Page 151

MR. SMITH *is director of parks and recreation in Hawthorne, California.*

Taking off. *Face bright with expectation, Tommy Doyle heads for new adventure at camp after a goodbye kiss from his mother. Tommy is the 1962 Easter Seal boy.*

New friends *include the four-legged kind. Tommy took part in most camp activities despite crutches and a body cast. Fun-filled camp sessions are adapted to individual capabilities.*

Catching a fish *means knowing how to bait that hook. These fellows will be experts before camp is over. Other activities include exploration trips, arts and crafts, photography, campcraft, and many new and exciting adventures in the world of the outdoors.*

CAMPING UNLIMITED

Handicapped children learn how to tackle outdoor activities.

The wonders of nature *are a never-ending source of delight. All sorts of education takes place while the handicapped child learns how to be a child among children.*

CAMPING INTRODUCES handicapped children to a wondrous new world and adds new dimensions to restricted lives. It invites them to develop new skills and attitudes and meet new challenges. Today, more and more camping opportunities await the handicapped child, either in special camps designed for his particular disability *(see "Cerebral-Palsy Day Camp,"* RECREATION, *March 1961)* or in camps for the nonhandicapped, where he establishes vital social relationships with so-called normal children. Here we see children at three Easter Seal camps: Camp Paiviki, Crestline, California; Camp Koch, Tell City, Indiana; and Camp Kysoc, Carrollton, Kentucky. #

Fire building *is a skill acquired in every real camp. The child experiences the satisfactions of accomplishment, of becoming a veteran camper, and of belonging.*

PROGRAM

Rainy Days in Camp

Don't let your campers develop the stormy-weather blues . . . activities for wet days should be preplanned and integrated into the overall camp program, with a special emphasis of their own

S. Theodore Woal

IN ORDER to integrate rainy day activities into the general camp program, considerable attention should be focused on appropriate activities, methods, and technique. This is a good time for planning and consolidating: planning for the forthcoming campfire, trip to the fishing pond or bunk skit. It is the time for that talk the counselor has wanted to have with Johnnie about his personal habits. It is an excellent occasion for discussing Henry's swimming project or Bill's plans for his craft project.

It is a time for creativity and originality on the part of campers and counselors. Use this period for writing the bunk song or that poem for the camp magazine.

Counselors should prepare for such occasions prior to coming to camp. They should bring a "bag of tricks" for rainy days and develop detailed plans for their use. It is well for camp directors to scrutinize counselor applications for clues that indicate strong resources in each counselor in this area. The camp application should have a special place for noting such information.

This topic should take a prominent place on the agenda in precamp seminars. Let us help our counselors to be prepared, for while they are in the city they have recourse to sources for assistance in gathering material for special programs.

Counselors should always be on the lookout for clues to help them discover what campers want to do. A significant part of the job is to ascertain interests and, with these as a base, guide and integrate camper activity into the general camp program—or modify the program to include newly discovered interests. It is through this cycle of discovery, integration, and modification that the camping program is evolved, expanded, and enriched.

Clues to active interests can be found by observing what the camper brings to camp; a stamp collection, coin collection, a camera, baseball glove, tennis racket, or kite. Each is indicative of

MR. WOAL *is school counselor for the Philadelphia Board of Education and an experienced camp director. This material is excerpted from a paper presented at the Region II American Camping Association Convention in Philadelphia, March 1961.*

some current interest. Beyond this, a casual talk with the camper will undoubtedly lead to some enlightening information. The counselor can also gather a great deal of information about camper desires by observing what they read and talk about, and certainly from what makes them laugh.

A rainy period can be utilized for developing a project that is integrated with the general camp program. Basic to such an approach is the scheduling of these events on the general camp calendar. For example, if evening programs include campfires, bunk skits, talent shows, and quiz shows, the counselor has a clue for rainy-day activity.

Are there aspects of the campfire that can be used during a rainy day? The selection and the planning of events can take place during such a time. The gathering of materials for stories, stunts and songs can be accomplished. The cabin committees can be formed and they can develop their specific plans.

Once the general theme has been developed and the types of events have been decided, the campers should work out the complete program. It is best written out. The counselor helps by his guidance and direction. The preparation of the cabin talent show to be offered at the camp talent evening could very easily be integrated into a rainy day: the selection of talent, rehearsals, etcetera.

While such activities are preplanned and a large resource of such activities should be available, this in no way precludes campers and counselors from developing activities of their own choice. The resource activities are a guide for counselors and campers assuring a reservoir of available program material to draw upon for planning.

RAINY-DAY PROGRAMS should be integrated into the general camp activity plan and be in keeping with the objectives and purposes of the camp. Programs for these special days and periods should not be "fill-ins" calculated to tide over a difficult period; nor should they be programs that "cut in" on the regular camp schedule. It is essential to preplan and be structured in this area in order to make effective use of facilities and personnel, avoid duplication of activity and overtaxing of facilities.

During rainy periods campers exhibit various reactions to lightning and thunder and sometimes heavy rain and winds. These may produce fear and restlessness. There may be some aggressiveness because of the confinement and change in the camp routine. An inclination to homesickness, symptomatic illness, and destructive behavior patterns may occur during rainy periods.

Counselors should watch for these signs and be skilled in rendering needed additional attention. This should be part of the precamp training sessions with counselors. If campers "feel" right about camp, a rainy period or any "stress period" is approached with the same enthusiasm and "good feeling" as is the daily camp routine. Directors and counselors must therefore supply the basic emotional foodstuff of life: a feeling of belonging and being wanted; the zest of achievement and the relish of appreciation; the need of acceptance and understanding.

Directors and counselors should:

1. Make the camper feel secure, wanted and appreciated. Meet the camper immediately upon his arrival at camp. Greet him in a friendly way—tell him you are glad to see him—to have him in your bunk. Introduce him to other campers—get some of the campers to "show him the ropes." Have a heart-to-heart talk with him, be informal, and unobtrusive. Get him to learn the boy's nickname and give him a little special attention, like helping him to unpack or make his bed.

2. Give the camper plenty of opportunity to explore new things. Acquaint him with the camp activities and "camp ways."

3. Give the camper plenty of opportunity to exercise his desires. Get him to tell you about himself, his interests, his hobbies, what he enjoys doing, what he wants to do at camp. Keep a record of his progress.

4. Show approval and appreciation of what the camper is doing. Do this even if by adult standards it is not interesting or important.

5. Never make a camper feel inferior. Respect his wishes, feelings, and desires.

6. Never force the camper beyond his capacity. Give him coaching in those activities in which he wishes and should be able to excel. If he does things within the range of his ability, he will be successful and happy.

7. Give the camper plenty of opportunity to learn independence and to take responsibility. Suggest lines of interest that involve responsibility, from which he can get satisfaction and recognition. Give him responsibility commensurate with his ability.

8. Be consistent in order to avoid bewilderment and confusion in the camper.

9. Avoid punishment and a feeling of fear. Discuss behavior with an attitude of fairness and understanding. This should result in an understanding by the camper of the probable cause of his difficulty and of its implications for others as well as himself.

10. Answer the questions of campers honestly and frankly without giving more than the child asks for or is able to understand.

11. Problems should be treated as much as possible as essentially normal in order not to focus attention on any deviation. Ignore unsocial behavior insofar as it is praticable in order that no satisfying attention results from it. Present a calm approach when the camper evidences something out of line with your ideas or camp "mores."

The evaluation of a rainy-day program poses no imponderable problem. Did the campers have fun preparing and executing the activity? Did counselors act as guides and helpers? Is the program in keeping with and does it further the objectives of the camp? When answered positively, these and similar evaluatory statements indicate a successful activity. Add to this a minimum increase in homesickness and illness during an extended rainy period and success is yours. #

I loaf and invite my soul . . . at my ease observing a spear of summer grass.
—Walt Whitman.

A program of science in camp means learning about the things of science and their relation to our universe. Radio kits and lapidary equipment are popular "extras."

RETHINKING CAMP SCIENCE

William T. Harty

SCIENCE is a subject which, in one form or another, has been associated with camping for many years. Yet in only a few instances has it become a well-organized, important part of the camp program. Years ago, this casual approach to science probably was sufficient; but today a person of any age without a working knowledge of science, or what may be called "science intelligence", is at a serious disadvantage and often finds the world quite a bewildering place.

Although schools have steadily increased the amount of time devoted to science education, they must work within certain limitations not imposed on the camp. The camping situation permits greater attention to individual differences and interests. Work is done in smaller groups or by individuals. The camper is not rigidly restricted to a forty-five minute period nor is he restricted within the confines of a classroom or laboratory. The camper spends most of his time under the stars and clouds, among the trees, rocks, and common animals. His constant association with them arouses his natural curiosity and it is not an imposition for him to study or observe them. He has an opportunity to learn from the things of science rather than books about science.

There lies in general science, not nature, a world of opportunity for the camp willing to take advantage of it. The nature approach to camp science has in the past frightened many campers away; but expansion to general science with its wider interest appeal gives new respectability to the program and the instructors so everybody in camp may benefit with an increased science intelligence. A good science program also offers an opportunity for interesting the nonathlete in camp activities and is a blessing on a rainy day. Recognizing the need to revitalize, expand, and update the camp science program, three problems become immediately apparent:

- What are the goals of science at camp?
- What subjects may be a part of the camp science program?
- Where are the personnel to carry the program through successfully?

MR. HARTY *is science director of Camp Indian Acres, Fryeburg, Maine, and a science teacher in the Westwood, Massachusetts, Public Schools.*

The question of expense may also be raised. This will be taken up under the various subjects; but generally, because much equipment may be homemade, the program may cost as much or as little as desired.

Below are ten goals or objectives of the camp science program. It will be noted that they attempt to tie the camp science program with school science experiences as well as with the growth and personal welfare of the individual. The camp science program should be so constructed that it will:

1. Provide young people with an opportunity to develop an interest in some phase of science as a vocation or hobby.
2. Lead young people to a better understanding and appreciation of the dynamics and the unity of the earth, the life it supports, the atmosphere it holds down, and the space through which it takes us.
3. Help the individual develop his mechanical skills and manual dexterity.
4. Provide young people with an opportunity to gain an understanding of the many mechanical and electronic devices developed through science which we use every day.
5. Lead young people to an understanding of the true meaning of conservation and develop the desire to use natural resources, both public and private, intelligently.
6. Provide young people with an overall view of the scientific approach to understanding the universe that they may see how the various branches of science are interrelated and are all parts of a whole.
7. Teach young people scientific facts and principles by using the things of science rather than books about science.
8. Add meaning and enrichment to the school science program with the unique opportunity which camp affords to live with and work with the things of science.
9. Provide for the different personal needs, interests, and talents of each individual.
10. Encourage young people to develop functional use of the scientific method and observation skills through the presentation of real, physical problem situations.

The program given below is ambitious but practical. It is not expected that the entire program will be achieved in a single year; but a start should be made and a plan of growth available for the future. These subjects are particularly well adapted to a general science program at camp.

They are subjects which require real life experiences for true understanding; such experiences are difficult to provide in the school situation.

Weather: Weather, the supreme director of camp program, is certainly the most important subject at camp. Every advantage should be taken of its importance and a camp weather bureau is a natural activity. The necessary instruments may be either built for very little or purchased for whatever amount is available.

The most important single weather instrument is a wind vane. Other instruments include a barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, rain gauge. and anemometer. A summer subscription to the *Daily Weather Map* from the United States Weather Bureau is also a welcome addition. A group of interested campers rising fifteen minutes early each morning should prepare the daily forecast under the guidance of the science counselor and announce it at breakfast or post it on a bulletin board. Regular weather instruction for other campers includes constructing forecasting guides and simple instruments to bring home.

Photography: Photography has the widest general appeal of all science subjects and is an excellent way of introducing campers to the science program. Photography does require a darkroom with running water and expense for equipment will run from $15 to $100. Here is a top-grade investment. It creates interest in your total science program, gives the camp publicity, and starts boys on an interest which will become a lifelong hobby for many.

Astronomy: Although astronomy is a subject which may be studied at no expense. a telescope is an exciting accessory. With the telescope, pictures which have been seen in books will come to life as subjects and be seen in greater detail. Such items as double stars, the moon. the spiral galaxy. the planets of summer which include Saturn. the ringed planet. and Jupiter, with its many moons and artificial satellites. may be spotted. In the daytime, sunspots may be studied and traced by projecting the telescopic image onto a piece of cardboard.

However, it does not take a telescope to identify the circumpolar constellations, to watch meteors and comets, to build a pocket sundial, or to know some of the stories from science and mythology behind the common stars and constellations. A few inexpensive charts and posters will also be useful and inspiring for this activity.

Geology: Geology should take two forms at camp: instruction in camp for general groups and trips out of camp for people with a special interest in the subject. Trips out of camp may be to visit abandoned rock pits, wastepiles from mines, mountains, or just to observe and discuss unusual surface features. Most boys quickly take an interest in geology or one of its branches and for many it becomes a lifelong hobby which they can attribute to their first experiences at camp.

Plants and Animals: Although plants and animals are two of the most difficult subjects to teach effectively, they are often the first and only ones included in the camp science program. Most counselors who have had college botany and zoology still do not know anything about plant and animal identification and habits. If they attempt to teach this material to themselves, they soon become overwhelmed hy the amount of material available and make little progress. The solution to the problem is simple and twofold:

1. Make a list of the common plants and animals found in the area. Assistance is usually available for this step.

2. With this list, go through the nature books learning the identity, characteristics, and habits of each, ignoring everything not on the list. Arrange items into groups or families where possible. Build the plant and animal program around these common subjects and as unknown specimens are found, identify them and add them to the list.

For older campers, the study of plants should dwell on the botanical structures, things which they will or have studied in school but have never seen because most school biology courses do not bring the student into the field. This type of approach will add meaning to the school program and the camp program. as one supplements the other. Younger people need familiarization with the common plants through such activities as mounting, identification games, seed germination, and hikes.

Commonly studied animal groups include: protozoa, insects, amphibians, birds, and mammals. Daytime activities include locating and casting animal tracks in plaster; collecting and mounting insects; discussing animals and showing pictures of them; catching, studying, and releasing animals; and growing protozoa in fresh water for microscopic study. Night-time activities include baiting an area of the woods and waiting for the animals to come or sitting quietly by a water hole with a flashlight or flash camera to get animal portraits. We do not recommend trapping mammals since small animals, even in "harmless" traps, become excited and often bang themselves up as they crash about seeking an escape route. It is better to limit live study to the simpler animals which can be caught. studied and released within a few days. It is also better conservation.

Electricity and Electronics: The study of electricity for younger people is not at all an expensive proposition. A few spare parts such as doorbells, transformers, switches, and lamps may be gathered together and mounted on wood. Given a roll of wire, children can teach themselves a great deal and it is also useful to the counselor in teaching specific lessons. By all means, use bell transformers instead of batteries; the voltage is low and harmless, and transformers do not have to he replaced as do the expensive dry cells. There are four groups of projects for radio and electronics:

1. Campers build electronic devices using parts taken from old radios.

2. Campers buy their own kits and build them at camp under the guidance of an experienced person.

3. Campers operate an amateur radio station from camp. This will require a counselor with an FCC Amateur Radio License.

4. Campers purchase one or more kits of the 15-in-1 variety which will remain with the camp permanently. These kits are the type that can be wired and rewired in many different circuits to construct various electronic devices. They are very inexpensive. The newest of these is a 100-in-1

The camp should provide a science lodge in addition to a workroom and darkroom. The science lodge or museum should display the campers' projects.

kit by Allied Radio which is an excellent introduction to both vacuum tube and transistor electronics.

Special Subjects: The opportunity for special interest trips is unique to the camp situation and particularly important and adaptable to the camp science program. Successful trips can usually be arranged to laboratories, factories, radio stations, farms, fish hatcheries, mines, museums, historical sites, places of photographic interest, power stations, dairies, and lumber mills.

Other science subjects are also adaptable to the camp program. Chemistry is often requested and best carried out with an advanced chemistry set with emphasis on semi-microchemistry. Seashore life should be included if the camp is so located. An old automobile engine may be provided to be disassembled, cleaned, and parts color coded with paint for a permanent display. Some campers may wish to do special field work for a science project they have started or intend to start at home.

THINKING ABOUT ALL of these subjects, it becomes obvious that a program of this type cannot be carried out in a tent. It is most desirable to have three areas: a science workroom, a darkroom, and a display room or museum. In most situations the entire program cannot be put into operation in a single year; but it should be started and a definite plan of growth should be followed. It should also be remembered that there are many charts, booklets, films, and other aids available free or at little cost from industry which are useful in supplementing your other science material.*

Where are the personnel to be found capable of carrying through such a versatile science program? There is probably no better qualified group than students with two or three years of college who are planning to be general science teachers. Here are people whose interests are not narrow and specialized; but are general by nature. This is an opportunity for them to gain experience at camp in the work they will be expected to do when they begin teaching school. If an individual is weak in one of the areas of science mentioned, it will be to his lasting benefit to gain additional knowledge of that subject now. At the same time he will be gaining invaluable experience in working with young people.

An attempt has been made here to point out some of the innumerable benefits to be gained by the camp, the camper, and the counselor through an expanded and revitalized science program. A program which is of greater benefit to the camp through an increased interest and enrollment; to the campers in greater science experiences and higher science intelligence; and to the science counselor who is gaining valuable experience, which many science teachers lack, in teaching small groups of individuals with a common interest in science, in the field with things of science, not in books about science. #

*See *Educators Guide to Free Science Material* (Educational Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin, $6.25) and *An Inexpensive Science Library* (American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., $.25).

Mountain Youth Camp

Continued from Page 145

camp's lodge to provide sleeping quarters with attached toilet and showering facilities and a complete kitchen for twenty-two people; constructed a combination arts-crafts and maintenance building; collected literally tons of rock for erosion control walls; and erected two new sixteen-man cabins with inside toilet and bathing facilities.

Future construction, some of it already scheduled, includes: development of a natural amphitheater in front of the main lodge into a stone-stepped chapel and conference area; development of the eastern portion of the camp into a rough camping area with five Adirondack-type cabins, a fire ring, barbecues and a toilet building. A volleyball court, swimming pool, and secluded archery range are also part of the future development program.

The Hawthorne Youth Camp through city-community teamwork provides urban children and families experience in camping and outdoor life not otherwise available because of the booming land values and increasing population in Southern California. #

This program can be adapted to meet varying conditions

PLAYGROUND CAMPING

Jack Stovel

CAN YOU be really comfortable in the woods without running water, electric ranges, TV, and soft beds? Most suburban youngsters would answer an emphatic, "No!" However, last summer twenty-four youngsters in Verona, New Jersey, learned the answer can be a definite "Yes!" after experiencing the overnight survival camping program offered by the Verona summer playground.

This camping program brought a new dimension to the lives of these children. No longer relying on modern conveniences, they learned the techniques of outdoor living under the direction of several members of the playground staff. The program offered them the opportunity to exercise their ingenuity and creativity in a way not possible on the ordinary summer playground.

On these playground camping trips we take from twelve to sixteen youngsters per trip. We run two trips per week, one for boys and one for girls, and we camp every second week during the playground season. At least two, and usually three, leaders accompany each group. The trips extend over two days and one night. The youngsters are selected from the regular playground enrollment. Because of the popularity of this activity, children do not ordinarily get the chance to take more than one trip per summer. We require written permission from the parents before the child is permitted to go on a camping trip. This is similar to the permission necessary for day trips. Complete insurance coverage is imperative and should be discussed by the department head with the insurance agency.

MR. STOVEL *is assistant director of recreation for the Department of Recreation, Public Schools of Verona, New Jersey.*

The campsite used last summer was adjacent to a small private lake where playground children go swimming once a week. We attempted to get a nucleus from a different playground for each trip. A leader from that area goes along on the trip. The other leader on that playground can plan activities which can be supervised alone for the two days that the other leader is camping.

The cost to the individual camper was $1.00. This was sufficient to cover food. Transportation was provided by taking the campers along with the regular daily swimming trips, which was a budgeted expense. The leaders who accompanied the trip received an extra sum for their time. The children provided their own sleeping bag or blanket roll, and other personal equipment; the recreation department provided large cooking pots, large utensils, and other general camp items. This is one program literally operated on a shoestring and a large measure of ingenuity.

Only those youngsters entering the fifth grade or higher were permitted to go. This program formed an integral part of the total playground experience for this age group. Leadup activities were devised to acquaint the prospective campers with outdoor living techniques, and the children participated in meal planning as well as other skill games. When the youngsters returned from the trips, they told and retold stories of the excursion, thus bringing the camp experience back to the playground. We feel that camping was a bright spot in our summer program, and gave the rest of the program a tremendous lift.

Entering the woods was a new experience for a majority of the children, and the thrill of being awakened at dawn by the frogs croaking in the morning mist was a far cry from the blare of horns and squeal of brakes which usually accompanied their slumber. Pre-breakfast swims in the lake heightened already hearty appetites, and the time-honored flapjacks prepared over open fires never tasted so good! Of course, all the food was prepared by the campers themselves.

Breakfast talk centered around the previous evening's campfire, something often read of, but never participated in, by these suburban children. They remembered the chilling moonlight swim and the welcome warmth offered by the flames. Indian skill contests tested their prowess, and, as the campfire dimmed, old stories were retold and the good old songs mingled with the rising smoke. These pleasant memories were carried back to the regular playgrounds—but there was much more.

Survival campcraft techniques "on location" have far more meaning than sleeping out in someone's backyard. The most useful technique learned was cooking. The children were quite surprised to learn that anything which can be made at home can be made in the woods as well, and many things prepared over open fires have even more taste appeal. Simple drop biscuits, served hot with jelly, were a big hit with the boys. Berries and seeds gathered in season fresh from the vine add a tasty touch to all camp cooking. Food can be successfully broiled, boiled, baked, fried, or roasted in stone fireplaces such as were used on our trip. Two fireplaces made from rocks gathered in the area served the needs of the hungry campers. One concession to

civilization—heavy wire grills—aided the food preparation, but many experienced campers used a tripod or crossbar to suspend pots over coals.

Because the weather was so beautiful, most of the campers elected to sleep "under the stars." A few, however, built survival shelters.

Careful attention to the sleeping area is one of the most important phases of overnight camping. Sloping, damp, or rocky ground should be avoided, but these obstacles can be overcome. Of course, a ground cloth beneath the sleeping bag or blanket roll is essential because the ordinary dew accumulation is enough to soak a sleeping bag. Spreading grass, leaves, or small evergreen branches can make a soft bed out of the hardest rock ledge. A slight slope can be utilized to advantage if the sleeping bag is placed with the head higher than the feet. Wearing apparel for morning should be placed within the sleeping bag at night to insure its warmth and dryness when it is ready to be put on.

Food preparation tables, eating tables, and other camp furniture is easily constructed from long, straight branches readily available in the forest. In establishing a campsite, utilize tree stumps, fallen trees, and large rocks, and when furniture is necessary, always use the wood lying around the forest.

PROGRAM

While on the subject of wood, keep in mind that fires demand a surprisingly large quantity of all sizes of wood to keep them going. Twigs and dry birch bark are best for starting fires and progressively larger sticks, up to a diameter of two inches, are added as the fire ignites. Keep larger logs for that evening campfire, the highlight of the camping experience.

The possibilities for adding overnight survival camping to your summer playground agenda are exciting, being bounded only by the limits of creativity.

EDUCATION for CAMPING

STUDENTS LEARN TO make sleeping bags, a map showing state camping areas, to select, purchase, and cook camp foods in a new one-semester camping course which was added to the physical-education curriculum of the demonstration high school at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. It may be elected by eleventh- and twelfth-grade girls who desire additional credit.

The course was developed as a result of a class survey which revealed that girls were interested in camping for the following reasons: (1) to pursue a hobby, (2) to find a means of inexpensive travel, (3) to learn more about camping on a family scale, and (4) to aid them in obtaining summer employment in camps. After receiving the approval of the administration, the writer planned the course with the assistance of the interested group of students.

In constructing the curriculum, camping was divided into the following units: (1) food, (2) shelter and sleeping equipment, (3) clothing, (4) recreation, (5) transportation and (6) safety. In developing each of these units, resource material was gathered from Scout manuals, school library, local merchants, automobile clubs, The American Camping Association, The Michigan Department of Conservation, The National Park Service and audio-visual aids.

As with all teen-agers, food and food preparation was the paramount topic of conversation, so we worked on this unit first. We found that a good beginning, when working out any of our units, was to survey our own school and community first to discover what facilities were already available to us. The Home-Making Department had been stressing good nutrition so we merely applied the principles learned to good camp nutrition. The local merchants were very generous in offering the use of their products and equipment.

In their study of the State of Michigan, a group of students in the History Department drew the map of the state, locating camping areas and facilities and so on.

To conclude our class in camping and to actually test the functional value of the six units developed, we planned and experienced a weekend camping trip. The class selected a local camp area and set up the camp site. We worked out a menu according to the principles learned in camp nutrition, selected our sleeping and clothing equipment with care, and provided for recreational activities, always mindful of the safety rules and regulations.

To date the camping program has been confined to girls' groups, but such a program has coeducational possibilities, since preparing boys and girls to adjust themselves to live a fuller, happier life is the ultimate aim of our educational system. Physical education teachers have an excellent opportunity to meet this challenge.—VERA WILLIAMS, *assistant professor; Central Michigan College, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.*

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Day Camp Staff Training

A visitor in a day camp once said to the director, "As I walked about this camp I sensed something very special which I can't seem to define. What is it?" "I know what you mean," was the reply. "For lack of a better name we call it 'spirit.' "

Grace L. Mitchell

As we talk about "spirit" at pre-camp training session, there is frequently of look of skepticism on the faces of new counselors, but usually by the end of the second week they admit that they have caught it. It develops as we gradually change from a heterogeneous group into a harmonious working unit; it happens when each one is finding joy and satisfaction in his work, and when he has found his niche in the framework of human relationships which constitute a staff. We know that when our counselors are happy this will be reflected in the behavior and attitudes of the campers.

Where a schoolteacher might reasonably expect to take eight weeks to become well enough acquainted with people, policies, and procedures, to feel "settled in," a day-camp counselor must achieve this state in a few days. It can be done when the director provides each member with orientation, direction, instruction, and supervision; for only as the individual knows what is expected of him, and how he is measuring up to those expectations, can he find the greatest satisfaction in his work, and contribute significantly to the total program.

Staff training begins with the signing of an agreement and continues throughout the season. The standards require three days or fifteen hours of pre-in-camp training, but before that, there are many methods by which a director can indoctrinate his staff.

After the contract is signed, the director will realize that although preparation for camp may hold priority for him, the counselor (who may also be a college student or schoolteacher) will have many other current responsibilities. Concrete suggestions and reminders strategically timed will be needed if staff members are to be motivated to make advance preparation for their work. The following devices may be used.

News Bulletins—In addition to routine information and announcements, these bulletins may contain news about old staff members, thumbnail sketches about new employes, and news of improvements, changes, or additions to camp facilities.

Recommended and Required Reading

Mrs. Mitchell *is director of Green Acres Day Camp in Waltham, Massachusetts, and chairman of the National Day Camp Committee of the American Camping Association.* *This material is excerpted with permission from* Fundamentals of Day Camping, *published by Association Press, 1961 ($4.50).*

—Very few day camp counselors have the time to do any extensive or intensive reading before or during the camp season, but they will usually read a pamphlet, a selected section in a book, or printed materials if the director can offer or suggest articles which are brief, concise, and easily accessible. What information will be most helpful to a camp counselor in his work?

First, a thumbnail sketch of the age group with which he will be working. It is not important for him to be concerned with what Johnny can do at age seven, but it will help him to understand Johnny's behavior if he knows what he may be like. A counselor forewarned that fours are unbearably silly, especially in their experimentation with words; that sixes tire easily and have many fears; or that eights are as breezy as a gust of wind will not be surprised or alarmed when these traits appear.

Second, the counselor will profit by reading a few pamphlets on child guidance, methods of control, and understanding children's behavior. When the director provides the materials it can be assumed that they will express the philosophy of the camp.

Third, a counselor can brush up on the skills which will be needed in his program. The resource books in the camp library will be used more readily during the camp season if staff members have had an opportunity to look them over before they have urgent need for specific information.

Books for suggested reading should be those most likely to be found in local or college libraries. Pamphlets are often sufficiently inexpensive for a camp to purchase in quantity, and can be mailed to staff members with pre-camp bulletins.

Correspondence Course Letters—Some day camp directors have worked up a series of letters, each dealing with a different phase of the camp program, which are sent periodically during the spring. These could be followed up with discussions at the pre-in-camp training session.

Notices of Special Training Courses—Staff should be notified of professional meetings through the year, and encouraged to participate in those related to camping. Many camps pay all or part of the expense for attendance at conventions, lectures, or courses such as district, sectional and regional meetings and workshops of the American Camp Association; nature courses, offered by the science museums, park commissions, or Audubon societies; special schools on skills such as archery, boating, riding, aquatics, and campcraft.

Staff Meetings—If it is possible to find a time when the majority of the staff will be available (perhaps during a spring vacation), a staff get-together for socializing and orientation will afford the director an opportunity to "size up" staff members for later assignments.

Staff Manual—This is a publication of the camp which serves as a guide and source of information for members of the staff. Participation in the original composition of material to be included in such a manual enhances its value to counselors. For example, a list of rules and regulations which they have helped to develop will be adhered to with more respect than a set of laws laid down arbitrarily by the administration. One leader will enjoy making a map of the grounds; to another there is real fascination in working out an organization chart.

The task of planning the contents of the staff manual is often most easily approached by putting oneself in the place of a new counselor, and by attempting to visualize things he needs to know, such as these:

1. What has gone before? History and development.
2. What are we trying to do for campers? Philosophy, aims, and objectives (written objectives are a requirement of American Camping Association standards).
3. Where are we going to do it? Map or diagram of site, buildings, areas.
4. Who does it? List of personnel. Organization chart.
5. When? Daily program. Rainy-day program *(see Page 147)*.
6. How? Brief description of each activity in the program, with emphasis on the most important; description of procedures for campers upon arrival.
7. Counselor-parent relations. Open House. When parents visit. Telephone calls. Special conferences.
8. Rules and regulations for staff.
9. Job descriptions, outlining the general and specific responsibilities.
10. Personnel policy.
11. Records to be kept by staff, with samples.
12. Outline of reports to be submitted by staff.

A good manual will grow out of the needs of the people who use it. To be of value it must be up-to-date; therefore, a loose-leaf binder is suggested. Each staff member should be given a copy at the time of employment and should keep it for easy referral during the camp season. In some camps these manuals are returned with other records and reports at the end of the season; in others they are given or sold to staff members.

It is a requirement of the American Camping Association standards that a minimum of three days (fifteen hours) be devoted to the training of staff on the camp site prior to the opening of camp. Full attendance at all sessions should be required of all staff. Some directors feel that the term "workshop" or "orientation session" is more appropriate than a training session, since there may be some who will attend year after year and, hence, do not feel a need to be "trained." It is the responsibility of the planning committee to vary the procedures and content each year so that the program is stimulating and challenging. Some repetition is necessary, and basic philosophy can be restated with new emphasis; but the brief time devoted to training is far too valuable to waste in "playing the same old record." The staff manual is a useful tool, indeed, in eliminating such extravagance.

Although it is expected that the major portion of this training program will be carried out on the camp site, it is not unusual for several neighboring camps to combine forces for a fraction of the allotted time, making it possible to engage outstanding speakers or specialists. Tentative plans for the workshop should take concrete form by early spring. Program leaders, unit or group leaders, and other key people should be invited to share in the planning. If counselors are asked to evaluate the usefulness of the training session in their end-of-the-season reports, their comments will be a valuable aid in planning for another year. #

Inspirational Programs in the Church Camp

Betty van der Smissen

Morning Chapel. The morning chapel is usually similar to a church service. Hymns are sung, a Scripture portion is read, a prayer is prayed, and a sermonette is given. Because chapel services introduce a formal note into the camp program, they are not used extensively any more. Where such a period is maintained, it is more frequently used for a special hymn-sing and study or as a place for specially prepared worship services by the campers, utilizing poetry, drama, art, music, choral readings. Where formal services are held, it is desirable to have camper participation in reading of Scripture and prayer and furnishing of special music.

Vespers. Sunset time in camp is a beautiful and inspirational time of day. Many campers prefer vespers to an evening campfire of an inspirational nature. Generally, both are not included the same day. Some effective vesper services have included antiphonal singing, singing and message from a boat offshore, dramatization of experiences such as the calling of the fishermen to follow Christ at the lakeside, poetry and music, and choral readings. . . .

Evening Program. Some camps still utilize the evening program primarily as a preaching service. The trend, however, is toward having a good participation program followed by an inspirational campfire, provided no vesper service was held preceding.

Inspirational campfires. An inspirational campfire is not synonymous with evangelistic service. . . . It should not be highly emotion packed pleading, but a sincere, "feet-on-the-ground" type of experience. Music, poetry, and inspirational thought make up the primary part of the inspirational campfire. These must be given considerable thought and planning, for there is nothing more tragic than a fizzle at the end of the day, when it is supposed to be the climax!

Traditionally, some camps leave the campfire quietly, and without talking prepare for bed; however, this is very difficult for the average camper and perhaps is most effective on a final evening. Human nature must also be recognized for what it is. Many young people of senior high and young adult age desire twenty to thirty minutes of free time following an evening campfire.

Cabin "talk-it-over" devotional time. Where camps use the vespers instead of the inspirational campfire or where in younger camps there is no special evening service as either vespers or campfire, cabin devotions have a real, important place in the devotional life of the camper. This is an informal period when the campers share. They may share meaningful experiences of the day. Each camper should be encouraged to participate. He may choose to quote a Scripture verse, read a passage from the Bible, participate in a responsive reading, or read, or recite some special poem. . . . The meaningfulness of the experience is completely in the hands of the counselor.

Use of nature in worship experiences. In addition to the planned worship periods, each leader needs to be alert to other occasions which lend themselves to an experience which takes on the quality of worship. A beautiful sunset, the intricate design of a spider web, the burst of song from a bird nearby, and many other lessons from nature which arise as the campers live and learn in the outdoors bring a hush of wonder and awe to the group and an atmosphere conducive to teaching the love and nature of God. A group may spontaneously sing on the trail, "This Is My Father's World," or may wish to learn inspirational poetry about nature and God. The spiritual life should permeate the Christian; one does not always need to speak; silence may be more worshipful and meaningful. #

DR. VAN DER SMISSIN *is associate professor of recreation at the State University of Iowa in Iowa City.* *This material is excerpted with permission from* The Church Camp Program *published by Faith and Life Press, Newton, Kansas.*

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Campsites Full

California state parks will be able to handle hundreds more campers this year—at least for a single night. This will be accomplished through use of day-use areas in twenty-three camping parks throughout the state. The action was ordered by the State Park Commission after it found a million residents were unable to get a campsite last year. This new service will attempt to give those en route to another park or another part of the state a chance to get off the highway and safely enjoy a night's rest. The overnighter must vacate the area by 8, 9, or 10 A.M., depending upon the daytime volume of the area he selects.

Some four million Californians camped in state parks during the year, most of them during the summer. This figure is based on four people to a car; the "turnaways" are only those actually counted—those who asked if there was space and did not drive on after reading "Campsites Full" sign.

Camping for Every Taste

Camping can be enjoyed the year round in Florida, where fifteen state parks, four state forests, three national forests, and Everglades National Park provide a camping milieu to suit every taste. Both trailer and tent camp areas abound. Facilities range from modern, well-developed parks to remote forest retreats where campers must provide their own water. The state offers a varied range of outdoor experiences for the camper—underground caves, wild orange groves, subtropical jungles, cypress swamps, spring water swimming areas, lush sanctuaries where wading birds serenely congregate, sandy bluffs, and rare trees *(the Torreya tree and the Florida yew are notable)*. These attractions throughout the state are near camping and recreation facilities, most of which have electricity, laundry facilities, and showerhouses supplementing the basic necessities of camping. In Apalachicola National Forest, deer and bear hunts are conducted annually. Students of nature lore are in a virtual Eden with a plentitude of plant, bird, and wildlife.

Ski Lift Inspection

New York State is committed to a policy of self-policing on its ski-lifts. However, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, California, Washington and Oregon have state-controlled inspection agencies for ski lifts and tows. At the fifteenth annual meeting of the New York State Winter Sports Council, New York voted to have a consulting engineering concern inspect its uphill devices and to recommend ways of bringing them into conformation. Expense of the project will be borne by individual operators. In order to strengthen the effects of the self-policing program, the council plans to give notice to insurance companies whenever it is found that the operator of a ski area fails to comply with the recommended corrective measures made by the inspecting engineers.

Shutter Fee

Commercial still photographers using Central Park in New York City must now pay for the privilege. Fees have been charged for several years for commercial television and motion picture photography. The new charge for still camera commercial photography stems from the huge usage of the park for this sort of shutterbugging. No permits of this sort will be issued on weekends or holidays to avoid conflict with regular park visitors.

Charlie Reed's Retirement Party

And a good time was had by all . . . the assorted talents—some unsuspected—of National Recreation Association staff were trotted out at a farewell reception for Charles Reed, who retired as director of the NRA Field Department after forty-five years of service with the Association.

The NRA Barbershop Quartet made its debut at the party. Siebolt Frieswyk is the pianist. Harmonizing (?) from left to right are George Butler, George Nesbitt, Woody Sutherland, Art Todd.

Time for refreshments. Left to right, Joseph Prendergast (back to camera), Arthur Williams, Janet Dowling, Mrs. Reed, and Mr. Reed, who received testimonials from everywhere.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Melvin Shanks, superintendent of parks and recreation, is the "Outstanding Young Man for 1962" in Arlington, Texas. The Arlington Junior Chamber of Commerce cited Mr. Shanks for his achievements in developing new parks and planning a joint park-school program since he came to Arlington in 1957. He is also president of the Arlington Betterment Association and past-secretary of the Civitan Club. He helped coordinate the work of the ABA and the city which won for Arlington the "National Cleanest Town Award" for two consecutive years.

• • •

Orchids to **Lou Hamilton,** superintendent of recreation in San Antonio, Texas. Miss Hamilton, head of the recreation department for thirty-one years, recently received two outstanding awards, one from the city of San Antonio as "Personality of the Month" and the other as one of the ten outstanding women within San Antonio. The Personality of the Month award was announced in *Inter-Com*, published by the City Personnel Department. The Career Woman of 1961 award is given by the *San Antonio Express and News*, which cited Miss Hamilton as an internationally known figure in recreation. Miss Hamilton was trained at San Antonio College and the National Recreation Association Training School. She is the new chairman of the NRA Southwest District Advisory Committee and a member of NRA's National Advisory Committee for the International Services. She is also chairman of the National Women's and Girls' Committee of the Amateur Softball Association, and a past president of the Texas Recreation Society.

• • •

Ruth E. Pike, former supervisor of public information for the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, has been selected for the new position of administrative assistant to the director of urban renewal for the city of Seattle. Her duties with the agency will include public relations, publications, and community service regarding the urban renewal program. Mrs. Pike is a member of the National Recreation Association National Advisory Committee on the Publishing of Recreation Materials.

• • •

Robert J. Fitzgerald recently received the Probus Club merit award for his outstanding service as recreation director in Hamden, Connecticut. In accepting the award, Mr. Fitzgerald declared that the day of playing in the backyard, or in the corner lot, or at the old swimming hole, or in the woodlands down the path is gone forever and the major challenges of community recreation are ahead of us. Since Mr. Fitzgerald took over in Hamden in 1955, the recreation department budget has climbed from $44,000 to $102,000.

HISTORIC NRA-ARS MEETING

Time out from discussion at the joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association and the Executive Board of the American Recreation Society held at NRA headquarters, January 24, 1962. It was attended by thirteen members of the NRA Board and nine members of the ARS Board. From left to right: Mrs. Rollin Brown (NRA); Jesse Reynolds (ARS); Robert W. Crawford, Dr. Luther Gulick (NRA); Oka Hester (against wall), Edward Thacker (ARS); Mrs. Paul Gallagher, Augustus Kinzel (NRA); Dr. Edith Ball (ARS); Fred Sammis (NRA); William Frederickson (ARS); Joseph Prendergast, James H. Evans (NRA); Ray Butler (ARS); Thomas Lantz, Endicott Davison (NRA); Graham Skea (ARS); F.W. H. Adams, Susan Lee, Frederick M. Warburg (NRA); Lillian Summers (ARS); Arthur Williams (NRA); Henry Swan (ARS); and Sanger Robinson (NRA). The meeting was at invitation of NRA Board and resulted in the appointment of a joint committee to study how the two organizations can combine their effort to better meet the challenges of today's changing recreation needs.

IN MEMORIAM

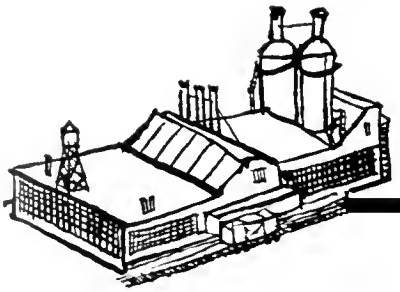
• ELIZA G. WRIGHT, the first woman president of the East Orange, New Jersey, Board of Recreation Commissioners, died in February at the age of eighty-two. The widow of State Senator Roy V. Wright, she served on the East Orange recreation board for twelve years and was active in political and civic affairs. A former sponsor of the National Recreation Association, Mrs. Wright was the mother-in-law of Dr. William C. Menninger, noted psychiatrist and a member of the NRA Board of Directors.

• • •

• RICHARD SCHIRRMANN, founder of the international youth hostel movement, died at his home in Gravenwiesbach, Germany, in December at the age of eighty-seven. As a young school teacher at the turn of the century, Mr. Schirrmann would take his class for excursions in the country, often for several days on end. He regarded the study of nature and the enjoyment of fresh air and exercise as the best education.

It was during one of these excursions that his group passed an empty school and it occurred to him that "every town and almost every village has an elementary school whose empty rooms during

Continued on Page 164



MARKET NEWS

For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

• Shocking pink turns pale next to new fluorescent-coated papers, cardboards, fabrics, plastics, adhesive papers. Can be used in a myriad ways—for parade floats, displays, posters, arts and crafts activities, pennants, even catalogue and file dividers. All become vivid and eyecatching in blazing shades of pink, orange, green, red, chartreuse, cerise, and blue. Gummed papers are also available in five colors. Papers are tested for lightfastness, last remarkably well under artificial light or reflected light. In direct sunlight, they last up to four months, in general. Come in variety of forms, sizes, weights, and colors. For further information, circle #100.

• Don't rocket away to outer space when you can have the universe on a string right where you are. Mobile demonstrating the solar system in motion is printed on both sides and plastic-coated. The whole unit is astronomically correct, printed in realistic colors. Your astronomy groups can identify galaxies, nebula, comets, star clusters, constellations, northern lights, the Milky Way, and the planets as they swing in the breeze. Accompanying booklet supplies information about the formations. For further information about universe mobile, circle #101.

• Lithography has gone modern. New, simplified lithography process, which uses treated sheet of paper rather than a litho stone, makes it possible to set up a graphics studio in the recreation office or community center. Lithographic prints are wonderful for posters, fine arts projects, correlation of nature study with art. The drawing materials remain identical; the process is the same but less burdensome. Ink plate with rubber roller that can be used for woodcuts and linoleum blocks, too. The litho-sketch plate solution has unlimited shelf life, is economical, nontoxic, and noncorrosive. For further information, circle #102.

• Bring your own dance floor. Portable dance floors can be installed by one person to transform any indoor area into a ballroom. Interlocking sections of the floor made of three-ply Masonite Tempered Presdwood are black on one side and brown on the other to permit a variety of patterns. Available in either 24″-by-24″ or 48″-by-48″. The perimeter of each section is surrounded with an extruded polyvinyl plastic tongue and groove which adds to the appearance and protects the edges. A locking key brings sections together. Placed over carpeting the floor has resilience and bouyancy. For further information, circle #103.

• They float! Waterfront equipment—ramps, walkways, floats, stairs—of lightweight, rugged aluminum combined with Styrofoam flotation material will not rust, corrode, or rot. Perfect where conditions require removal at end of season. The flotation material will not support marine growth, there is no water pickup, no puncture worries, no maintenance with this lightweight material. Quotations on complete marina installations in aluminum are given on request. For information on this waterfront equipment, circle #104.

• New concept in bike racks. Folder includes an ideal bicycle-rack storage plan together with a table giving the total number of bicycles stored per thousand square feet at different bicycle spacings and aisle widths. The new bike rack is made in three spacings, close for maximum use of land or wider for extra convenience. Design includes both single- and double-sided racks, which can be converted from one to the other. Can be used in building your own bike-rack projects as far as arrangement of them goes. For folder and information, circle #105.

• Children enjoy music that reflects their view of the world. With this in mind, a recording company has approached children's records from the standpoint of the things that reach into a child's world. Performers on these records leave behind the inhibitions of the adult world; the records are child-liveable. These records can fill a variety of musical needs and range from activity songs, singing dances, skip-rope games, singalong records that are a lifetime away from the stale nostalgia of adult singalongs, and recorded tales for storytelling. Children won't mind bedtime at camp with Pete Seeger singing lullabies, they won't object to learning French if they're learning it through children's folksongs from France. Here are musical activities for children to grow on, from the awakening perceptions of early childhood to the widened understanding of adolescence. For a photogenic brochure on children's records, circle #106.

• If they play their cards right, children can learn color and word coordination and nature subjects. New children's card games cover eight subjects—*Alphabet*, *Nursery Babies*, *Color*, and *Mother Goose* for pre- and early-school-age children and *Astronomy*, *Birds*, *Mammals*, and *Seashores* for those seven and over. Each nature set is prepared by a specialist in the field. Cards are stored in a very attractive plastic storage case. Each deck contains fifty-two cards. The cards themselves are well made and fun to look at, colorful and easy to read. For further information, circle #107.

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TRADE MART

FREE AIDS

Here are resources—catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on—to help the recreation leader. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ANGELS AND ELEPHANTS, dishes and cats and hummingbirds. Plaster molds have sharp detail and long life. For further information, circle #126.

NEW MODELING COMPOUND, Craft-Doh, comes in three colors, is pliable and workable, has faint, pleasant odor, is nontoxic. Will remain pliable for eight to twelve hours and may be returned to can for later use. Will dry hard in about forty-eight hours. When dry, can be sanded, polished, lacquered. For information, circle #127.

WASHDAY ARTS AND CRAFTS. Dripless easel paints, fingerpaints, fun with paper bags, balloons, hand puppets, sponge painting, stencils, screen printing, props for theatricals all begin with liquid laundry starch. For graphic booklet full of projects, circle #128.

THE ARTIST'S LOT is an easier one thanks to a triple-technic paint which can be employed for any of the three principal methods, tempera, watercolor, or oils. It thins with water, can be used on canvas, paper, panels, or prepared grounds. Oil-wax-casein vehicle. Completely permanent pigments in wide range of workable colors. For brochure with color samples, circle #129.

CAMPING

A CARAVAN OF TENTS—to weather all climates from Hawaii to Alaska, for valley camping or mountain tenting. Lean-tos, wall tents, tropical tents, canoe tents, tarp tents, umbrella tents, hammock tents in pima or duck and various colors. For information on tents, mountain climbing equipment, and other camp-and-trail necessities, circle #131.

INSECT SPRAY PROTECTS campers, outdoorsmen, and maintenance men. Sure death to wasps, hornets, bees, yellow jackets, black widow spiders and other pests. Packed under sixty-five pound pressure, heavy-duty can produces penetrating wet spray that covers a large area and stays effective longer. Noninflammable, nonexplosive, and noncorrosive. For information, circle #132.

PACK IT AWAY for trail eating. Food pack contains two full days' menu for four people. Travel light and compact. For information, circle #133.

SHORT-ORDER COOKS and bottle washers, rejoice. Throw-away aluminum frying pan fits into frame, is boon to foot-loose campers and hikers who don't want to be bothered with heavy packs and heavy cleanup. But don't be a litterbug; dispose of them neatly. For information, circle #134.

NO BURNT FINGERS with a Sparky lighter for gas and gasoline lanterns. Instantly installed, it lights in wind and rain. Uses standard flints. Campers, fishermen, hunters will appreciate helpful mechanism. For information, circle #135.

A PACKAGE TENT PROGRAM designed for family campers includes four types of tents: an umbrella tent and command tent for children and a wall tent and umbrella tent for adults. Included in package deal is complete ensemble —ropes, stakes, frame, tent, and instructions. For information, circle #136.

PLEASE NOTE EXPIRATION DATE

Clip and mail today, to

RECREATION Magazine, Dept. R362, 8 W. 8th St., New York 11

This coupon expires May 1, 1962

Please send me more information on circled products.

100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
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R362

POCKET COOKERY. Camping stove is not really small enough to fit in your pocket, but it is compact. Two-burner stove can take kerosene, gasoline, ethyl gas, outboard motor mixture, #2 diesel fuel. Does not use alcohol. Company also makes tents of all varieties including a colorful lean-to which can double as an informal seaside cabana. For leaflet, circle #137.

FROM ANTS TO ZIPPER LUBRICANT—everything for outdoor living. Tents of every shape and variety, coffee cups, lanterns, sleeping bags, packs, stoves are included in leading tent manufacturer's catalogue as well as camp stools, folding tables, knives, compasses, and practically everything else under the sun to facilitate outdoor living. For illustrated, photo-filled catalogue, circle #138.

PROGRAM AIDS

PARTY PRETTIES, PRIZES, and presents. Rich, delicious candies and confections add zip to a party menu, can be used as prizes. Candy-making is a delightful and friendly club activity for any holiday. Wrapped imaginatively, the final product can be given as gifts. For recipe booklet of candies and confections, circle #139.

PETS AND PEOPLE—A HAPPY DUO. A kit, expressly designed for recreation and youth leaders, includes a manual for youth leaders with suggested pet-related projects and activities and information on various animals. Manual includes bibliography and list of reference material. Also in kit is leader's guide on *Social Responsibility and Pets* and *Journal of Our Dog*. For your kit, circle #140.

A FASHION FLAIR RAISES FUNDS. Wherever women congregate, chic jewelry can be used as an incentive to fundraising. Senior citizens, young marrieds and the pony-tail set will enjoy modeling a wide variety of jewelry. The jewelry is sturdy with long-lasting finishes. For further information, circle #141.

FLASH! Eyecatching signs for your bulletin board. Dynamic combination of fluorescent colors with offset printing. Announcing a party? Bonus? Brand new activity? Current programs? There's a sign for every occasion. For booklet describing signs and bulletins with samples, circle #142.

A MOUTHWATERING KIT is crammed with program ideas themed to candy. Sweet centerpiece decorations are detailed in booklet *Candy and Chocolate Centerpieces*. Leaflets which outline the uses of candy will give you many ideas for gala celebrations and activities. For kit, *Say It With Sweets*, circle #143.

IF THEY WORKED FOR THEIR AWARD, they deserve the best. Activity award emblems, in blue, green, or red on white felt, cover activities from angling through music to leadership, arts and crafts, campfire. Wonderful for camps, recreation departments, youth clubs. For information on this and other emblems and badges, circle #144.

VENDING MACHINES AND EQUIPMENT

REFRESHMENT BANDWAGON. Cotton candy, Sno-Kones, and popcorn—eight to nine cents profit on each ten-cent sale! Hot dogs and other items available. For catalogue and information, circle #145.

THEY'LL COME BACK FOR MORE and you'll save on bun loss with Fasteamer to heat buns. No sogginess or drying. Takes up no counter space, is easily installed with minimum connections of water and 110-volt power. Hygenically perfect, approved by health authorities. For a complete description of this unit, circle #146.

COME AND GET IT! Soup's on . . . hot-food vending machine contains four soup choices of varying prices, served hot in can. The machine holds a fifty-two can total, has locked coin-box facility. Mailbox-type delivery to prevent pilfering, simple manual operation. Height 48", depth 24", width 16½". For information, circle #147.

PACKAGED ICE. For camps, marinas, and picnic areas. Coin-operated Ice Retailer comes in two models. Coin mechanism can easily be set up to vend any price between $.05 and $1.25. For complete information and specifications, circle #148.

TEN CENTS A BALL. Table tennis ball dispenser, leased free to recreation agencies, holds 120 balls. Choice of three top-quality grades. Use profits to maintain and replace paddles, nets, etcetera. For folder, circle #149.

WARMER-UPPER keeps popcorn hot, crisp, and fresh for days. Holds approximately 120 regular size boxes or bags of bulk popcorn. Loads easily from top. Blower-heating system circulates hot air through corn. For information, circle #150.

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LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance)

•

KNOW-HOW FOR VOLUNTEERS. A valuable booklet, *The Volunteer Coach-Leader*, delineates the role of the volunteer leader in youth athletic programs; the values of being a volunteer leader; safety; liability; relationships with game officials, spectators, parents of players, financial sponsors, press, radio, TV, and with youth itself. Desirable traits and leadership qualities are also discussed. Purposes of the youth athletic program and growth characteristics of children fill the new volunteer in on the total scope of his work and give an experienced leader some new values. Available for $.50 from the Athletic Institute, 805 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54.

•

NEW FRONTIERS FOR PARENTS. *Your Guide to Better Group Meetings—Common Goals for Thoughtful Parents* has been published for parent-teacher organizations, church mothers' clubs, nursery-school groups, and other organizations interested in child study and parent education. Specific help is offered to parents who wish to start, join, or lead a child study discussion group. Many examples are given of how to plan and present program effectively; how to stimulate members' interest, participation, and attendance. Resources for films, booklets, and plays are provided. The forty-page illustrated pamphlet is available for $.50 from Group Service Bureau, Box 11Q, Parents Magazine, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17.

•

HOEDOWN LOWDOWN. The 1962 edition of the *Folk Dance Guide* (12th annual edition), contains background on folk dance in the United States, dance through the ages, a national directory of instruction groups, a calendar of annual folk-dance events, a listing of folk-dance community organizations, and a bibliography of textbooks, theses and doctoral dissertations, special articles, and current periodicals. Available for $1.00 from Paul Schwartz, P.O. Box 342, Cooper Station, 93 Park Avenue South, New York 3.

•

GUIDELINE FOR CAMP IMPROVEMENT. While *Better Camping* is aimed at YMCA camps, it certainly can be of help to other types of camping operations. Health, safety, sanitation, foods, waterfront, transportation, activity leadership, fire prevention, training and supervision of staff are among the items covered. It includes national standards and desirable practices. A welcome checklist. Available from Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17, for $1.50.

•

THE INSIDE STORY. A film on Jewish community center work, *To Be As One*, is available for showing before local groups. It illustrates what goes on in a center and can be used for recruiting volunteers into the program, fund-raising, acquainting non-Jewish groups with the Jewish community services, and in adult discussion groups. This is a professional presentation in 16MM, black and white, and runs for thirty minutes. Prints are available on both sale and rental basis from the Jewish Welfare Board, Jewish Center Lecture Center Bureau, 145 East 32nd Street, New York 16.

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ning responsibilities now lodged in the Secretary of the Interior and exercised by the National Park Service under the Park, Parkway and Recreational Area Study Act of 1936."

Recreation Advisory Council: "To assure that recreation policy and planning receive attention at a high level and to promote interdepartmental coordination, there should be established a Recreation Advisory Council, consisting of the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, and Defense, with the Secretary of the Interior as Chairman. . . . Other agencies, such as the Department of Commerce, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency, would be invited to participate on an *ad hoc* basis when matters affecting their interests are under consideration by the Council.

"The Recreation Advisory Council would provide broad policy guidance on all matters affecting outdoor recreation activities and programs carried out by the executive branch. Acting within this policy, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, under the Secretary of the Interior, would work toward coordinating programs in the more than twenty federal agencies and the fifty states."

Functions of the Proposed Bureau: "The proposed Bureau would have six major functions: (1) coordinate related Federal programs; (2) stimulate and provide assistance in state planning; (3) administer grants-in-aid; (4) sponsor research; (5) encourage interstate and regional cooperation; and (6) develop a nationwide recreation plan." Among its objectives, such a plan would:

- Maintain estimates of present and future trends in supply and demand.
- Identify critical outdoor recreation problems and propose steps for their solution.
- Encourage planning and action agencies—federal, state, and private—to adopt programs designed to attain the many benefits of outdoor recreation.

Federal Policies and Programs: "Federal policies and programs affect every phase of outdoor recreation. . . . Although federal agencies charged with the stewardship of lands and waters have done an outstanding job, few of them were prepared to meet the surge in recreation demand that began shortly after the close of World War II. Indeed, it is this surge in public demand that presents the greatest threat to the recreation values of these natural resources. Important segments of our parks, forests, and waters are in danger of being smothered by the using public."

The need for a consistent approach to similar problems of recreation development, regardless of administrative jurisdiction, is pointed out. One of the principal functions of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation would be to foster such an approach.

Recommendations: The Commission recognized that each federal agency must continue to take responsibility for shaping its own programs and practices, but it recommends the following general management policies in terms of the area classification system:

- Federal high-density recreation areas *(Class I)* that serve primarily local recreation needs should be placed under state or local government control.
- General outdoor recreation areas *(Class II)* should be carefully planned for and developed at federal reservoirs.
- General outdoor recreation areas *(Class II)* should be established at suitable locations in national parks and monuments. This would eliminate the need for further non-conforming development in natural environment *(Class III)* and unique natural *(Class IV)* areas and at the same time provide the necessary facilities and services for enjoyment of the areas.
- The Forest Service should identify unique natural areas *(Class IV)* within the national forests.
- Congress should enact legislation providing for the establishment and management of certain primitive areas *(Class V)* as "wilderness areas."

"While implementation of the classification system may result in some changes in management policies and practices, it need not result in changes of present jurisdictional responbilities among federal agencies. The agency charged with the administration of a unit of land would continue, in accordance with the governing legislation, to perform whatever management functions are appropriate to the various recreation classes identified. Thus, when the Forest Service classifies a certain portion of a national forest as a unique natural area *(Class IV)*, it would remain under the control of the Forest Service, even though managed according to the same standards as a comparable area in a national park or monument."

The Commission also offers additional recommendations suggesting means of expanding the already substantial contributions made by federal programs, as follows:

- The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife should take the lead in dealing with the legal, economic, organizational, and other problems related to the provision of public hunting and fishing opportunities.
- Surplus federal lands suitable for outdoor recreation purposes should be made available to state and local governments at no cost, with appropriate reversion clauses.
- The Bureau of Indian Affairs should provide increased assistance to Indian owners in developing the economic potential of public outdoor recreation activity on their lands.
- In view of the urgent needs of urban dwellers for areas that can be used for recreation activities, the Commission endorses continuation of the recently authorized "open space" program.
- Legislation should be enacted to permit explicit consideration of public outdoor recreation benefits created by small watershed projects carried out under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954 *(Public Law 566, 68 Stat. 666)* as amended.
- Certain programs and policies of the Department of Agriculture should be modified where practical to take account of their potential for providing public outdoor recreation.
- Federal and state governments should give explicit recognition to recreation values in the planning and design of highways. #
- Part II, dealing with the role of state and local government and private enterprise, as well as other recommendations, will appear next month.—Ed.

Arts and Crafts Corner

Edited by Shirley Silbert

Name Tags: A Get-Acquainted Game—You will need pins, colored construction paper or other paper with some body to it; also tempera paints and brushes, assorted crayons, and scissors. Have the group cut name tags in creative forms that might include flowers, birds, fish, animals—or just anything! The name of the person should be included in the decoration of the form. The tag is then pinned on each one upside down. Everyone tries to guess what the other names are.—ISABEL HAVEL, *Tacoma, Washington.*

Preparation of Paperhanger's Paste—To get a thoroughly mixed heavy creamy substance that is most desirable for use in working with papier-mâché, start with water, then add the paperhanger's paste (a dry flour). You will avoid getting lumps in this way. Mix until you get the desired paste.—SHIRLEY SILBERT, *New York.*

Storage of Equipment—Adequate storage space near your work area should be available with a designated location or carton for each tool and material. Prepare an initial inventory and post it at the storage area. Show inventory changes. Persons may be encouraged to bring in their own pencils, needles, and threads which can then be stored in a cigar box or other container showing the participant's name and group. Individual folders can be kept available for flat work, and shopping bags for bulky work. Items that are used at the same time should be kept near each other. Materials that are most frequently used should be readily accessible. Large heavy objects should be stored on low shelves.—MORRIS OZER, *Philadelphia.*

Extending Usability of Craft Materials—A few drops of glycerine added to oil-base modeling materials (plastecenes) will prevent them from drying out. This same technique works for glues, inks, and waterpaints that dry out and harden.—SHIRLEY SILBERT, *New York.*

Use and Care of Supplies—Acquaint participants with the correct names of supplies. Have them know the proper use of materials and understand the possibilities of all materials they work with. This applies to tools as well. Promote full use of available supplies. Persons should be held accountable for waste or damage due to inexcusable carelessness. To avoid deterioration, it is very important to rotate supplies using the older materials first. Always make sure that paste, showcard color and shellac jars are tightly covered. —MORRIS OZER, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 159

the holidays are simply waiting to be transformed into bedrooms and dining rooms for school journey parties. . . . Each bed will consist of a sack and pillow tightly stuffed with straw, two sheets and a blanket. . . ." Soon afterwards he established a temporary youth hostel in his own school in Altena. His example was followed in other places and by 1914 nearly three hundred hostels had been opened in northwest Germany.

Mr. Schirrmann became chairman of the German Youth Hostel Association when it was formally established in November 1919 and was named first president of the International Youth Hostel Federation, established in 1932. *(For an appreciation of Mr. Schirrmann and his work, see* RECREATION, *February 1955.)*

• CHARLES R. SKOW, commissioner of parks and recreation for St. Louis County, Missouri, died recently at the age of forty-nine. In 1950, Mr. Skow was elected to the St. Louis County Council on which he served as chairman in 1953. He resigned his council seat in 1954 to become county civil defense director. The following year he was appointed administrative assistant to the county supervisor and in 1957, was appointed commissioner of parks and recreation. At the time of his death, Mr. Skow was serving a second term as president of the Clayton Lions Club.

• Civic leader KATE TRUBEE DAVISON died in January at her Locust Valley, New York, home on the day before her ninety-first birthday. Mrs. Davison's family has long played a prominent role in the affairs of the National Recreation Association. She was the widow of Henry P. Davison, NRA Board member; mother of the late Harry P. Davison, also an NRA Board member, and of F. Trubee Davison, New York City NRA sponsor and former NRA Board member. She was the grandmother of Endicott P. Davison, a vice-president of the NRA Board.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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HELP WANTED

Park and Recreation Director, St. Louis Park, Minnesota. Population 43,310. 730 acres of developed park and 270 acres under development. Starting salary $7,320 to $8,062, depending upon experience and qualifications. College degree and a minimum of three to five years experience in park and recreation administration. Extensive experience may be substituted for college degree. Write for application to: City Manager's Office, City Hall, 5925 West 37th Street, St. Louis Park 16, Minnesota.

Director-Camp — Orthopedically handicapped children. Administrative and supervisory experience required. Write: New York Philanthropic League, 150 West 85 St., New York 24, N.Y.

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities available. *Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work.* No experience required. Starting salary $436.00 per month; promotional opportunities; liberal employee benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

R FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

✢ Camps and summer programs for handicapped children in Maryland are run by various agencies for youngsters with orthopedic handicaps, heart conditions, diabetes, speech and hearing disorders, and mental retardation. Camp Greentop near Thurmont was organized in 1937 for the orthopedically handicapped by the Baltimore League for Crippled Children and Adults on a site developed by the National Park Service with buildings specifically adapted to needs of the handicapped. One hundred boys and girls, from seven through fifteen, are accepted each season for the seven-week program, which includes softball, archery, arts and crafts, nature, music and dramatics, and overnight camping trips. The therapy program covers physical, speech, and occupational help. Full and partial scholarships are available. Following the regular season, there is a two-week period for the sixteen-to-fifty age group.

• Cardiac children on a regimen of limited physical activity can attend Camp Pleasant (boys) and Camp Goodwill (girls) operated by the Family and Child Services of Washington, D.C. The camps are about thirty miles south of the Capital. The age range at these two camps is from nine to twelve. Emphasis is upon nature study and crafts. These children join the rest of the camp unit in most activities including swimming, dramatics, etcetera. The camp session runs for about twelve days in the latter part of July. The Heart Association of Maryland sponsors twenty camperships at these camps.

• The Baltimore Hearing Society conducts a six-week summer language and social development program for children, aged five to seven, with serious communicative disorders. Groups of six children meet twice weekly for language therapy, social and recreation skills. Parents are educated, too, in a series conducted to teach a more complete understanding of their child and his handicap. The society also refers children eight to fifteen years with serious speech and language handicaps to day and resident camps which provide programs for nonhandicapped children, so they can learn how to adapt to normal activities and situations.

• Juvenile diabetics, aged seven through fourteen, are eligible for Camp Med-Chi which is operated the last two weeks in August by the Maryland Diabetes Association and the Committee on Diabetes of the Medical and Chirugical Faculty of Maryland. One hundred children are accepted upon recommendation of their physician or hospital clinic. Every sport and activity normally associated with camping is offered. Instruction takes place in diet management, self-testing of urine, and self-administration of insulin. One of the aims of the camp is to help diabetic children learn to play and live normally. First consideration is given to youngsters from needy families.

• Three day camps and one resident camp are available for mentally retarded children through the Greater Baltimore Chapter of the Maryland Society for Mentally Retarded Children. Children attending the day camps have a program of swimming, rhythms, music, games, stories, dramatics, self care, and social skills. The resident camp is for children over twelve. Hiking, fishing, boating, swimming, and crafts are included.

✢ The new edition of the *Directory of Camps for the Handicapped* can be purchased for fifty cents from the American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana, and the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12. The directory includes resident camps and day camps for the handicapped. The camps are listed first by states and second by disability.

✢ In New York City, Montefiore Hospital's Homecare Division is patterning part of its recreation program after the NRA's Homebound Project plan. The program, under the supervision of Mrs. Jeanette McGranahan, recently conducted two parties at the hospital with homebound patients coming to the parties from their homes. A very unusual aspect of this program is that at the last party six of the ten patient participants arranged for their own transportation while the other four had to be brought by the hospital.

NRA News

✢ A variety of workshops are now offered as a service by the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. These include:

• Training workshops for staff and volunteers (one to five sessions).

• Demonstration workshops in activities.

• Adaptations of activity, facilities, and equipment for the handicapped.

• Games and their use for the handicapped and aged.

* * * *

• The NRA Consulting Service has established a basic fee schedule for visiting consultation services of $50 per day plus expenses. This may vary depending upon time and specialist involved and the type of consultation. For further information on the above workshops and consultation services, write to Dr. Morton Thompson, Acting Director, NRA Consulting Service, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

* * * *

• The staff of the NRA Consulting Service will take an active role in the following conventions this spring: National Mental Health Association, March 5-7, Washington, D.C.; United Cerebral Palsy Conference, March 15-16, Cleveland, Ohio; and National Association of Recreational Therapy Conference, March 26-30, Philadelphia.

✢ Recreation leaders in the field of the ill and handicapped should acquaint themselves with the National Recreation Association Personnel Service which maintains a personnel registration and position-available service. For particulars write to the Personnel Service, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

✢ Last month this column published a partial list of literature available from the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11. Other free literature available from the Consulting Service includes: *Homebound Holiday; How to Organize a Play Department in a Hospital; Art Therapy as Creative Activity; Senior Citizens in the Swim; Trends in Recreation for Geriatric Patients; Recreation Leadership with the Ill and Handicapped; Program Ideas for the Aged in Neuro-Psychiatric Hospitals; Duties of Hospital Recreation Personnel; Improvised Games for the Ill, Handicapped and Aged; Coordinated Recreation Program for Aged Patients;* and a publication list on services to workers with ill and handicapped senior citizens.

✢ The Recreational Research Institute, 258 Broadway, New York, offers a new catalogue of active games for the aged, ill and handicapped, and includes fifty-five items covering a wide variety of skills, interest, and needs for the handicapped. The Self-Help Devices Institute at the Institute of Physical Medicine is now testing some of these games with very favorable results. #

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Canoe Course for Blind

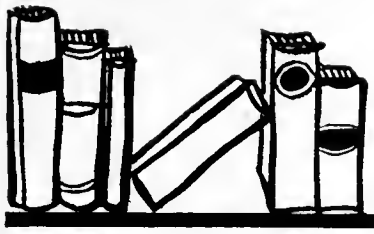
Continued from Page 133

make the same trip the following day. All but one boy wanted to try it and he wanted to rest up one day and try it the next. The Red Cross basic canoeing certificate and small craft emblems were presented at the traditional last-night show and party. It was with a great deal of pride that the ten campers came forward to receive them. They were the envy of the whole camp.

DID WE ACCOMPLISH our objectives and was it worth the time and effort? The blind campers did learn to be safe canoeists with over forty hours of instruction and practice; they did have an exciting and memorable experience. They knew they could canoe as well as a sighted person; they learned to take care of themselves in a canoe; and they certainly learned a sport they could enjoy for years to come. The blind campers were not pitied, protected, or avoided but were understood, helped, and welcomed. We also proved that blind canoe tripping is practical and most enjoyable with the proper training and safety precautions.

We also learned that thorough training in basic skills is very necessary and that it is a long, hard, tedious, often exasperating job to teach blind teenagers such an exacting and complicated skill. However, we found it a very rewarding and satisfying experience. So much so that Jerry Pidcock is planning to spend a whole month with the teenagers this coming summer and the canoeing counselor is going to a Red Cross small craft school to take a canoeing instructor's course, so she can do even a better joh. Mr. Case is planning to get some more canoes and I will certainly be visiting Camp Lighthouse for some more work and fun with the blind teenagers. #

I have found life an enjoyable, enchanting, active and sometimes terrifying experience, and I've enjoyed it completely. A lament in one ear, maybe, but always a song in the other.—SEAN O'CASEY.



NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Book of Outdoor Winter Activities, Gunnar Peterson and Harry Edgren. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 211. $4.50.

Here is a well-written and stimulating book that can serve as a single source of winter program activities for recreation departments and camps. The large variety of activities included will do much to dispel the idea that cold-weather activities are limited to skiing and skating *(see "Travel with the North Wind," Recreation, February 1962).*

Safety cautions and procedures are wisely included in each activity area, along with many practical pointers on the selection and care of proper equipment and personal clothing. The do-it-yourself enthusiast will be intrigued with the section on "Snow Equipment Made from Scraps." The bibliography is well selected from key resources that should be readily available in most parts of the country. The listing of films will be appreciated when indoor programs with an outdoor orientation are needed during the cold months. I recommend this book highly for inclusion as a key resource in the professional recreation library.—*Stanley W. Stocker.*

Better Homes and Gardens Family Camping. Meredith Publishing Company, Des Moines 3, Iowa. Pp. 160. $2.95.

Among the host of books written on the subject of family camping, this "idea book," by the editors of *Better Homes and Gardens* in cooperation with C. B. Colby, is a valuable reference and guide for the experienced camper, as well as the neophyte in the art of outdoor living. Expressly written for family campers, the book never deviates from this purpose; as for example, when it points up the place of women and children in this exhilarating experience in the outdoors. The initial chapter—all too short—gives an introduction to camping, its rapid growth in recent years and, in particular, the value of outdoor vacations—camping.

The author delineates three basic factors pertinent to a family's selection of equipment for a camping vacation: (1) family size, (2) type of camping contemplated, and (3) the family budget. The prime considerations of family camping—selection, care, and maintenance of equipment, food and outdoor cookery, fire building, sanitation, first aid and site selection—provide the reader with a clear understanding of the principles of family camping.

Help for the camper in the form of a checklist of camping equipment desirable for an enjoyable vacation, and a complete digest of federal, state, and foreign agencies that have information available on campsites and outdoor recreation areas and facilities conclude the book.

The photographs, some rich in color, others in black and white, in addition to the graphic illustrations, are natural, descriptive, and timely. *Family Camping* borrows from the experience of its author and proves the axiom of Roger Asham: "Learning teaches more in one year than experience in twenty."—*E. A. Scholer, Assistant Professor of Recreation, State University of Iowa.*

The CIT in Residence Camping, Eugene A. Turner, Jr., Editor. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.25.

This booklet is the result of several years' work analyzing, testing, and evaluating material sent in by many camp directors and staff members. It outlines the theory and practice of a vital counselor-in-training program as developed at the request of the YMCA Camp Directors' Association of the New England states, approved by the National YMCA Advisory Committee on Camping, and prepared by a special writing committee of which Mr. Turner was chairman.

It offers a reasonable and practical solution to the problem of how to hold the interest of the high-school-age youngster, how to lead him into a successful progression in skills and leadership techniques, and finally (and hopefully) recruit him into a junior and then a senior counselor. The pamphlet offers no easy gimmicks, no short cuts to real responsibility. It does offer a *plan*, well-organized and documented.

Wilderness Cookery, Bradford Angier. The Stackpole Company, Telegraph Press Building, Cameron and Kelker Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Pp. 256. $3.95.

This is destined to become the basic text for *all* out-of-doors cooks, not just the wilderness clan. It is written with a great deal of practicality and delightful humor. The breadth and scope of the author's down-to-earth experiences are obvious before you complete the first ten pages, even the backyard cook will find many intriguing but simple variations on food preparation.

The twelve chapters provide fascinating reading. Chapter headings such as "By Hook and By Cook," "Bannock, Sourdough and other Breads," "Fame with Big Game," "Eating for Free," etcetera, lure the skimmer into detailed reading. The "Eating for Free" chapter is the best presentation of nature's foodstuffs I have ever read. It is practical information that will be useful and interesting to anyone who cooks out on a Sunday park cookout, on family camping trips, or on extended wilderness trips.

The "Potpourri" chapter includes an excellent provisioning table which indicates the quantities of key foods and caloric values to use in planning extended trip menus. I highly recommend this book as a *must* to all who enjoy cookery in the out-of-doors: the car camper, the canoe tripper, the family camper, and the wilderness backpacker. This book should be a *must* in the libraries of all camps and recreation departments that operate day camps or any type of camping programs.—*S. S.*

Camping Skills For Trail Living, John A. Ledlie. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 192. Illustrated. $4.95.

This book is technically a revision of John Ledlie's *Handbook of Trail Campcraft;* in fact, very little of the original book has been changed. Much of it, including sketches and photographs, is a word-for-word reprint. What does make this new edition increasingly useful is one new chapter, a most important one, which is a detailed

statement on specific standards for canoe trips, for horseback pack trips, and for caravan camping. The breakdown of "units of experience" in a progressive sequence, which appeared in the original edition, is still valuable material and can form the basis of counselor-training programs and a program of resident-camp campcraft skills.

On the other side of the ledger, we could find no specific definition of trail or trip camping. The contents of the book are presented in terms of resident camping; comments suggesting use by groups not engaged in resident camping would have been helpful. We hope that someday when this is again revised, Mr. Ledlie will also give deeper and more significant attention to the chapters on conservation and woodlore. To devote only ten pages to the important topic of conservation, when lashings and knots are given seven, seems extremely inadequate; and to suggest only five projects for six, seven, and eight-year-olds, two of them identification of wildflowers and poisonous plants, the other three on bird watching, animal tracks, and spatter prints, seems to miss a wonderful opportunity to suggest other meaningful and interesting projects.

We should like to hear a debate on the suggested projects for older youngsters, such as removal of dead limbs from a section of woodland, the planting of tree seeds, the removal of dead trees and brush, and the raising and liberating of small game as camp activities. Are we still advocating birdhouses as one of the best ways of creating interest in, and knowledge about birds? What about migrations, songs, legends, flight principles, their place in the balance of nature? What about the ecology of the area? Should it be studied, or should it be changed?

John Ledlie is so campable a person and so knowledgeable about the important and increasing trends in camp programing, so convinced a conservationist, and so good an editor, that we hope he will be on the lookout for professional material that will provide a new perspective and a new depth to natural science and conservation in camping. Casual, routine treatment is not enough.

In spite of these comments, this is an important book for your collection on camping. We do not intend to sound too critical . . . it is only that from someone like John Ledlie we expect perfection!—V.M.

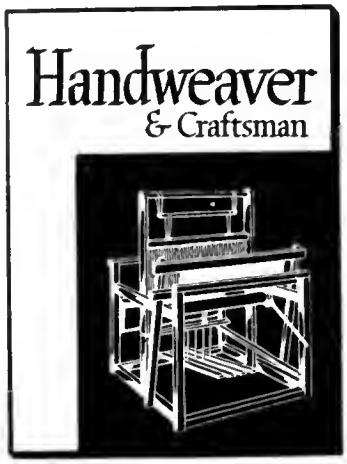
Program Activities for Camps, H. Jean Berger, Ed.D. Burgess Publishing, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. Portfolio of 65 cards. $3.25.

A series of camp activities is printed on file cards and contained in a paper envelope file. This form may or may not be a good idea. Some leaders may find it very convenient, others are apt to find it awkward to handle. Undoubtedly, the material is meant to be used by a departmentalized camp since it is printed on cards that could be issued to counselors in charge of various departments. However, the likelihood of their loss is great; a loose-leaf binder should have been provided.

Miss Berger shows a great sensitivity to the need for inspirational moments in camp and places much emphasis on the arts: sketching, painting, music. Her philosophy concerning camp dining-hall conduct (quiet, selective singing, good conversation, and good morale) is well worth the reader's attention. Not only in philosophy, but in the activities and methods she suggests for carrying out the peaceful, leisurely, family-style mealtime, does she take the reader far from some of the worst of the so-called traditional dins and noises, college yells, and emotional displays which are meant to excite youngsters who are bored with the same old artificially motivated activities.

In almost all areas of the book are good program ideas which can be gleaned by the experienced director and handed down to staff, but the book is not recommended for indiscriminate use by inexperienced counselors unable to sift out the best. Unfortunately, much of the commendable, sound philosophy which introduces a new chapter is not borne out by the choice of activities which follow. By what definition of *camping* can we possibly include "dress-up" parties, masquerade parties, hat-and-scarf suppers, fashion shows, a formal dress dinner dance, prizes for best costumes *(not even camper-created from native materials)* from camper trunks which should include only a simple, functional clothing list.

Some of the sounder areas of the card collection include Indian council rings and hikes. Here again the spelling-out of the activity went astray. Children are not motivated to do research among authoritative reference materials for the truth and actual lore of Indians native to their regions. The Indian challenge suggested is pushing a coke bottle with a stick to a goal line. The world of nature offers such rich material we should not have to resort to the unrealistic "hobo hikes" where children ask neighbors in the community for food previously planned and placed there by the director. Mountain climbing "with eight to twelve participants . . . *when only one counselor is responsible for the group*," is discussed in the book, but no less than two counselors should be considered *at all.*



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ADVENTURES IN NATURE, Edwin Way Teale. Dodd, Mead, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 304. Paper, $1.95.

ANYONE CAN LIVE OFF THE LAND, James Ralph Johnson. Longmans, Green, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 121. $2.95.

AT CAMP KEE TOV: Ethics for Jewish Juniors, Helen Fine. Amer. Hebrew Congregations, 838 5th Ave., New York 21. Pp. 262. $3.50.

BIRD WATCHER'S QUIZ BOOK, THE, Henry Hill Collins, Jr. Harper, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 116. $2.95.

BIRDS OF THE WORLD, Oliver L. Austin, Jr. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 316. $14.95.

BUTTERFLIES, Arthur Smith and Vernon Shearer. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11. Pp. 29. $1.65.

CAMP COUNSELING (3rd ed.), A. Viola Mitchell and Ida B. Crawford. W. B. Saunders, W. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 5. Pp. 412. $6.25.

CAMP-IN-THE-YARD, Vivan L. Thompson. Holiday House, 8 W. 13th St., New York 11. Unpaged. $2.50.

CAMPGROUND GUIDE (3rd ed.), Barcam Publ., 241 S. LaBrea Ave., Inglewood, Calif. Pp. 168. Paper, $1.95.

CAMPING AS A PASTIME, Stephen Blake. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 128. $4.25.

CAMPING CLUB FOR FAMILY FUN, A. Camping Council, 17 E. 48th St., New York 17. Pp. 14. Paper, $1.00.

CAMPING MAPS, U. S. A., compiled by Glenn and Dale Rhodes. Camping Maps, U. S. A., P.O. Box 862, Upper Montclair 19, N.J. Pp. 206. Paper, $2.95.

CIT IN RESIDENCE CAMPING, THE, Eugene A. Turner, Jr., Editor. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.25.

COLOURED KEY TO THE WILDFOWL OF THE WORLD, A, Peter Scott. Charles Scribner's, 597 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 91. $3.50.

COMMON PLANTS OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MOUNTAINS, Harold F. DeLisle. Naturegraph Co., 8339 W. Dry Creek Rd., Healdsburg, Calif. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.00.

COMMON SEASHORE LIFE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Joel Hedgpeth and Sam Hinton. Naturegraph, 8339 W. Dry Creek Rd., Healdsburg, Calif. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.75 (cloth $3.25).

CRUSADE FOR WILDLIFE, James B. Trefethen. Stackpole Co., 100 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 377. $7.50.

EVERGREENS FOR EVERY STATE, Katharine Cloud. Chilton, 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 227. $4.95.

EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO RIVER AND ITS CANYONS, THE, J. W. Powell. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 400. Paper, $2.00.

EXPLORING FOR FUN, William A. Burns. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 127. $3.00.

EXPLORING THE LITTLE RIVERS OF NEW JERSEY, James M. Cawley. Rutgers Univ. Press, New Brunswick, N.J. Pp. 169. Paper, $1.95 (cloth $4.50).

EXPLORING THE RIVER, John and Jane Greverus Perry. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 203. $3.50.

FIELD BOOK OF NATURE ACTIVITIES AND CONSERVATION (rev. ed.), William Hillcourt. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 432. $4.95.

FIELD BOOK OF THE STARS, A (3rd rev. ed.), William T. Olcott. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 200 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 163. $3.00.

FIRST BOOK OF AIR, THE, David C. Knight. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 67. $1.95.*

MAZES AND LABYRINTHS, Walter Shepherd. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 122. Paper, $1.00.

NATURE PHOTOGRAPHY, Edna Bennett. Amphoto, 33 W. 60th St., New York 23. Pp. 125. Paper, $1.95.

NEW JERSEY READER, A. Rutgers Univ. Press, New Brunswick, N.J. Pp. 269. $6.00.

NEW LAWS FOR NEW FORESTS, Erling D. Solberg. Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 430 Sterling Ct., Madison 6. Pp. 611. $7.50.

NEW LOOK AT ADVENTURE, A, compiled by Hether Kay. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N.Y. Pp. 64. Paper, $1.50.

NARROW ESCAPES AND WILDERNESS ADVENTURES, Ben East. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 321. $4.50.

101 CAMPING-OUT IDEAS AND ACTIVITIES, Bruno Knobel. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 128. $2.50.

OUR COUNTRY'S NATIONAL PARKS, Irving Robert Melbo. Bobbs-Merrill, 717 5th Ave., New York 22. Two vols., pp. 278 each. $4.50 each (set $8.00).

OUR INDIAN HERITAGE, Clara Lee Tanner and Richard Kirk. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Unpaged. $2.50.*

OUR NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES. Natl. Assoc. Manufacturers, 2 E. 48th St., New York 17. Pp. 35. Paper, $1.00.

OUR NATIONAL PARK POLICY, John Ise. Johns Hopkins Press, Homewood, Baltimore 18, Md. Pp. 701. $10.00.

OUTDOOR LIVING, R. O. Bale. Burgess Publ., 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 199. Spiral, $3.00.

OUTDOOR WONDERLAND, Ruth Wilson. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.95.*

PRINCIPLES OF RESOURCE CONSERVATION POLICY. Natl. Academy of Sciences Natl. Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington 25. Pp. 50. Paper, $1.50.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FOR CAMPS, H. Jean Berger, Ed.D. Burgess Publishing, 426 S. Sixth St., Minneapolis 15. Portfolio of 65 indexed cards. $3.25.

PROGRESS IN PRIVATE FORESTRY IN THE UNITED STATES-1961. Amer. Forest Products Industries, 1816 N Street, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 48. $.25.

REGIONAL PARKS AND OPEN SPACE: Selected Conference Papers. Bur. of Public Admin., Univ. of Calif., Berkeley. Pp. 143. Paper, $2.50.

REGIONS, RESOURCES, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH, Harvey S. Perloff, Edgar S. Dunn, Jr., Eric E. Lampard, and Richard F. Muth. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18. Pp. 716. $12.00.

REPTILES AND THEIR WORLD, Carroll Lane Fenton and Dorothy Constance Pallas. John

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Midwest	April 17-20	Wichita, Kan.	Hotel Broadview
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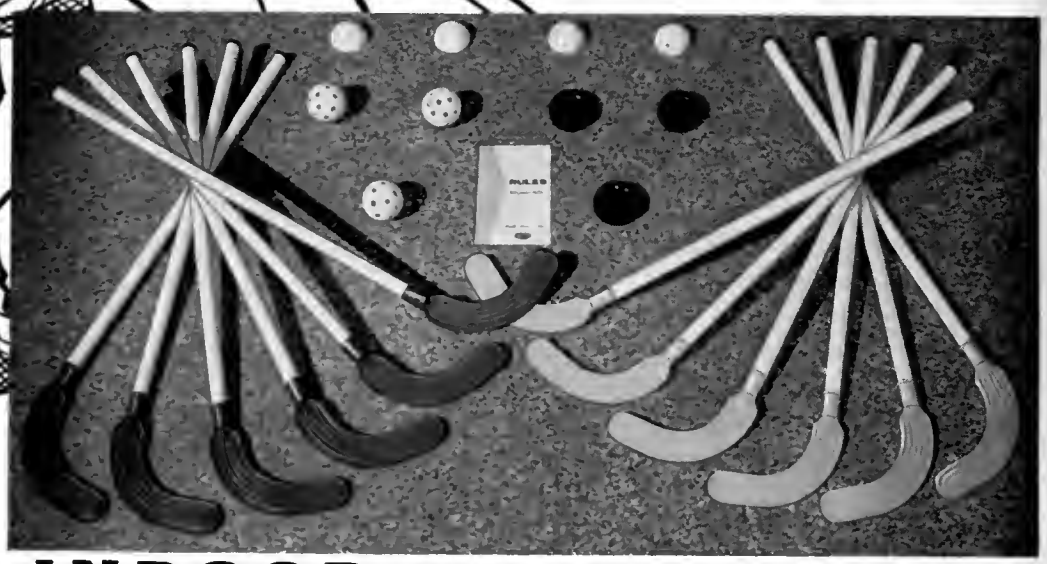

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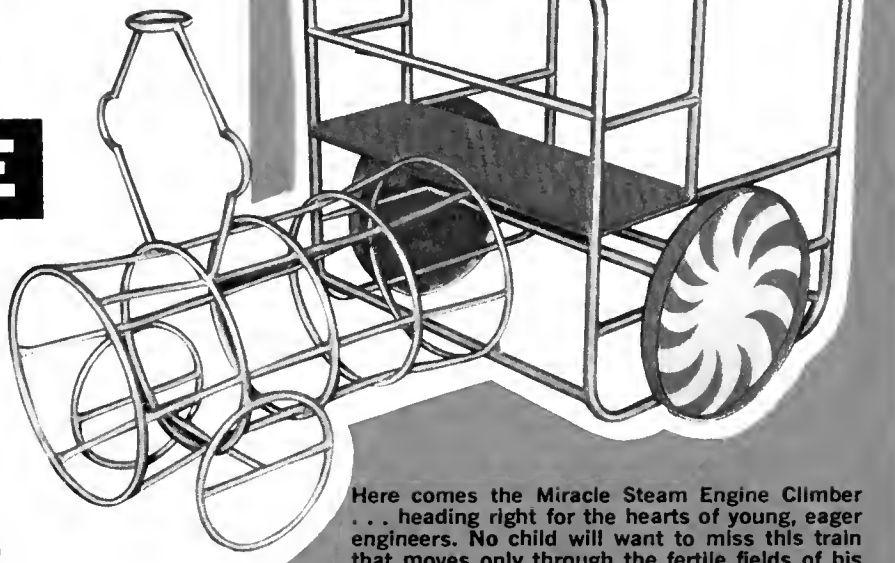

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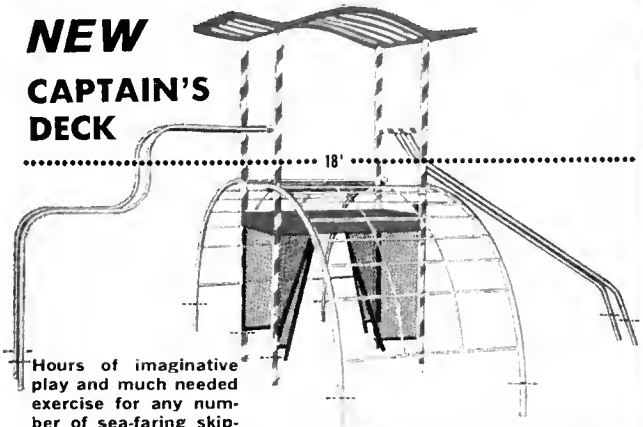

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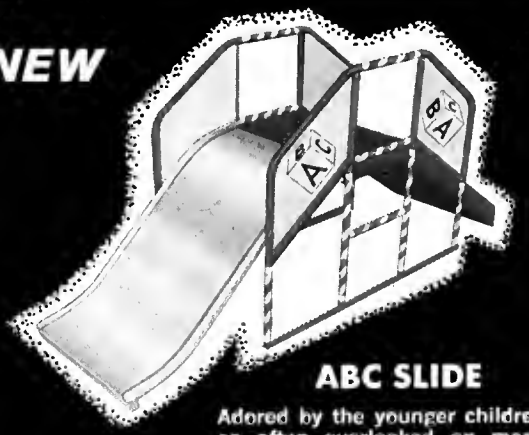

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On the Cover

A Statue Built for Climbing. Designed by Jose de Greeft, Alice in Wonderland in Central Park, New York, presents "grabbing points" for the young explorer. Constant handling has made these places brighter than the dull bronze of the rest of the statue. Picture courtesy Suzanne Szasz, photographer and co-author, with Susan E. Lyman, of *Young Folks' New York*, and Crown Publishers, Inc., and Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company.

Next Month

Senior Citizens Month, in May, brings articles on program for older adults and retirees, more news about the 44th National Recreation Congress, the organization of a municipal music camp. Don't miss "Outdoor Recreation Areas for Housing Projects," by Albert Mayer, well-known architect and town planner; "From Wingding to Hinky-Dink," the picture story of the colorful and imaginative modern apparatus on those Philadelphia playgrounds which all Congress delegates will want to visit next September; and "Command Performance," by Robert Dula which discusses the recreation opportunities on Air Force bases.

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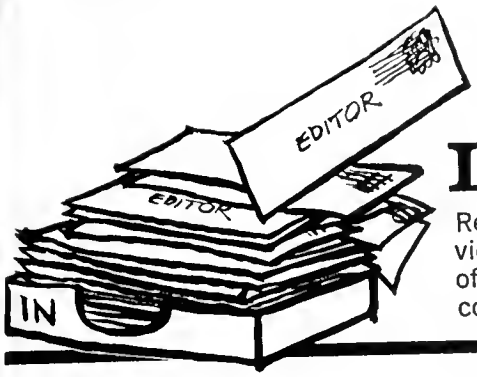

LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

Creative Dramatics

Sirs:

I was very interested in your supplement "Drama is Recreation" [February]. I plunged into [it] eagerly, anticipating the creative and/or dramatic, and/or organizational stimulus that would descend upon me, but, "alas, 'twas but for naught." Instead, I read an interesting and well-written article on the growth and acceptance of dramatic activities (mainly "formal") in public recreation and some excellent examples of what has been done, mostly by organizations that have exceptionally substantial budgets and in communities where talent lies abundant (Oakland, San Francisco, Palo Alto, Washington, D.C., etcetera). What about the small recreation department? The recreation department that has little talent available and less money, but is still interested in drama and would like to do something about it?

I quote (from Page 5 of the supplement): "Inasmuch as an effective drama program depends largely upon adequate facilities, equipment, and supplies. . . ." One would judge from this that unless one has an adequate budget it is useless to think about a drama program. I am in complete disagreement with any such thought. If such would be the case, there would be no future for drama, per se, as in public recreation because too few recreation agencies have the money or instructive talent available for such a financial undertaking.

On the sixth and seventh pages of the supplement is a detailed explanation about how to organize a dramatic department within an agency. Most recreation administrators have studied and know the answers to the "survey" questions that are suggested. What some do not know is how to go about organizing a drama program without "expert leadership," without an "adequate budget," without "proper backing and enthusiasm" of their community. Is it any wonder that the smaller agency is hesitant to start a year-round dramatic program? They are not set up to stage "productions" that are nothing more than a substitute for commercial offerings. But most of them *are* set up to deal with CREATIVE DRAMATICS.

Since the first playground was established in Boston in 1885, children have been pantomiming and improvising nursery rhymes and such. The recreation administrator has always realized this as an excellent way to further develop a child's mind by encouraging him to use his natural creative instincts. That is why drama and storytelling has been an accepted playground activity down through the years. But when it comes to promoting drama as a year-round program, the recreation administrator hesitates to go into it because he knows he is not set up to stage and direct some "grandiose" production which he has been led to believe is the natural outgrowth of a creative dramatics program. How many of the "beautiful outdoor theatres" and "handsome cultural centers" that are written about in the supplement promote creative drama as it is explained in this same article?

A successful creative dramatics program is not dependent upon such extravagances. Its basic requisite is an instructor who has ability, the inventiveness, and the agility to guide such a group. And the fact should be emphasized that these qualities are not necessarily an exclusive "possession" of "expensive" drama majors, but of many so-called average citizens in any so-called average community. Recreation agencies are too quick to say that there are no trained instructors available or, if there are, they are too expensive. This is a poor excuse! The administrator who recognizes the value a creative dramatics program can have upon a community, can find leadership . . . and at a price he can afford to pay! After all, the forests would be very quiet if all the birds were quiet except the best singers!

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if they develop the ability to think for themselves, to express their innermost thoughts, to dare to be "different." And how better can they do this than to create a story—a new story—not interpret some well-known story, but one that really belongs to them?

MRS. ELAINE PORTLANCE, *Assistant Director of Recreation, Janesville, Wisconsin, and Director, Janesville Children's Theatre.*

Why "Community Center"?

Sirs:

Why is it that recreation workers in referring to buildings used exclusively or primarily for recreation almost invariably call them "community centers"? In common usage the term "community center" is applied to a wide variety of places or buildings that serve many functions. The term is used, for example, to indicate a health center, library, welfare center, settlement, municipal building, community house, recreation building, or a structure which combines two or more of these functions. In other words, unless interpreted, the term "community center" conveys no specific meaning other than a place which serves a community purpose. Even when a building is located in a public park, playfield, or other public recreation area, it is commonly referred to as a community center. In fact, this term was used in listing a session dealing with recreation buildings at a recent National Recreation Congress.

Literature issued by the National Recreation Association, on the other hand, contains practically no reference to the community center. The *Recreation and Park Yearbook* has consistently requested data on "recreation buildings" and on "indoor recreation centers." The term "community center" is not used in NRA publications dealing with areas, facilities, or programs, or in committee reports, with one or two exceptions. Buildings designed and used primarily or exclusively for recreation are called "recreation buildings."

Admittedly, there are many buildings in which recreation is only one of the services provided. These are appropriately called community centers. However, this title is a misnomer when applied, either officially or in common parlance, to public buildings used for recreation alone!

RALPH LANDSMAN, *New York City.*

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A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

How Long Is Too Long?

Frequently drownings occur in well-supervised pools or recreation areas. Often the victim was a good swimmer in excellent health. How can such things happen? Recent studies by Dr. Albert B. Craig, Jr. of the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry indicate that some of these drownings occur when underwater swimmers hold their breath too long and lose consciousness while underwater. Participants in underwater swim contests are prone to this hazard because the excitement of competition may lead them to ignore the natural urge to breathe. Hyperventilation or overbreathing increases the likelihood of these accidents. Hyperbreathing delays the urge to breathe to the point where one's oxygen supply is insufficient. This happens without warning and the swimmer loses consciousness. Swimmers should be taught to obey their natural urge to breathe and to avoid overbreathing before swimming underwater. The YMCA, the Canadian Red Cross, the Boy Scouts of America, and the Boys Clubs of Canada are informing their members of this little-known but lethal water hazard.

G-Men

Many playgrounds in New Hampshire have adopted the "G-litter Bag" idea. The letter "G" is glued and glittered on a shopping bag and youngsters enjoy scurrying around the play area collecting litter to make their playground glitter. The idea is Betty Abbott's, suggested at a playground leaders' workshop sponsored by the New Hampshire Recreation Society.

Miss Abbott also came up with another novel idea for an outdoor art show. She divided a large framed canvas into one hundred six-by-nine inch squares. Artists paid $.30 for the privilege of painting a picture in a square and competing in the "patchwork" art contest.

Fun-Mobile

A Fun-Mobile bus, donated to the Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation by the Aiea Community Association, will be used in a decentralized recreation program serving five outlying districts. The bus, which seats fifteen, will aid the Aiea Recreation Center to increase participation in its program. The parks and recreation department voiced its happiness at this evidence of community cooperation in building a purposeful recreation program.

Revisit from Santa

Santa comes back *after* Christmas in Baltimore, Maryland. The O'Donnell Heights Recreation Center holds a Little Mother's Tea Party each year sometime

between Christmas and New Year. The children play games and listen to stories. Santa or Mrs. Santa returns to see how the children are taking care of their new toys. A parade of children and toys follows. Toy-shaped cookies and lemonade are served.

Recreation for Seniors

In Cincinnati, the new Stanley Rowe Towers housing project for senior citizens being constructed by the Cincinnati Metropolitan Housing Authority will have a multi-use recreation room. This program is made possible by the Housing Authority's cooperation with the Recreation Commission. This is the third senior housing project in Cincinnati with incorporation of recreation facilities.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Recreation Association of Michigan honored six recreation leaders at its annual meeting. Among those receiving awards and citations were:

Mrs. Helen S. Field, a member and secretary of the Highland Park Recreation Commission for twenty-two years.

Hubert G. Johnson, an organizer of the Michigan Recreation Association (now the RAM), athletic supervisor for the Detroit Recreation Commission, and an active participant in the affairs of the Detroit Amateur Baseball Federation and the National Amateur Baseball Federation.

The late **Ira Waite Jayne,** chairman of the Detroit Athletic Commission and first superintendent of recreation in Detroit.

Theresa H. Wagner, a staff member of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation for thirty-six years.

H. Lee Baneroft, who retired as superintendent of parks and recreation in Lansing after forty-three years of service.

Cooper Othnell Brown, who was primarily responsible for the organization of the American Amateur Baseball Congress, executive director of the Health and Recreation Association of Battle Creek, and author of many books on sports.

Continued on Page 215

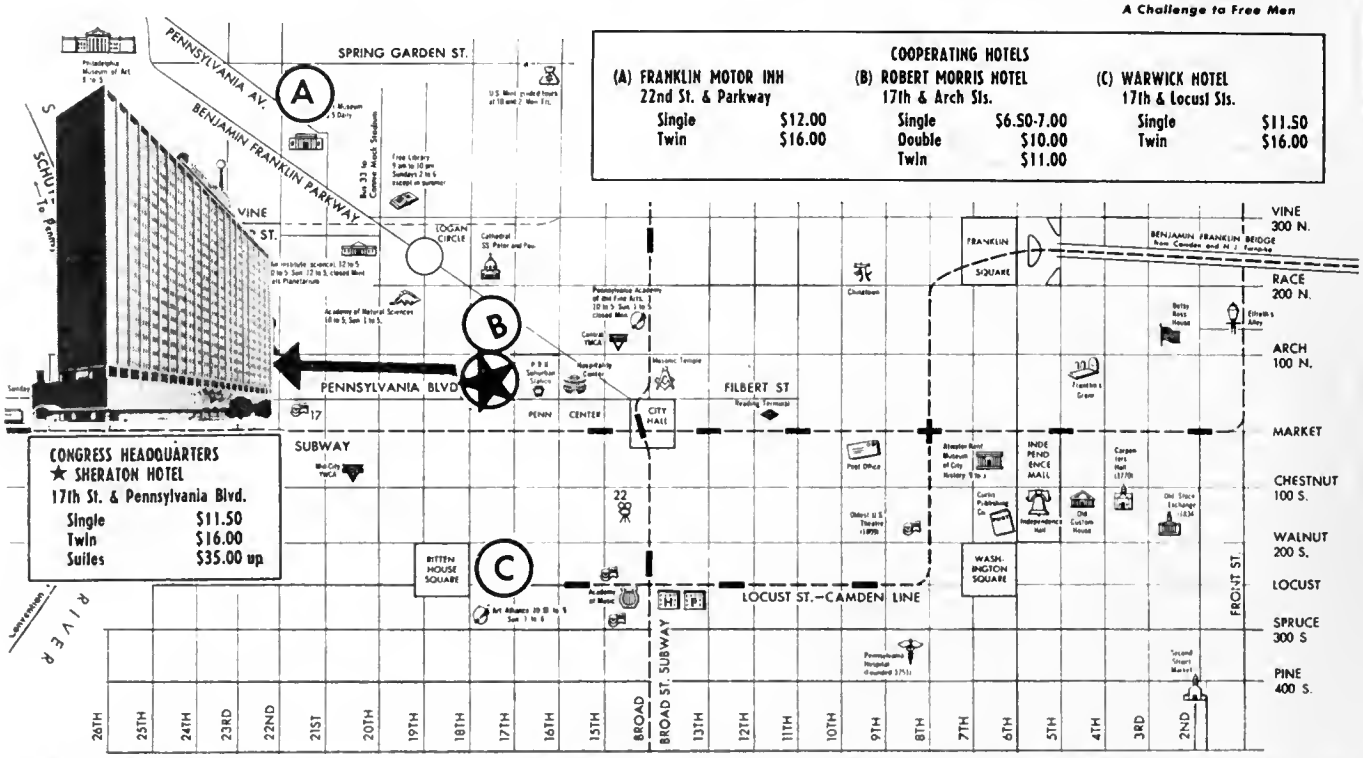
44TH HOUSING INFORMATION NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

Sponsored by AMERICAN RECREATION SOCIETY • NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

with the cooperation of PHILADELPHIA DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION • PENNSYLVANIA RECREATION SOCIETY
FEDERATION OF NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS FOR RECREATION

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA • September 30 – October 5, 1962

FREE TIME:
A Challenge to Free Man



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Pre-Congress Meetings: September 29 and 30 • ARS Administrative Council, NRA National Institute in Recreation Administration

APPLICATION FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS

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PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU
HOSPITALITY CENTER—16th STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA BOULEVARD
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INSTRUCTIONS: Please give all information requested below and mail form to Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau before September
1. All reservations must be cleared through the Housing Bureau.
Your choice of hotels will be followed if rooms are available. Otherwise, assignment will be made to best possible advantage elsewhere. Reservations will be confirmed directly by the hotel in which the reservation is placed.
If you desire accommodations at a Philadelphia hotel not listed, please so indicate; the Bureau will try to place you there.

(Please Print)

HOTELS:
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Accommodations Desired: Rate Desired:

_____ Room(s) with one bed for one person (single) $ _____ to _____
_____ Room(s) with twin beds for two persons (twin) $ _____ to _____
_____ Room(s) with one bed for two persons (double) $ _____ to _____
_____ Suite(1) parlor and one bedroom $ _____ to _____

Arrival Date _____ Time _____ Departure Date _____ Time _____

Names of All Room Occupants (Bracket those to share rooms) Street Address City & State

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Confirm reservation to:

Name _____

Street Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ THE PEACE CORPS, one year old on March first, announces an urgent need for more volunteers, recreation leaders among them. Article in our May issue "Recreation in the Peace Corps," will carry details.

The Peace Corps was created by Executive Order, March 1, 1961, with Sargent Shriver as director; it became a permanent agency through Congressional action last September. From more than eighteen thousand applicants, it has selected, trained, and sent overseas 698 volunteers, now living and working in twelve countries. Every one of these countries has asked for more volunteers. In addition, twenty other countries have requested help from the Peace Corps. By August, over five thousand volunteers are scheduled to be overseas or in training. Many countries have requested more volunteers than the Peace Corps can now supply.

▸ AN OUTDOOR RECREATION ADVISORY COUNCIL consisting of the heads of major federal departments and agencies, as recommended in the Report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and the President's special *Message on Conservation*, has been endorsed by the President. Both of the foregoing *(see Pages 181 and 192)* call for a new national policy in recreation, which will be provided by the new council, according to Secretary of the Interior Udall. It is hoped that their broad policy guidance will "achieve consistency in the multiplicity of federal agencies whose activities significantly affect outdoor recreation."

To make the policy guidance meaningful, ORRRC recommends, and the President has endorsed, the establishment of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of the Interior to work with other agencies in carrying out the council's broad policies. The President will establish the council by executive order.

"We see the council and the bureau as the means by which recreation and fish and wildlife will finally be given a seat at the head table in the federal government," says Secretary Udall, "and we trust that both will have the wholehearted support and cooperation of all conservation interests, public and private."

In addition to making sense out of federal recreation efforts, the council and the bureau are to build a cooperative local-state-federal outdoor recreation effort.

▸ THE NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT CONFERENCE is being held in *Portsmouth*, New Hampshire, rather than in Wentworth as previously announced.

▸ ARRANGEMENTS have been concluded by the McGraw-Hill Book Company for the publication of a Japanese edition of *Introduction to Community Recreation*. The 578-page volume, written by George D. Butler of the National Recreation Association staff, has been translated into Japanese by Professor Tatsuo Misumi of International Christian University in Tokyo. *Introduction to Community Recreation* was selected as the book that would be most useful to the Japanese recreation movement.

▸ A COMPLETE REWRITING of the conservation article in the state constitution to permit broader recreation uses of large parts of the Forest Preserve has been proposed by two New York State Republican lawmakers. The proposal appears likely to touch off a major battle in the closing days of this legislative session. On one side are those who want to encourage more people to visit and use the forest preserve; on the other those who insist that the preserve should remain "forever wild."

▸ PUBLICATION OF TWO ARTICLES, announced for this issue of RECREATION, had to be postponed until later, in order to accommodate President Kennedy's speech *(see Page 181)*. They are: "Recording Playground Attendance," and "Quick Action Pays Off," the story of parks and recreation in Maricopa County, Arizona.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ THE SECOND WORLD CONGRESS IN PARK ADMINISTRATION is announced by the American Institute of Park Executives for London, May 22 to June 9, 1962. Chartered flights will bring American delegates to the international meeting. The congress will be held in three parts, the first being devoted primarily to visits by overseas delegates to parks and gardens of international repute in and near London. The second will consist of speeches, inspection tours, and exhibitions; while the third part will be a tour of the provinces. The registration fee is approximately $42.00. For further information, write to Robert Baker, Special Services, Hq. 3rd Air Force, APO 125, US Forces.

▸ YOU ARE INVITED, as a recreation leader, to join the 1962 "Friendship Tour," conducted for leaders in camping and recreation fields by Mary and Howard Galloway, 1114 South Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey. Mr. Galloway is the publisher of *Camping Magazine*. The first tour, conducted last year, proved to be a "wonderful, gay and rewarding experience" according to participants. Plans for a thirty-nine-day 1962 tour include a fall cruise through the Mediterranean, revisiting a few of the cities most enjoyed by last year's tour group, and adding a number of others of extreme interest. Visits to Greece, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, England, France will follow. Ample time will be provided for relaxed visiting in each area covered. For further details, write Mr. Galloway or see the May issue of RECREATION.

▸ YOUTH HOSTEL WEEK, May 5 to 12, will be marked this year by an AYH (American Youth Hostels) "Open House" at hostels across the country, with special visits by youth leaders, leading citizens, PTA officials, school administrators, recreation department heads. AYH councils will ask their respective mayors and governors for proclamations officially proclaiming Youth Hostel Week. A press kit will be furnished for the use of the councils in publicizing the event. Write to AYH, 14 West 8th Street, New York 11.

▸ RECREATION LEADERS AND TEACHERS are invited to attend the regional Children's Theatre Conference to be held at the National College of Education in Evanston, Illinois, May 5-6. Workshops, demonstrations, a puppet show, and a play are on the schedule. Special fea-

tures include the preview of a new film, *Creative Drama: The First Steps*, to be introduced by Winifred Ward, honorary chairman of the conference; speaker Mordecai Gorelik, authority on scene design; and an afternoon of folk songs, dances, and folk drama narrated by Martha Bennett King of the Chicago Art Institute staff. The Children's Theatre Conference is a division of the American Educational Theatre Association and this region includes Illinois and Wisconsin.

▸ National Music Week, which is always the first full week in May, will be celebrated for the thirty-ninth year on May 6-13, under the sponsorship of the National Federation of Music Clubs, a nonprofit organization. Its purpose is to focus the attention of the public on the dynamic influence of music as an effective medium of communication and understanding between all people. National Music Week was formerly sponsored by the National Recreation Association under the direction of Charles Tremaine. Mr. Tremaine, founder of Music Week, is in his nineties and lives in Westfield, New Jersey. Copies of the 1962 brochure are available at NFMC Headquarters, Suite 1215, 600 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 5, on request.

Congressional Scorecard

Bill*	House	Senate
Aid to States and Local Bodies *(H.R. 9653):* Assists in reduction of unemployment through acceleration of capital expenditure programs of state and local public bodies (includes parks and recreation facilities, parkways, conservation facilities).	C	
Highway Appropriations *(H.R. 9348):* Authorizes appropriations for fiscal years 1964-65 for construction of certain highways (includes forest roads and trails, park roads and trails, parkways, Indian reservation roads).	C	
Wildlife Refuge Stamp *(H.R. 10035):* Authorizes issuance of national wildlife refuge stamp as requirement for use of national wildlife refuges; proposed to increase revenue from users of refuges for recreation purposes.	C	
Automation *(S. 2772):* Authorizes holding a White House Conference on Impact of Automation.		C
Arts Council *(H.R. 10122):* Establishes Federal Advisory Council on the Arts to assist in growth and development of the fine arts.	C	
Surplus Property *(S. 2724):* Amends Section 203 (j) of Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit disposal of surplus property for use in development, operation, and maintenance of state park and recreation areas.		C
Surplus Property *(H.R. 10429):* Amends Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation and other disposal of surplus personal property of tax-supported public park, recreation, or historic monument agencies.	C	

**C: in committee R: reported P: passed*

Travel

▸ The 1962 American Youth Hostels travel folder, *Highroad to Adventure . . . the Hostel Way*, offers several pioneer hosteling trips this year to Alaska, Hawaii, South America, and Japan. Also a special flatboat waterways tour of England, Germany and Austria. Write American Youth Hostels, Inc., 14 West 8th St., New York 11.

▸ The 1962 Summer Session Tour to world-famous University of Hawaii, Honolulu is now accepting reservations. Special rates for students and teachers for the six-week Summer Session Tour Program begin as low as $555.00. This price includes round-trip jet air travel from the West Coast, accommodations in deluxe Waikiki Beach hotels, a full schedule of twenty-two planned activities.

For earning extra credits transferable to most mainland colleges, students and teachers can attend classes at the University of Hawaii's summer session where a distinguished visiting faculty from all over the world offers a wide range of subjects and courses.

Full particulars including a twenty-page illustrated bulletin and application forms are available by writing to Dr. Robert E. Cralle, Executive Director, University Study Tours to Hawaii, 2275 Mission Street, San Francisco 10.

Meetings

• 1962 National Council on Family Relations Annual Meeting, University of Connecticut, Storrs . . . August 22-24.

• Thirteenth Annual Adirondack Workshop, sponsored by United Community Funds and Councils of America and the National Social Welfare Assembly, Silver Bay on Lake George, New York . . . July 6 to 11.

• Tenth Annual National Conference of State and Federal Inter-Agency Committees for Recreation, at Higgins Lake, Michigan . . . July 22-25. The state will act as host for this national meeting. Attendance by reservation only. Write: Ernest V. Blohm, Conference Chairman, Inter-Agency Council for Recreation, 130 Stevens T. Mason Building, Lansing 26, Michigan.

• Playground Leaders Training Institute, Student Union, University of Massachusetts, Amherst . . . June 22-23. Featured will be fundamentals of programing in music, drama, nature, arts and crafts, special events, active playground games and organization; administration of playgrounds, and playground stimulants. Charges are $11.00 for two days. Write Dana Harlow, Assistant Professor and Coordinator, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN

for expanding recreation areas

JFK's Message on Conservation delivered to Congress March 1, 1962

As our population expands, as our industrial output increases, and as rising productivity makes possible increased enjoyment of leisure time, the obligation to make the most efficient and beneficial use of our natural resources becomes correspondingly greater. The standard of living we enjoy—greater than any other nation in history—is attributable in large measure to the wide variety and rich abundance of this country's physical resources. But these resources are not inexhaustible—nor do they automatically replenish themselves.

We depend on our natural resources to sustain us—but in turn their continued availability must depend on our using them prudently, improving them wisely, and where possible. restoring them promptly. We must reaffirm our dedication to the sound practices of conservation which can be defined as the wise use of our natural environment.

Our national conservation effort must include the complete spectrum of resources: air, water, and land; fuels, energy, and minerals; soils, forests, and forage; fish and wildlife. Together they make up the world of nature which surrounds us—a vital part of the American heritage. And we must not neglect our human resources—the Youth Conservation Corps, proposed as a part of the Administration's Youth Employment Opportunities Bill, should be established to achieve the dual objectives of conserving and developing the talents of our youth and of conserving and developing our outdoor resources.

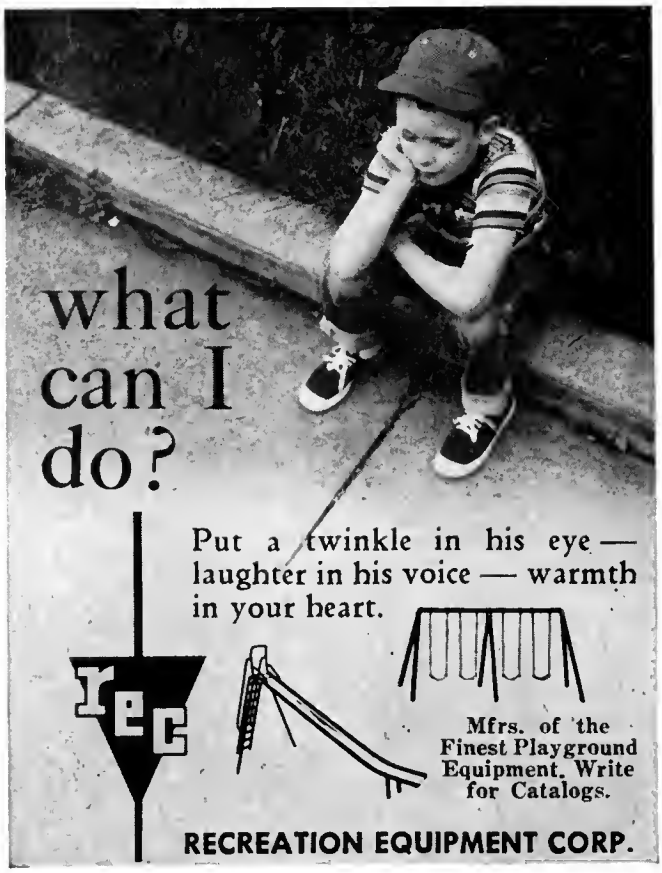
In the second month of this Administration I sent to the Congress a message summarizing our plans for the development of our natural resources. In the year which followed, heartening progress was made. Among accomplishments have been amendments to the Water Pollution Control Act; regulations authorizing acquisition of sufficient land in the construction of federally-financed reservoirs to preserve the recreation potential of those areas; provision for acquisition of open space for recreation under the Housing Act of 1961; designation of the great outer beach of Cape Cod as a National Seashore Area; approval of the Delaware River Basin Compact.

This progress is gratifying. But much remains to be done—our renewed interest and momentum must not wane. To provide an opportunity for the exchange of further ideas—and to permit those who have dedicated their efforts to the principles of conservation to participate in evaluating the progress that has been made—and to seek the best possible advice in prescribing what must be done in the future—I propose to convene a White House Conference on Conservation this year.

The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. after a three-year study of our nation's recreation demands and opportunities, has submitted a series of recommendations deserving the attention of governments at all levels and of the citizenry at large *(see Page 192)*. Many of the commission's suggestions have already been explored and developed to the point where we are prepared to recommend legislation implementing them. Others will be carefully considered and, where appropriate, put into effect by Executive action; where additional legislation is required. recommendations will be made to the Congress.

1. More than twenty different federal departments and agencies have responsibilities of one sort or another in the field of recreation. It is essential that there be close coordination among these different groups and that all plans be fitted into a basic national policy. Accordingly, as recommended by the ORRRC report. I shall appoint an Outdoor Recreation Advisory Council, made up of the heads of departments and agencies principally concerned with recreation—to provide a proper forum for considering national recreation policy and to facilitate coordinated efforts among the various agencies.

2. Another organizational recommendation of the ORRRC report to be adopted is the creation within the Department of the Interior of a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This bureau will carry out planning functions already assigned to the Department of the Interior and will administer the program of federal assistance for state agencies I am proposing below. This new Bureau will serve as a focal point within the federal government for the many activities related to outdoor recreation. and will work and consult with the Departments of Agriculture. Army, and Health, Educa-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tion, and Welfare, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and with other government agencies in implementing federal outdoor recreation policies.

3. The interest and investment in recreation development by the various states have been irregular and uneven. Some have demonstrated outstanding organization skills with corresponding benefits. The ORRRC recommendation that the states should be encouraged and aided in their efforts to understand and realize the full potential that lies within their boundaries rests on sound ground. Accordingly, I urge the Congress to enact legislation which will shortly be transmitted to establish a program of matching grants for the development of state plans for outdoor recreation programs. This program will supplement that enacted last year which authorized assistance to state and local governments in planning and acquiring open space lands in urban areas for recreation. conservation and other purposes.

4. In most cases the magnificent national parks, monuments. forests and wildlife refuges presently maintained and operated by the federal government have either been donated by states or private citizens or carved out of lands in the public domain. No longer can these sources be relied upon —we must move forward with an affirmative program of land acquisition for recreation purposes. For with each passing year. prime areas for outdoor recreation and fish and wildlife are preempted for suburban growth, industrial development. or other uses. That expenditures for land resources is also a sound financial investment is clear from the multiplied value of those lands now devoted to parks, forests, and wildlife refuges which were acquired decades ago by the great conservationists—moreover, steadily rising land prices can in some cases serve to foreclose public acquisition. Expansion of our permanent recreation land base can best be achieved by investments in our future in the form of modest user payments from those who now enjoy our superb outdoor areas and from recreation and land related receipts.

To meet our national needs for adequate outdoor recreation lands, I propose creation of a "Land Conservation Fund" to be financed by (1) proceeds from entrance, admission. or user fees and charges at federal recreation areas; (2) annual user charges on recreation boats; (3) diversion from the Highway Trust Fund of refundable, but unclaimed, taxes paid on gasoline used in motor boats; and (4) receipts from the sale of surplus federal nonmilitary lands.

To prevent costly delay in beginning an acquisition program, I recommend authorization be granted to include advances from the Treasury not to exceed $500,000,000 over an eight-year period in the proposed "Land Conservation Fund" which will be repaid from the regular revenue sources of the fund. Money would be made available from the fund for land acquisition by annual appropriations by the Congress.

5. Last year's Congressional approval of the Cape Cod National Seashore Area should be regarded as the pathbreaker for many other worthy park land proposals pending before the Congress. I urge favorable action on legislation to create Point Reyes National Seashore in California; Great

Basin National Park in Nevada; Ozark Rivers National Monument in Missouri; Sagamore Hill National Historic Site in New York; Canyonlands National Park in Utah; Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore in Michigan; Prairie National Park in Kansas; Padre Island National Seashore in Texas; and a National Lakeshore Area in Northern Indiana. Acquisition of these park lands would be financed through the "Land Acquisition Fund."

6. In some sections of the United States—notably the East—available public lands do not meet the large recreation demands. These pentup demands can be met in some instances through the disposal of lands surplus to federal needs. I recommend that the Federal Surplus Property Disposal Act be amended to permit states and local governments to acquire surplus federal lands for park, recreation, or wildlife uses on more liberal terms. Furthermore as the ORRRC report pointed out, fishing, hiking, picnicking, riding, and camping activities on private lands can—and should—be intensified and encouraged. One important step in this direction is the recommendation made in my *Message on Agriculture* which would permit the orderly movement of millions of acres of land not needed to produce food and fibers to recreation and other uses.

7. The special urgent recreation needs of our urban dwellers, first recognized by Congress in the Housing Act of 1961, are evident from the dramatic response to this Administration's open-space land programs on the part of states and cities throughout the nation. In view of the known backlog of need for recreation lands, and the remarkable rate at which urban and suburban lands are being put to other uses, I have recommended that the present open-space grant authorization be increased by $50,000,000.

8. The fast-vanishing public shorelines of this country constitute a joint problem for the federal government and the states requiring a carefully conceived program of preservation. I recommend approval of legislation along the lines of *S.543*, as approved by the Senate, to authorize a study of the ocean, lake and river shorelines of the nation to develop a federal-state shoreline preservation program.

9. Finally, we must protect and preserve our nation's remaining wilderness areas. This key element of our conservation program should have priority attention.

Windswept Point Reyes on the California coast.

I therefore again strongly urge the Congress to enact legislation establishing a National Wilderness preservation system along the lines of *S.174*, introduced by Senator Anderson.

OTHER RESOURCES important to national development were also covered by the President: *Water resources*, with the goal "to have sufficient water sufficiently clean in the right place at the right time to serve the range of human and industrial needs"; *public lands* "to assure that the full potential is realized from the vacant unused areas in public domain"; *soil, watershed and range resources; timber; minerals; power; research and technology in the natural resources field.*

"In the work of conservation, time should be made our friend, not our adversary," he concluded. "Actions deferred are frequently opportunities lost, and, in terms of financial outlay, dollars invested today will yield great benefits in the years to come. The progress made in the resources field in the first year of this Administration is encouraging; implementation of the new recommendations made today will maintain the momentum, enabling us to repay our debt to the past and meet our obligations to the future." #

PROPOSED AREAS FOR THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Proposed Area	*Acreage (Estimated)*	*Cost (Estimated)*
1. Point Reyes National Seashore, California	53,000 (All private) *	$ 16,000,000
2. Great Basin National Park, Nevada	123,000 (2,000 private)	150,000
3. Ozark Rivers National Monument, Missouri	113,000 (95,000 private)	10,000,000
4. Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, New York	90	Donation
5. Canyonlands National Park, Utah	332,000	Federal and State
6. Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan	92,000 (72,000 private)	17,000,000
7. Prairie National Park, Kansas	56,000	4,700,000
8. Padre Island National Seashore, Texas	328,000 (112,000 private)	4,000,000
9. Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana	9,000	8,000,000
10. Ice Age National Scientific Reserve, Wisconsin	53,500 (32,000 private)	3,225,000
	1,159,590 Acres	$ 63,075,000

*Includes "Pastoral Zone" of twenty-six thousand acres. These lands would be included within the exterior boundaries of the proposal but would not be acquired as long as the lands remained in their natural state, or were used exclusively for ranching and dairying purposes.

Educated clown—graduate of the clown class sponsored by the recreation department in Hollywood, Florida—shows he learned to tickle small fry.

Championship concentration. In Tampa, Florida, the climax of the summer's activities finds local playground winners in the city-wide Round-Up playoffs.

PLAYGROUND ACTIVITIES ...HERE AND NOW

From Collages to Camp Crafts: A two-day playground craft workshop is offered by the Bureau of Parks and Public Recreation in Portland, Oregon, in cooperation with the Oregon Recreation and Parks Association. It is especially planned for "summer playground leaders, recreation directors, teachers, youth leaders, summer church school leaders, nursing home personnel, camp directors, and others interested in the craft field." The workshop is informal, nontechnical in nature, with emphasis on new techniques. It is so planned that the participant may study a maximum of ten credits for $3.00, the price of the materials used. The program is as follows:

First Day

9AM to 12 Noon

1. Outline of Summer Craft Program.
2. Suggestions for a winter program, children and adults.
3. Media, recipes, supplies, materials, and source of supply.

12:00 to 1PM. Lunch. Questions, answers and idea exchange.

1:00 to 4PM. demonstration of use of new mediums and materials in a variety of crafts:

1. Mosaics and collage, using colored popcorn, rocks, rock salt, linoleum, and tile.
2. Wire crafts, making candalabra, lights, and figures.
3. Sand casting, using fruits, vegetables, and dried materials.
4. Dried materials in transparencies for screens, lights and stationery.
5. Spray and spatter painting.

"Mighty Mites" compete for hopscotch championship of Metropolitan Park District, Tacoma, Washington.

In the spring, thoughts turn to recreation outdoors and especially to playgrounds

6. Egg cartons and plaster of Paris, making figures, radio lights, and so forth.
7. Balloons used in patio lights, figures, and mobiles.
8. Tin-can and camp crafts.
9. Primary crafts.
10. Scrap crafts.

SECOND DAY

9:00 TO 12 NOON. "Make and tote." Lunch at 12:00.

1:00 TO 4:00PM. Questions, answers, and idea exchange, followed by afternoon "make and tote."

Circuses: Clowns, acrobats, animals—all are gleefully impersonated by youngsters on hundreds of playgrounds during the summer. In many instances, all playgrounds in town contribute their best performers to a "big show," climax of the season.

HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA, features a gala circus parade in July, to which local merchants devote their time and services. Clowns, pretty majorettes, wild animals *(in cages, of course)*, and a talented band are featured. The expert performing clowns have completed the Hollywood Recreation Department-sponsored clown class.

SYLACAUGA, ALABAMA, calls the grand climax of its playground season "The Playmore Circus" and distributes widely playground-made leaflets announcing free bus rides to all the playgrounds. Sylacauga also promotes the recreation department's annual watershow, "Westward Ho," by distributing leaflets to all motels in the area.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, enjoyed something different last summer—a "Roman Circus." Recreation department leaders balanced imagination and realism in its presentation; and it was unique enough to attract even teenage car owners. Plans were made and equipment gathered well in advance. Among activities featured, a chariot race ran seven laps around the "arena" according to the ancient custom. An "emperor" was chosen to rule over the entire affair, and it was the drop of his hand that started each and every race.

Roman dress was a must. Gladiator hats were made by the boys and girls by covering cardboard with aluminum foil topped with a crepe-paper plume. Shoulder braids and armbands were of matching crepe paper; swords and shields of cardboard. Shields, with brightly painted coats of arms in green, blue, and red, designated each team. A Roman circus banner and shield was constructed from a baseball batting tee and a broom. Chariot fronts of matching colors and coats of arms were taped on the inside front of wagons and, after hitching up two horses (wagon-pullers) to each, the race was ready to begin.

The track for this type of circus should be about twenty-five yards and nearly circular to allow very sweeping curves and on as smooth a surface as possible. Contestants were divided into appropriate age groups, and given the following rules: the rider must sit down in chariot; horses must start slowly to avoid lifting front wheels of chariot; horses must trot, not run. Each winner, of course, was crowned by the emperor.

Event number two consisted of the gladiator fights. Two younger boys mounted the backs of larger boys, their trusty steeds, and faced one another at twenty paces. The horses passed to the left of one another at the midpoint of the arena. As they neared each other, the gladiators extended their right arms as rigidly as possible, with left arms held behind their backs. As the horses passed, the palms of the outstretched hands met head on and the gladiator who first grabbed for his horse to keep from falling backwards was the loser.

According to Roman custom, the crowd now held their thumbs up or down, *up* meaning to let the gladiator live to fight again, *down* designating death. On the playground, however, thumbs down meant somewhat less severe penalty, imposed by the emperor.—WILLIAM SLATTENGREN, *Superintendent of Recreation, Springfield, Ohio.*

The "Playground Press." Planned as a playground activity for eleven-, twelve-, and thirteen-year-olds, the "Playground Press" in Shaker Heights, Ohio, is a lively gazette of all the latest goings-on. A faculty member of the school-year staff is the advisor for the paper along with two college students who assist whenever necessary along with other counseling duties. The staff is made up of any and all interested youngsters from the junior-high playground, those going into seventh, eighth, or ninth grade the following September.

Most of the planning and all of the actual interviews are conducted by the girls and boys on the playground. The

Maypoles, decorated with the colors of each playground, add to colorful climax of Allentown, Pennsylvania Romper Day.

stories are written and submitted to the advisor or assistant advisors for proofreading and editing. When an article has been approved, it is turned in to the typists, then passed on to those assigned to setup work for that particular week. Completed copy is turned over to the recreation office for stenciling and mimeographing. The mimeographed sheets are returned to the junior-high playground for assembling and distribution.

The "Playground Press" is given to every participant on the seven elementary playgrounds as well as those attending the junior-high program. Copies are also distributed through the public libraries, and one is sent to the local newspaper office each week. It serves many functions:

1. As another worthwhile activity for the girls and boys participating in our playground program.

2. Gives the other girls and boys on the various playgrounds a chance for recognition for something that they have accomplished.

3. Is an excellent source of communication for telling youngsters and parents of past, present, and future activities.

4. Is a very inexpensive, yet very effective, method of telling the whole city plus the outlying area what is going on in our program. [*The final product is attractive and very well done.—Ed.*]

All playground activities are rated by staff members at the end of each season to help in planning for the following year. The "Playground Press" was one of four activities that carried a perfect four-point average for the second straight year in 1961.—Richard S. Marous, *Director of Recreation, Shaker Heights, Ohio.*

Special Days

Mighty-Mite Hey Day. On this day in Tacoma, Washington, all the younger playground champions meet and compete for city championships in the regular playground activities: checkers, Ping-pong, box hockey, tetherball, hopscotch, jump rope, jacks, storytelling, and poster art. Older playground youngsters have already received their recognition at earlier city-wide events through competing in the Junior Olympics at Lincoln High School Bowl and the Sports Jamboree at Jefferson Playground in regular playground events such as Ping-pong, box hockey, tetherball, horseshoes, tennis, and team sports such as basketball and volleyball. Now, these "old folks" stand by and watch.

Throughout the fourteen-acre park, groups of children participate in various events. The tetherball loops through the air as two five-foot contestants fight for the tetherball championship. Hockey sticks clack inside the three-by-nine-foot wooden playing box, the ball ricochets back and forth, and another winner moves up the tournament ladder.

On the paved driveway, near South Park's main building (the large recreation center), hopscotch contestants match their skill, horseshoes ring out across the lawn, jump ropes slap the paving. Inside the center, Ping-pong balls fly from paddle to paddle and brightly colored jacks tattoo merrily across the hardwood floor. Happy shouts echo everywhere.

In sharp contrast, checkers contestants sit around card tables and silently contemplate their moves in the large quiet foyer. Off in the bright north wing, storytellers are performing; in the large auditorium, pinned to the stage curtains, vivid posters submitted by promising young artists announce various playground events.

All too soon the last contest ends and the proud winners gather for their ribbons and prize certificates. Nothing fancy, these awards, nothing expensive. They don't have to be; the playing and the winning were the rewards. The ribbon is only the symbol of their accomplishment.—Bud Cairns, *Specialist in Arts and Crafts, Metropolitan Park District, Tacoma, Washington.*

Romper Day. Using a quaint name and idea from another era, the Allentown, Pennsylvania, fairground becomes a colorful scene with thousands of romping youngsters. This unique summer holiday originated as far back as 1912, shortly after the Allentown playground system was inaugurated. The idea of a program reviewing the season's activities was suggested to General Harry C. Trexler, a noted local philanthropist, at that time, and the general and a staff of his friends carried out the idea and agreed to sponsor the program, assuming all expenses.

The first Romper Day consisted of athletic events in the morning such as longball, dodgeball, whip tag, volleyball, races, shoe scramble, and kite flying, and a formal program in the afternoon that included folk dances and a Maypole. The use of the Maypole has been retained in the program through the years, usually as the climax event. The poles, decorated in the colors of each playground, made a striking rainbow of color during the performance.

In keeping with his conviction that "play is the child's way of growing and learning," General Trexler set aside a fund of $50,000 as the capital for an annual Romper Day. Interest from this fund is used toward expenses, which run as high as $3,500 for lunch, transportation, insurance, and music. Each year one of Allentown's four bands is engaged to provide the music for the program.

Allentown's Romper Day is an example of successful community effort and cooperation. It is planned and directed by a committee of officials from the recreation commission, the school district, and the city; teachers donate their services; merchants contribute food at cost. The lunch menu usually consists of hot dogs, chocolate milk, ice cream, and candy.

Increasing participation and rising costs have made it

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PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT ...Today and Tomorrow

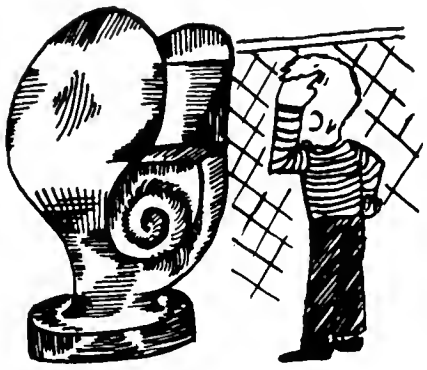
EQUIPMENT of the FUTURE

What will be the playground equipment of the future? Will our children's children still be cavorting on the same stereotyped apparatus—swings, seesaws, merry-go-rounds, etcetera—or will they be happily romping on novel devices? To prognosticate the answers, the Youth Services Section of the Los Angeles City Schools queried leading advertisers of equipment in RECREATION *and related periodicals as to their forecasts for the future. The following is a composite of the responses that Dr. Ted Gordon, supervisor of the Youth Service Section, received from nine leading manufacturers:*

IN THESE more or less uncertain times, it is difficult to make any definite projections beyond the immediate future. Most of our active planning and development is on current basis. Our firm does not have the reputation of plunging into innovations, and, in fact, we are rather conservative in our approach. Certainly, we are continuing to search for new ideas to be sound from every standpoint. This is a slow process, and we don't believe that we can tie it to any timetable.

The need for action-inducing apparatus is, of course, of critical priority. Nowadays, Junior doesn't walk, push lawnmowers, and do the chores he did years ago, so he welcomes (or should welcome) the substitutes offered in modern play equipment. If he doesn't, it is because we don't make it attractive enough to him.

The basic activities of children—climbing, sliding, swinging, whirling, racing, jumping, etcetera—have remained the same since the time of the caveman; and, with evolution being the slow process it is, these will still be the basic activities of children in fifty, a hundred, or even three hundred years. Playground equipment, consequently, adapts to the basic motions: pendulum, rotation, up-and-down, sliding, climbing. Time will make certain changes. For example, swings, the most popular of the pendulum type, will get different seats and fancy framework. Present functional units will continue to be popular since, although they don't look pretty or exicting, they are strong, durable—and inexpensive. Climbing and other stationary equipment will make the greatest changes in the coming years, and a higher percentage of play-



ground apparatus will be of that type. The reason is that the chief trend is to use playground equipment which will help to develop the upper muscles of the body since these are the ones most likely to be neglected and underdeveloped.

On strictly exercising equipment, steel will continue to be the chief construction material. On the stationary forms and imaginative play areas, plastic will predominate. Concrete will be used somewhat, but the shipping problem on factory-cast structures will preclude their adoption in most areas. On all items, wood will be almost entirely replaced by steel; and plastic, in time, will replace steel in many applications. Plastic molding over steel frames will provide color and variety for the playground as nothing will. In fact, there is a major trend toward the use of color and modern design in playground equipment.

Play-sculpture forms and similar equipment which appeals to children's imaginations will become more popular. In an effort to arouse imaginative play, some designers have turned their minds toward creative equipment such as concrete turtles and jack-and-the-beanstalk. We think these are fine, and such equipment does make an attractive playground for children below the five- and six-year level. As a matter of course, future play devices will be designed with definitive age groups in mind. The time will come when we will find swings in the shape of animated characters, slides in all shapes and forms; we will find climbers, slides, and playhouse combinations in much more fancy designs and colors. The trend, too, will be to make equipment lower and with fewer moving parts. All of these goodies will be set in playground pits made especially for equipment. These pits will be drained with gravel or cinder fillers and topped with four to six inches of tanbark.

Action in these directions is taking place. In the East, Philadelphia and New York have distinguished themselves in developing new ideas; in the West, the California cities of Monterey, Berkeley, and Long Beach have taken the lead. However, we people in the recreation business sometimes are so eager to find new, appealing items that we go a little overboard with design. A new toy always pleases a child, but unless it evokes a basic reaction, it will soon be discarded. The educational value of the equipment may be primarily physical, imaginative, emotional, esthetic, intellectual, or social; but these values must be combined with enjoyment or the apparatus will not be used.

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PLAYGROUND EQUIPMENT OF TODAY

1. *Latest equipment combines new and old ideas to satisfy children's age-old desire to be climbing as these boys in Port Huron, Michigan, show.*
2. *Jonah had his lesson in whale anatomy. These boys explore the gullet of a concrete rhinoceros in the Crandon Park Zoo in Dade County, Florida.*
3. *Resist a slide? Not Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, seen at Fairyland, Oakland, California.*

1.

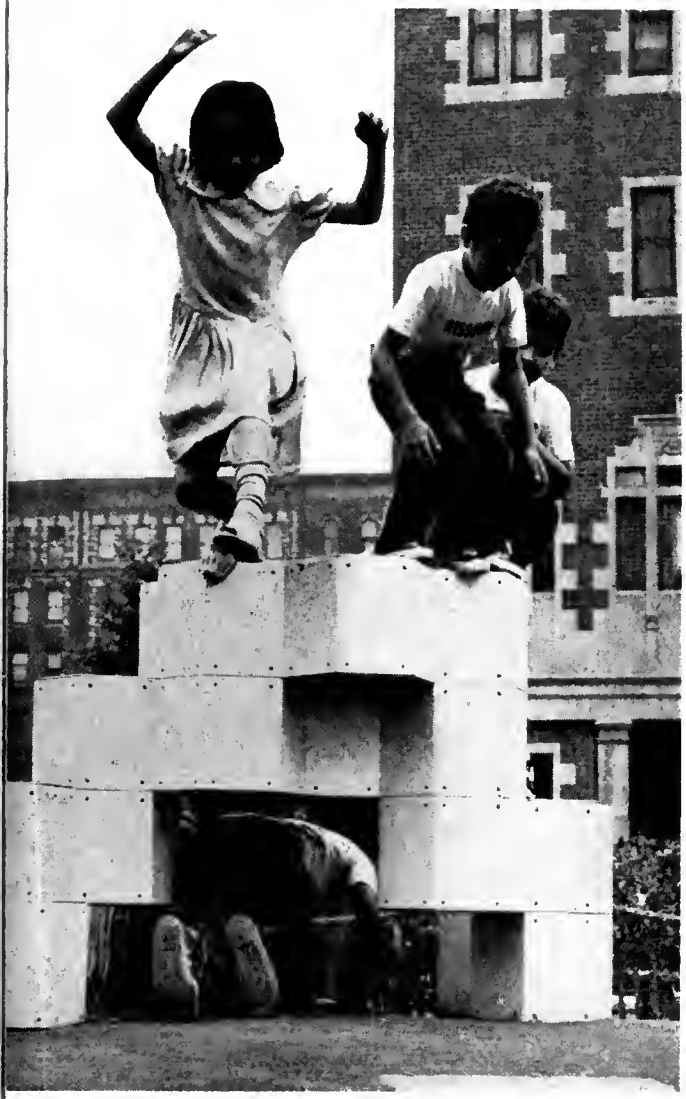
2.

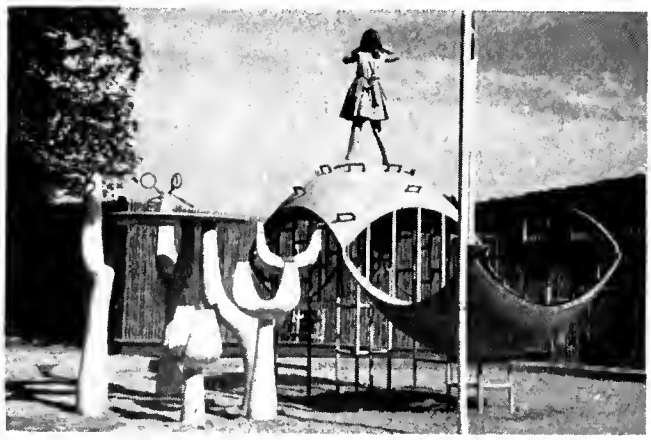
3.

4. *A modern climber of riveted steel boxes offers the imagination endless scope, can be be space ship, tunnel, cave.*

5. *An upside-down world gives you a new slant on things. Plastic umbrella climber has rounded steel supports.*

6. *Playscape at Sterling Forest Gardens, Tuxedo, New York, incorporates Big Ranger Station (left) and Space Station.*





Of the Future

Continued from Page 189

It is generally agreed that in the construction of playground apparatus, design, materials, and workmanship should be such as to insure safety, durability, serviceability, economical maintenance, simplicity of supervision, developmental and recreation value. Consequently, we are bending our effort toward the creation of equipment that will provide greater usefulness, greater safety, better appearance, and low maintenance. Safety, especially, will become a greater factor in the design and construction of play apparatus; however, any form of human activity involves some hazard, and training of the adventurous spirit of the child is an important and necessary part of his early play. In addition, he needs to learn to balance his body, to fall properly, and to reduce the impact of a blow or sudden stop. However, the more hazardous types of apparatus must be avoided and equipment must be made as safe as possible since the child should not be exposed to extreme danger.

We are honored that you have looked to us for assistance and information. Our engineers and planning personnel are constantly working on new ideas. We hope we have helped in some way. #

PLAYGROUND FITNESS PROGRAM

Showing maximum use of every playground irrespective of size and equipment

James J. Pompo
and
Joseph Seavey

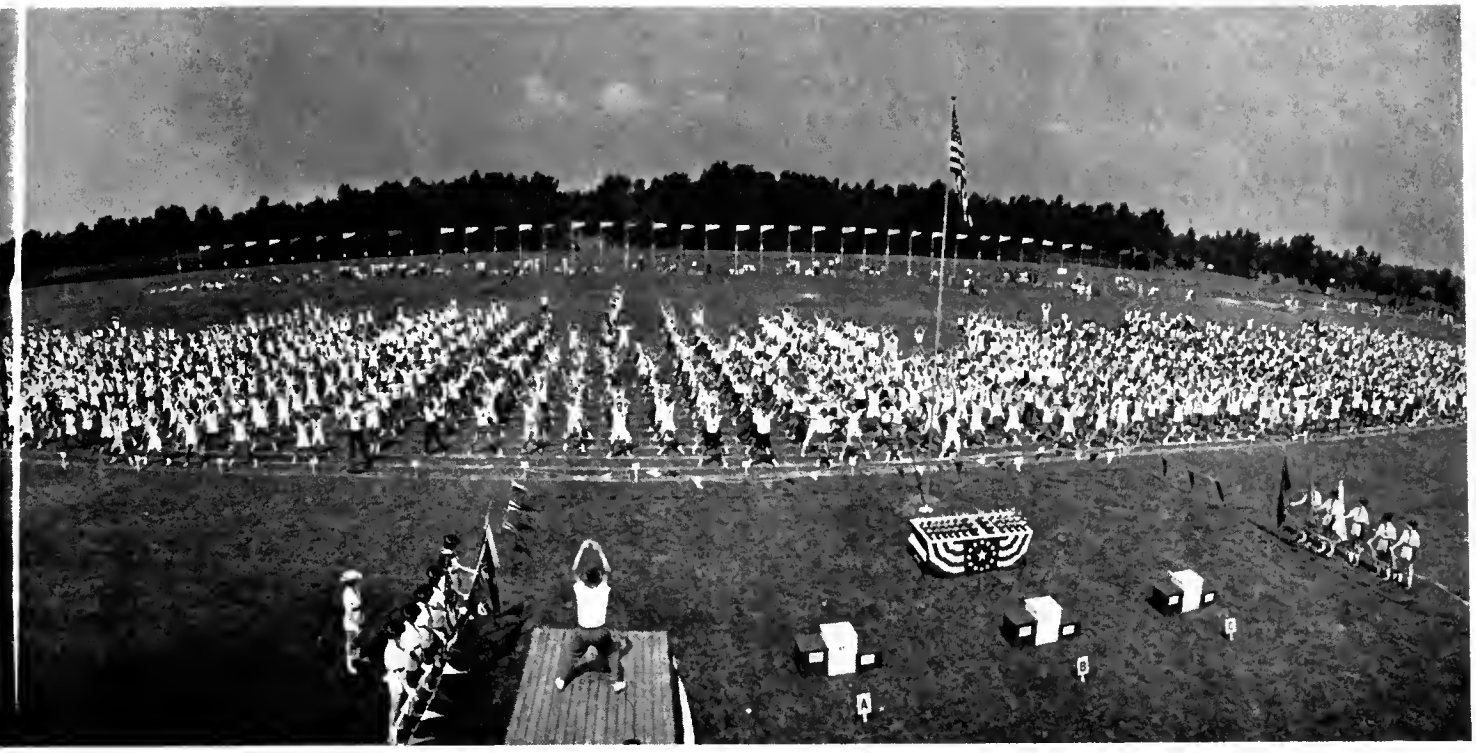
RECREATION DIRECTORS in the southwestern Michigan metropolitan area have long been concerned with the seriousness of the youth fitness problem. In 1958, after a general meeting, a nine-member committee adopted the following seven objectives for youth-fitness programs in the Detroit metropolitan area:

- To support the objectives of the President's Council on Youth Fitness.
- To promote the council's mission by stimulating recreation programs in youth fitness.
- To encourage public and private agencies to launch special youth-fitness programs on a year-round basis.
- To assist all groups and individuals interested in physical fitness by referral or consultant services.
- To encourage participation in sports by promotion of competitive games for boys and girls through every means possible.
- To inculcate a belief in total fitness—physical, mental, spiritual, emotional, and social.
- To make the community aware of the necessity of physical fitness.

Recreation executives and their staffs agreed upon a structure of youth-fitness activities adaptable to the local playground level. For boys, this included the hop, step and jump, standing broad jump, chinning, running broad jump, softball throw, and fifty-yard dash; for girls, the standing broad jump, running broad jump, softball throw, and fifty-yard dash; for mixed boys and girls, a shuttle relay. Events were conducted in three classes: Class A (14- to 15-years-old), Class B (12- to 13-years-old), and Class C (10- to 11-years-old). The criteria established thus provided a test to determine proficiency, displaying fitness in the most simple and obvious way.

Fitness for Fun programs were initiated by playground leaders and incorporated as part of daily sessions. The degree and extent of activities was designed around available facilities to give every playground area, irrespective of size and equipment, a chance to participate. Individual fitness was thus developed to the maximum degree of skill through practice in competitive events on a daily basis. Each playground then held a final meet to select the most capable and representative group to participate in the city finals. In some cases, spectator interest was aroused by scheduling the runoffs at night under illuminated fields, giving a new depth to the whole program. The arrangement and organization of the events in the field, closely resembling a regional meet, gave the participants a preview of the big event to come—the annual Metropolitan District Physical Fitness Program in which local winners would participate.

MR. POMPO, *manager of Metropolitan Beach, a unit of the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, Detroit, was chairman of the 1961 Physical Fitness Committee.* MR. SEAVEY, *assistant chairman of the '61 committee, is recreation director in East Detroit.*



Mass calisthenics open the annual Detroit Metropolitan District Physical Fitness Meet, climax of playground fitness programs.

(See "Too Much Complacency . . . about Our Children's Fitness, RECREATION. *April 1959.)*

In 1961 an all-time high of forty-two cities joined ranks to display a gigantic effort. From each of the city-wide finals boys and girls were selected to represent their cities in the regional meet.

Cooperation at all levels was high. The important channels of communication with the public through the press, radio, and TV drove the point of physical fitness home to the two-and-a-half million residents of the Detroit metropolitan area. Metropolitan Beach, a facility of the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority of Detroit, was chosen for its excellent setting, regional importance, and complete equipment. Every last detail of the physical layout was carefully worked out with the administrative and maintenance staffs of the beach along the lines of an official Olympic event.

On the appointed day, July 27th, the massive assembly formed under an impressive array of flags and participating city banners. Standing at attention, they listened to the opening ceremonial address and then heard the inspiring words of the Reverend Father Robert Zinger of nearby Mt. Clemens, saw a sporting demonstration of the state champion gymnastic team from St. Clair, witnessed a trampoline routine by the national collegiate champion, Eddie Cole, and heard words of wisdom from Detroit Red Wings hockey star Warren Godfrey.

Action began with a marching formation behind a color guard to participate in fifteen minutes of mass calisthenics conducted by Tom Witherspoon of the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation. Following this, the assembly moved to the respective areas and started a two-hour period of heated meets. Trophy awards of achievement were presented by public officials to first- second- and third-place winners in each category.

Following the meet, the inviting facilities of Metropolitan Beach provided the boys and girls with a full afternoon of fun and pleasurable swimming, group games, picnicking, archery, shuffleboard, golf, and roller skating. At the conclusion of the day's activities, while the participants enjoyed the park facilities, an informal barbecue luncheon and meeting was held for the recreation leaders and public dignitaries.

From this meeting came the selection of the new members to serve on the fitness committee and the approval of the site for the 1962 regional Fitness Meet to be held at Detroit's municipal park on Belle Isle. The new committee at its first meeting established the following goals in 1962:

- To promote increased leadership training program.
- To coordinate maximum use of all public facilities, such as swimming pools, gymnasiums, ice rinks, park facilities, and track field areas.
- To establish cooperation between school districts, public and private agencies with the objective of promoting new and better physical fitness programs that will be continued on a year-round basis.
- To act as a referral agency for any group within the state of Michigan desiring to establish a fitness program. #

• For more on the role of recreation departments in youth fitness, see "A Documentary on Fitness Activities in Recreation," which appeared in our January 1962 issue.—Ed.

Part II

Outdoor Recreation in America

The role of state and local governments

Summarized by George Butler

The major recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission were covered in Part I published last month. The role of the federal government was also discussed at that time.

IN A NATIONAL EFFORT to improve outdoor recreation opportunities, "state governments should play the pivotal role," states the report which the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission presented to President Kennedy on January 31. "They are more advantageously situated than either local units or the federal government to deal with many current recreation problems. States have direct experience in shaping programs to meet varying conditions and particular needs of their citizens. And they have the necessary legal authority. Moreover, the states occupy a key position—the middle level in our complex system of government. They deal with other states, work with a great variety of agencies of the national level, and are responsible for guiding and assisting all the political subdivisions within the state—villages, cities, towns, counties, and metropolitan regions. Since other responsibilities that affect outdoor recreation opportunities, such as highway construction and the management of forest, wildlife, and water resources, are also generally focused at this level, the state government can make sure that these programs are in harmony with its recreation objectives."

Today the outdoor recreation programs and activities of state agencies present striking contrasts. "Notwithstanding the diversity of needs, and differences in population, geography and economics, there are common problems facing the states," declares the report. "Practically all state park agencies report trouble in securing adequate funds." The Commission's recommendations for state recreation organization, planning, and action are:

- Each state should establish within its government a focal point for the consideration of outdoor recreation. "This focal point, whether a single agency, a commission, or some other arrangement, should have the authority to undertake: the development of broad recreation policies for the state as a whole and a long-range plan to implement them; continuing appraisal of the total state recreation needs and the adequacy of current efforts to meet them; the coordination and appraisal of related programs administered by all levels of governments and by private enterprise; cooperation with the [proposed] national Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, particularly in connection with the distribution and use of federal aid funds; and the encouragement of cooperation among public, voluntary, and commercial agencies and organizations.
- Each state should prepare a long-range plan for the development of outdoor recreation opportunities.
- States should undertake a program of land acquisition and development as scheduled in the state outdoor recreation plan.
- States should exercise their regulatory powers to maintain and improve public outdoor recreation opportunities.
- States should take the lead in working with local governments toward a balanced state-local outdoor recreation program.

"Local government has an important responsibility for providing adequate outdoor recreation opportunities," declares the report. "Almost every community has suitable resources: small parks; places where nature is not disturbed and where grass, trees, and bushes grow, and people can walk, play, or picnic; a marsh with cattails, small mammals, and waterfowl; a clear river, stream, or pond where people can swim, fish, or boat. But many of these features are giving way to the housing subdivision, the industrial plant, the highway, the airport, or the shopping center."

The Commission points out that planning for public recreation must be as systematic as planning for schools, roads, and municipal water. "A careful inventory of potential recreation sites should be undertaken by every community." The Commission recommends that:

- Outdoor recreation should be an integral element in local land-use planning.
- Local governments should utilize all available techniques in making available for public use the land and water re-

sources needed for outdoor recreation purposes.

- Local outdoor recreation areas should not be appropriated for incompatible purposes.
- Large-scale outdoor recreation areas and facilities must be on a metropolitan or regional basis.
- All publicly owned recreation land should be developed to maximize its recreation potential yet maintain the quality characteristics of the area.

A THOROUGH UNDERSTANDING of area-wide needs is essential to planning the location of metropolitan facilities. A key objective is assuring their accessibility to population centers. "Land acquisition programs for metropolitan areas must include a broad range of land types to provide a choice of outdoor recreation opportunities. . . . Where it is necessary to build essential facilities on parklands, there should be a requirement that lands lost for park purposes be replaced with other lands of equivalent size, usability, and quality that would serve the same population."

Private endeavor—individual initiative, voluntary groups of many kinds, and commercial enterprise—is the most important single force in outdoor recreation, states the report. "Outdoor recreation, unlike such a service as police protection, cannot be the responsibility of government alone. Some opportunities—general access to the out-of-doors and simple facilities—should be made available to everyone, but the more specialized activities are among the good things of life that must be paid for by the individual who wishes them. Government can help make opportunities available and can carry out projects in the public interest that cannot be done privately, but it does not, cannot, and should not provide for all the outdoor recreation needs of every citizen."

Three general areas of outdoor recreation development in which greater participation by the private sector of the economy should be encouraged, according to the report, are public use of private lands and waters for recreation purposes; recreation activities by private, noncommercial groups and organizations; and private concessions for facilities and services on public recreation areas. The Commission recommends that:

- Government agencies should stimulate diversified commercial recreation investments on private lands and waters.
- Government agencies should promote greater public recreation use of private lands and waters.
- Government agencies should support the efforts of charitable, service, and civic organizations to acquire and conserve outdoor recreation sites which serve public needs.
- All levels of government should encourage and stimulate donations from private individuals and groups.
- Where feasible, federal agencies should continue the present concession system of private construction and ownership. Where not feasible, the federal government should construct facilities and lease them to private enterprise for operation.

THE COMMISSION found a serious lack of adequate funds for outdoor recreation. "Public agencies find park and recreation appropriations among the last to be considered in budget discussions and among the first to be pared down. Recreation businesses find credit difficult to obtain and insurance rates comparatively high." To provide adequate outdoor recreation opportunities, substantial additional funds will be needed at all levels of government for planning, acquiring, developing, operating, and maintaining facilities and public investments will have to be geared more accurately than in the past to meet current and future needs.

"The provision of basic recreation opportunities for all citizens is an essential public service and deserves full consideration in budget decisions." If effective planning and administration are to replace the stopgap operation now common in many public recreation agencies. three steps are listed as necessary: assurance of a continuous flow of adequate funds; equitable and efficient allocation of available funds, and utilization of as many revenue-producing activities as possible. The Commission recommended specifically that:

- State and local governments should consider general obligation and revenue bonds as a means of financing capital investments.
- State and local governments should consider new revenue-producing possibilities in developing plans for financing their recreation programs.
- Public agencies supplying outdoor recreation opportunities should adopt a system of user fees and charges.
- A federal program of grants-in-aid should be established promptly to provide matching funds to the states to stimulate recreation planning and to assist in acquiring lands and developing facilities for public outdoor recreation.
- A federal-loan program should be established to complement the grants-in-aid program.

The federal-aid program would be administered by the proposed Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Federal grants would be for the development of statewide outdoor recreation plans and also for land acquisition and development based upon comprehensive state plans approved by the bureau. "Federal grants should be appropriated from general Treasury funds on an annual basis."

This program is recommended for public outdoor recreation projects included in approved state recreation plans. Loans would be used principally to finance the development of more specialized recreation facilities, or to provide an additional means of financing planning, land acquisition, and development.

WATER is a key element in outdoor recreation. The Commission found that forty-four percent of the population prefer water-based recreation activities over any others. Water is a prime factor in most outdoor recreation activities and also enhances recreation on land. Choice camping sites and picnic areas are usually those adjacent to or within sight of a lake or stream, and the touch of variety added by a pond or marsh enriches the pleasures of hiking or nature study.

Recreation on the water is increasing and this trend is likely to continue. In fact, Commission studies indicate that by the year 2000 swimming will be the most popular single outdoor recreation activity—exceeding even driving for pleasure, which now holds first place. The trend will be greatly accelerated if pollution-control programs are suc-

cessful in cleaning up streams, lakes, and seashores. The problems stemming from pressure on water resources are considered among the most difficult in the entire outdoor recreation field. "As with land, the usefulness of water for outdoor recreation hinges on three factors: proximity to population; physical and legal accessibility; and suitability for recreation purposes." The Commission recommended that:

- Public agencies should direct particular attention to assuring that adequate opportunities for water-based outdoor recreation are accessible to all Americans.
- Public agencies should promote and maintain the suitability and attractiveness of water area for outdoor recreation activity.
- Immediate action should be taken by federal, state, and local governments to acquire additional beach and shoreline areas.
- Outdoor recreation should be considered as an important purpose of federal multi-purpose water resource developments, and thus guaranteed full consideration in the planning, design, construction, and operation of projects. Federal investments for recreation should be approved when the recreation opportunities created are an integral and harmonious element of a state or regional recreation plan.
- Reservoir planning should provide for acquisition of adequate shoreline lands for public access and use.

The Commission suggests that public agencies: acquire access areas and water resources for public use; secure public rights to cross private lands; control development of lake and river shorelines; construct and maintain public roads and access facilities to take full account of recreation needs and uses; and review the status of public waters now closed to outdoor recreation use to determine whether such restrictions can be modified or removed.

The Commission believes that costs of land adjacent to reservoirs that is purchased for state parks may be borne in part by the federal government, if these lands constitute elements of a comprehensive state or regional plan, and that such federal contributions should be considered in the apportionment of grants-in-aid to states. The proposed Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, in cooperation with the states concerned, would play the key federal role in reaching decisions on land needed for recreation at federal reservoirs.

THE REPORT stresses the need for *research:* "The nation's outdoor recreation demands will be met only through wise decisions on resource allocation, through sound planning, and through effective development of facilities. These all require the support of thorough knowledge and extensive data—the product of research." It declares. "There is no systematic coordinated research program in outdoor recreation as there is in other fields which involve fewer people, acres, and dollars. Perhaps no other activity involving so many people and so basic a part of our life has received less attention from qualified investigators and scientists. . . . It is a tribute to the recreation leaders of the past that they were able to accomplish so much without the support of systematic research."

Three related but distinct categories of recreation research that require greater and continuing attention are listed by the Commission: current basic statistical information, based upon data collection, inventory and fact finding; problem-solving research to establish general principles and techniques essential for efficient management; and fundamental research dealing with recreation values of all kinds. The report affirms that, "One of the most urgent research needs is for more knowledge about the direct benefit that individuals derive from outdoor recreation. Something is known about the indirect effects or impact of expenditures by those seeking recreation, but little is known about the direct benefit to the individual who participates."

Following a description of several suggested methods of dealing with this problem, the Commission states: "Regardless of the techniques employed, it is clear that no single value can be assigned to the wide variety of recreation activities. . . . The net benefits of recreation, like those of irrigation and flood control, vary with time and place and origin. With the present state of knowledge, it appears that the best procedure for measuring the value of recreation is a detailed analysis of each individual project.

"Since research on outdoor recreation must cover a broad spectrum, the use of many talents will be required. Many areas of human behavior need to be considered, for an adequate understanding of outdoor recreation depends upon a study of people and their society as well as a study of natural resources and their use." In the opinion of the Commission, the proposed Bureau of Outdoor Recreation should act as the central clearinghouse of information on outdoor recreation, and where there is a lack of knowledge, it should stimulate or sponsor research on a particular topic. "In addition to providing important insights to outdoor recreation, an effective research effort will also develop a large reservoir of trained professional men and women capable of administering, managing, and further studying recreation and its associated problems. . . .

"The Research Advisory Committee that is proposed for the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation could play an important function in this process. Through the inclusion of representatives of private organizations and universities as well as federal and state officials, the scope of unified effort could be further broadened." #

• The Commission's complete report is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., for $2.00.—Ed.

•

A CONSERVATION ACTION PROGRAM which recognizes the essential unity of man and resources . . . calls for a coordinated effort by all citizens and all interests to assure water, power, timber, minerals, forage, productive soil, and an inspiring natural environment for the numberless generations to come. Our special concern today is in outdoor America: in how we can provide opportunities for fishing, hunting, camping, and boating, preserve places of scenic grandeur, hold open spaces against the sprawl of suburbia.—SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR STEWART L. UDALL.

Joseph Lee: His First Hundred Years

March 8, 1962, marked the 100th birthday of the man who became known as "The godfather of play" and who is still honored by children across our land

Virginia Musselman

IF JOSEPH LEE had been alive on March 8, he would have been celebrating his one hundredth birthday. His desk, no doubt, would have been piled high with letters and telegrams from outstanding leaders not only in recreation, but in the fields of social service, education, and civic betterment. Letters would have poured in not only from teachers, lawyers, and politicians, but from philosophers, musicians, poets, dramatists, and sportsmen, because Joseph Lee, throughout his life, fought for, loved, enjoyed, and supported these things.

Perhaps, in our admiration of his well-rounded philosophy of recreation and gratitude for the leadership he gave the recreation movement for twenty-seven years, we have tended to "fix" Joseph Lee within the frame of recreation. If so, we are wrong. He spoke for himself when he described himself in *Who's Who* as "Joseph Lee, Social Worker." During his twenty-seven years as president of the National Recreation Association he never changed this opinion of himself.

In his own city of Boston, he founded the Massachusetts Civic League which has played a major part in social legislation. He founded Community Service and was a member of the Council of the Good Government Association. As a member of the Boston School Committee, he is credited with being largely responsible for medical examination of all pupils, school lunches, opening the school buildings as community centers, school visitors, special classes for the bright as well as the retarded, school dental care for children and Americanization classes for the foreign born.

Parallel to, and coordinated with, his work in social welfare and education, he directed the current of the recreation movement through his presidency in the National Recreation Association from 1910 until his death in 1937. With the exception of the last two years, when his health was poor, he never missed a Board meeting.

Many of his pungent quotations are still remembered and used:

"The boy without a playground is the father of the man without a job."

"Every child is entitled to a safe place to play."

"In the planning of our cities the children have been left out."

"We do not cease playing because we are old; we grow old because we cease playing."

"Don't tie on the flowers; water the plant."

"The age to learn to dance is whatever age you happen to be."

FOR A CLASS REPORT issued in 1933, on his fiftieth anniversary of graduation, Joseph Lee listed and explained many of his activities since 1913. Among them was the following, very characteristic of his appealing literary style (it has been said that Joseph Lee never spoke a dull sentence):

"My main educational work, however, has been for playgrounds, meaning such forests, oceans, mountains, brooks and other libraries—not omitting backyards, roofs, and vacant lots and playgrounds proper—together with the facilities, obstructions, hazards, sunsets, human inspiration and suggestion appurtenant thereto, as may provide the fullest opportunity for boys and girls to grow up as human beings according to the curriculum that nature has marked out. . . .

"The teaching of nature we call play, but it is not easy and it is not secondary; its chief courses are in exploration and experiment, in creation, art and music, in love and nurture, in war and hunting and in team play. It sows the arts of war and peace, and aims at those ends that men will die for and in pursuit of which all human genius is expressed."

And in a newspaper interview, he said, "I am not the inventor of playgrounds. The first one was occupied by Adam and Eve until the serpent put them wise. I have merely been trying to overcome that wisdom."

Almost exactly a year from Joseph Lee's death, on July 28, 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt supported the idea of setting aside a day in his honor, in the following letter:

"I am heartily in accord with the idea of setting aside a special time to pay tribute to the life and work of Joseph Lee. His simplicity, his humor, his philosophy, his integrity, his courage, endeared him to all who came to know him and to work with him, and these are legion.

"He saw that for children play was the serious business

Continued on Page 210

MISS MUSSELMAN *is director of the National Recreation Asciation Program Service.*

BLIND CHILDREN ON THE PLAYGROUND

A report on the process of integrating them into regular recreation programs

Marshal Smith

FEW BLIND CHILDREN ever attempt to participate in outdoor activities, and summer is long and monotonous for them. Early in the spring of 1960, officials of the Vancouver, British Columbia, Board of Parks and Public Recreation conferred with several parents concerned about the social, emotional and physical activities of their blind children. Their chief concern was for the teenagers who wanted to socialize but who, because of their handicap, found it difficult to be in a community situation. As this was late in Vancouver's community center program, the board decided to put first things first and discuss with the parents the possibility of acquainting their blind children, especially the younger ones, with normal activities that sighted children enjoy every summer on Vancouver's supervised playgrounds. It was decided to place the children for one month in a special recreation orientation program, then integrate them into the regular playground program in their own areas for the remainder of the summer. A blind girl, Sherryn Groot, was enlisted to act as the liaison between the blind children and the administrative staff and to work as a leader during the activities.

The program was planned for the month of July at Maple Grove Playground. Activities, including swimming, were held three times a week from ten to twelve. During the entire program, the "buddy" system was implemented, wherein the blind were paired off with the sighted. Approximately twenty-five of the handicapped between the ages of five and fourteen attended and, although there was a great age differential, the activities chosen presented a wide skill level and were undertaken with interest by all age groups.

As the regular playground program had been divided into four themes—Indian, Circus, Olympic, and The Arts—it was decided to follow these same themes. The program was made up of a storyhour, craft session, games, and athletics, all following the above-mentioned themes. The trampoline proved to be one of the most popular pieces of apparatus and was a new experience for

MR. SMITH *is supervisor of community centers and playgrounds for the Board of Parks and Public Recreation in Vancouver, British Columbia. His material is based on a report of the special playground project for blind children submitted by playground directors* MARGARET BALL *and* MONICA LINDEMAN *who staffed the program for the blind in its initial phases during 1960.*

The blind children waded into playground activities with the inspiring encouragement of a blind leader, Sherryn Groot.

tl ese children who took to it rapidly. Other activities were calisthenics, Indian wrestling, musical finger plays and exercises, Indian races, musical arts and games, tag games, running, tug-of-war, softball throw, standing broad jump, rope swinging, rope climbing, tumbling, roller skating, and water sports.

The response of the children was most rewarding. At the beginning, some were hesitant and backward, but, with the exceptional work of the staff and the volunteers, they soon became relaxed and participated wholeheartedly in the activities. They enjoyed also the regular apparatus on the playground which included the jungle gym, swings, sandbox, teeter-totter and the Maypole.

The staff soon discovered that at least fifty percent of the deficiency of the child was because of poor physical ability, where weight far exceeded strength, resulting in poor coordination and agility. This was the result, of course, of their sedentary life, and it was felt the children should have more physical-fitness programs. Some were particularly backward and needed special attention from the leaders.

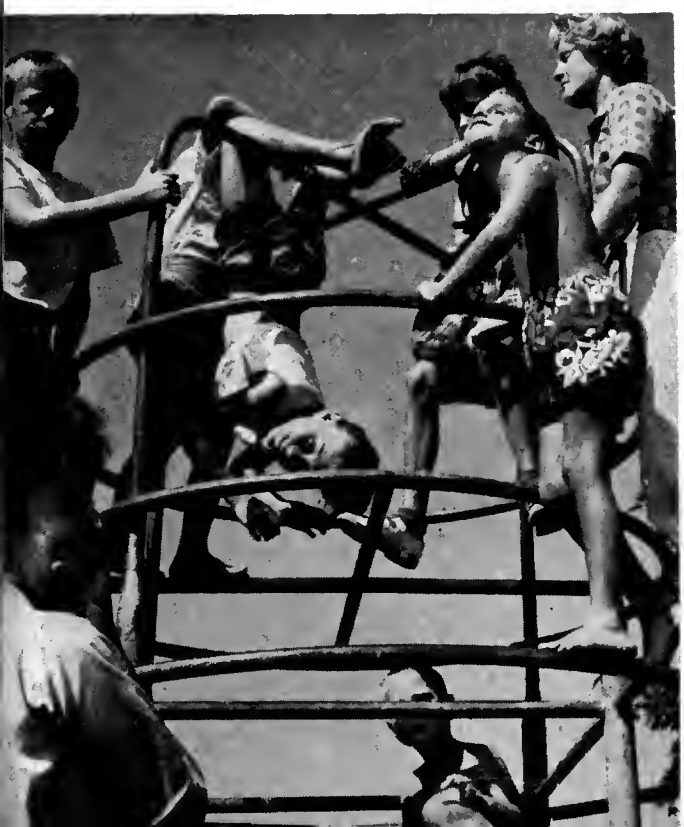
THE ENTHUSIASM and response for the summer playground program for blind children led the board to initiate a program that would answer the original request of the parents. By the end of the summer, it had set up a good working relationship with staff members of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and the Jericho Hill School for the Deaf and Blind, and the agencies agreed to hold a special introductory evening in September. As the program in the community centers is designed for all members of the family, the blind children were invited to bring mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, so that all might discover the opportunities available. Specifically, however, the main objective was to integrate the handicapped into their local community center under as normal conditions as possible.

Each staff member was asked to pair off a sighted boy or girl of the same age, sex, and district as that of the blind child, so that they might in later days take part together in their local center activities. So grouped, the buddies started to make the rounds of a very well-organized program. Separately, the boys were involved in a weight-training program, the girls in a modeling and poise class. Later, all joined to participate in crafts, low-organized games, square dancing and, as in the summer, trampoline rebound tumbling.

R FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

The sighted had been provided previously with a list of tips for dealing with blind children, and it was interesting to observe that, during some of the activities, the instructors could not tell the difference between the two. Parents were encouraged to observe and discuss the program with staff members from the centers in their areas. They were amazed at the activities in which their children were able to take part and overwhelmed by the friendliness of the sighted volunteer buddies. After the activities, refreshments were served for the children apart from the parents and again an opportunity was given for adult discussion.

The introductory night involved forty-three sight-handicapped children, forty-five sighted buddies, twenty volunteer adults, and forty-two parents. Joint meetings were planned to follow up the work accomplished. Many blind children have already started to take advantage of the public recreation programs. Others will need further assistance from the CNIB and its staff of trained social workers, encouraged by this auspicious beginning. #



Above, the program put special emphasis on physical fitness activities to offset the sedentary life of blind children.

Left, Sherryn helps youngsters tackle playground apparatus. The children had to develop coordination and agility.

Playground Activities

Continued from Page 186

necessary to raise additional funds to cover expenses by holding ice cream festivals at each playground. This money is used for costumes. The Allentown Recreation Commission pays insurance costs and miscellaneous expenses.

Currently, there are thirty city-managed and staffed playgrounds in the Allentown area with a registration of approximately twelve thousand youngsters. They drill, march, dance, and race. A theme is selected and the games and dances are planned around it by each playground director. Some themes used in the past were: From Many Nations—One World; Play for Health; Youth and National Defense.

The program is held at the Allentown Fair Grounds in front of the grandstand and admission is free.—ELEANOR A. SCHRAWDER.

Double Reverse. For more than ten years, the recreation department in Tampa, Florida, has been using a double reverse in planning its summer playground programs. The double reverse? Promotion of daily skills and game challenges with the more than two thousand local winners vying for city-wide honors at the Championship Round-Up, climax of the summer program.

The round-up provides participants with a goal for the daily activities which include opportunity to develop skills, learn new games, compete in one's skill level, and, of course, have fun. Each year, the skills and games are evaluated for corrections or additions indicated by the previous year's experience. The boys and the girls are divided into five different age groups: *Peewee Midgets*, nine years of age and under; *Midget*, eleven years of age and under; *Junior*, thirteen years of age and under; *Intermediate*, fifteen years of age and under; and *Senior*, seventeen years of age and under. The date of June first is used for the maximum age stipulated.

Local playground winners in the various skills and games are determined by ladders, double elimination, round-robin, and pyramid tournaments conducted continuously throughout the summer. The winners are then eligible to compete in the city-wide Championship Round-Up.

Events for peewee midget and midget girls are jump rope, O'Leary, jackstones, hopscotch, balance beam, and checkers. Junior girls compete in the same events with paddle tennis and table tennis (singles and doubles) added; intermediate girls add softball throw to the above list; and senior girls compete in jump rope, softball throw, balance beam, paddle and table tennis (singles and doubles).

The peewee midget boys test their skills in baseball throw, base running, and checkers. For midgets, horseshoes, paddle tennis (singles and doubles), and tetherball are added; for juniors, table tennis is added (singles and doubles); intermediates vie for honors in corkball, baseball throw, checkers, horseshoes, paddle and table tennis (the last three in singles and doubles). The senior division includes all the intermediate events with checkers deleted.

In addition to the above active and table-game events, novelty events include *Freckle King* for peewee midgets, midgets and junior boys; *Big Foot King* for all boys; *Miss Playground*, junior and senior high girls; and *Twin Contest* for school-age children. Clock golf was added this past year for midgets and juniors, competition was coed.

At Championship Round-Up, entry blanks are submitted for each contestant and must be turned in to the scorers' table upon arrival of the directors. A running score is kept of each playground, with five points given for winners, three for second place, and one for third. The playground scoring the most total points is awarded the Championship Round-Up plaque.

A team of playground directors are assigned to each event to conduct and judge the competition with each director assigned to one age group in that particular event. An envelope containing the entry slips for each event and age classification is given to the director in charge along with a form in triplicate to be filled in with the first three winners' names and playgrounds. This slip is turned into the scorers' table at the end of the event. One copy is given to the scorekeeper, another to the team of directors filling in the names on the award cards, and the other to the publicity director. With this system, the running score can be announced at any time, the child receives his award card as soon as possible and the names of the winners are recorded as the day's activities progress.

Permitting a child to enter only one regular event and one novelty event provides the opportunity for many more children to participate in the climax of the summer program—the city-wide Championship Round-Up.—STORMY HESEL, *Information Specialist, Recreation Department, Tampa, Florida.*

TUMBLE TROUPE

In Tallahassee, Florida, tumbling for tots has grown by leaps and bounds—from a handful of participants in 1949 to about seven hundred last year. The program was begun by Dr. Hartley Price of Florida State University; the Tallahassee Recreation Department took it over in 1956. Three sets of one-hour classes are planned. Children, six years old and over, are eligible to join the program. The Tallahassee Tumbling Tot Show Troupe is now internationally famous. The troupe has been featured on television, at Florida State University's Gymkana, as well as on its own gymnastic road shows. Two of the tumblers are 1961 Florida State AAU champion tumblers. Bob May, director of the program, says, "To my knowledge, this is the largest number of children enrolled in gymnastics anywhere in the United States." The program enrollment is expected to reach one thousand within the next two years. The next project is a separate facility for the program in one of the city parks. Tallahassee is really tumbling!

ADMINISTRATION

Striking National Developments

Highlights from the* Recreation and Park Yearbook–1961, *a report of progress.

City and county park acreage

increased more than fifty percent in ten years.

George Butler

TWO PUBLICATIONS of unusual significance to the recreation movement in the United States were published in January 1962: *The Report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (see Page 192)* and the National Recreation Association's *Recreation and Park Yearbook—1961* ($5.50).

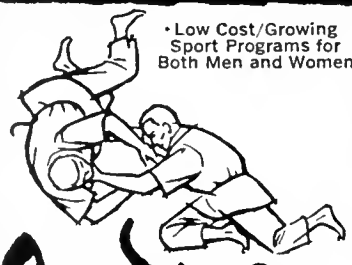
For the third time the NRA's *Yearbook*, issued at five-year intervals, contains information on municipal and county parks as well as on organized recreation. It therefore affords an opportunity for noting developments during the past decade. The 1961 *Yearbook* is the second edition to include data on federal and state agencies.

A major purpose of the *Yearbook* is to record the growth of public recreation in the United States, but the publication provides another equally useful function. It enables recreation and park authorities, other government officials, and the public to compare the service in their locality with that provided in other jurisdictions of comparable size, type, or location.

Federal Agencies—Federal properties set aside for recreation or available for limited recreation use are far more extensive than those held by state and local agencies. For example, the Forest Service administers 181,000,000 acres; the National Park Service, 25,705,000 acres; the Fish and Wildlife Service, 28,555,492 acres; the Corps of Engineers, 6.000.000 acres of land and water; and the Bureau of Land Management, 450,000,000 acres. These properties contain facilities that make possible a great variety of activities, the most popular of which are tent-and-trailer camping, boating and water skiing, picnicking, hunting, fishing, swimming, hiking, mountain climbing, horseback riding, interpretative programs, winter sports, and sightseeing.

Attendances at recreation areas far exceeded those reported in 1955, four

MR. BUTLER *is director of research for the National Recreation Association.*



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of the agencies showing an average increase of seventy-seven percent in attendances during the five-year period. National Park Service areas had more than 72,000,000 visitors in 1960; U.S. forests, nearly 93,000,000; Fish and Wildlife properties, more than 12,000,000; Bureau of Reclamation reservoirs, 24,000,000; and Corps of Engineers areas, 109,000,000. These figures afford evidence of the growing demand for the types of recreation afforded by the extensive federal properties.

State Agencies—The *Yearbook* figures submitted by state agencies for their recreation areas, facilities, expenditures, personnel, and attendance show that the striking development of state-sponsored recreation since World War II has not diminished. Information concerning their recreation services is presented in two ways: a checklist indicating the types of recreation facilities and services provided by the agencies which are classified under seventeen groups and a table recording statistically the properties, expenditures, personnel, and major facilities reported by each of 177 departments.

Some reporting agencies control and operate extensive recreation properties; others perform primarily service functions. State areas include parks and parkways, fish and game preserves, forests, reservoirs, historic sites, roadside parks, museum sites, and special recreation areas, such as camps and beaches. The total acreage of the 16,412 areas reported exceeded 25,400,000 acres, of which more than 2,000,000 were acquired since 1955. Total attendance at 4,512 of the areas was nearly 263,000,000, of which seven-eighths were reported at parks and parkways.

Most numerous facilities in the order named were tent or trailer camps, picnic centers, vacation cabins, and boating, swimming, and nature centers. By far, the largest attendance was at picnic centers, followed by bathing beaches, tent or trailer camps, and museums. Picnicking was reported by more agencies than any other activity, with camping, fishing, hiking, swimming, and boating next in line. More than 24,000 workers were reported employed for recreation, nearly half of them on a full-time, year-round basis. Expenditures by 165 state agencies in 1960 exceeded $151,000,000; capital expenditures by 137 agencies in 1956-1960, inclusive, totaled $194,000,000.

Types of recreation service recorded by state agencies include providing various types of consulting service to localities, conducting local surveys, sponsoring conferences, providing training programs, publishing resource materials, administering the state boating law, approving plans for school sites and buildings, inspecting camps, and many others.

City and County Agencies—The major section of the *Yearbook* is devoted to reports of city and county recreation and park authorities. Because of growing interest in county parks and recreation and the increasing number of county agencies providing them, information submitted by county authorities is tabulated separately for the first time.

Striking progress in public recreation provided by local authorities during the decade since 1950 is revealed. City and county park acreage increased more than fifty percent, from 644,000 acres in 1950 to more than 1,000,000 acres ten years later. The 9,216 leaders employed full time the year-round in 1960 compare with 6,784 in 1950; whereas the number of volunteers increased from 104,589 to 277,072 during the decade. Total park and recreation expenditures more than doubled—from $269,000,000 to $567,000,000. Salaries paid for recreation leadership increased by more than 160 percent.

Among the thirty-eight items listed in the master table for every reporting city or county agency are the number and acreage of its parks and local school areas used for community recreation, and the number of major facilities such as ball diamonds, bathing beaches, golf courses, swimming pools, and tennis courts. The *Yearbook* likewise records for each agency the number of full- and part-time personnel of various types, including volunteers, the number of indoor and outdoor centers opened under leadership, the number of school buildings used in the recreation program, and expenditures classified by type.

This authoritative and comprehensive fact book, issued as a hard-bound volume, will be the basic reference source on public recreation and parks during the next five years. #

Increased Leadership Boosts Playground Attendance

THE HISTORY of public recreation, like that of other movements of social significance, is the result of ideas, experiments, and developments. An experiment by the Skokie, Illinois, Park District has significance for all playground authorities.

Since the early days of the playground movement, marked changes have occurred in the space requirements of the playground, the ages it serves, and the scope of its program; yet in few communities has there been any increase in the number of leaders per playground. Skokie recognized that its playgrounds were inadequately staffed and that, as a result, employed leaders performed a supervisory rather than leadership function. Consequently, many basic objectives of playground operation were unrealized and the values rendered were limited. In order to determine the effect of increased leadership upon the interest and participation in the playground program, the Skokie Park District undertook an experiment at one of its playgrounds.

BASIC OBJECTIVES WERE:

- To determine the effect of increased leadership as it relates to interest and participation on a summer playground.
- To determine from parents of participants their awareness and reactions to the program provided.
- To get reaction from parents toward activities offered.
- To measure and compose statistically comparative attendance at the supervised program.
- To analyse the contents of weekly reports of the staff.

The playground selected has a mean attendance as compared with other local playgrounds, had been in operation for several years, its facilities were considered average, and it was in a fairly well-developed, homogeneous section of the village. Nine leaders and a director were employed for the pilot study and assigned to the playground which previously had two full-time leaders, a part-time leader and part-time guidance of an area supervisor. Three leaders were assigned to a division serving five- through seven-year olds; three to the eight- through eleven-year-old group; and three to children aged twelve through fifteen. This assignment was designed to provide a leader for each twenty-five to thirty children, based on the previous year's registration. The study was given little mention since it was felt that undue publicity might create abnormal registration and attendance.

In conducting the study the playground staff registered children who attended the playground and estimated the attendance and participation each session. At the end of the summer, data on the attitude of parents were obtained from a questionnaire used in personal interviews. The 155 parents interviewed represented three-fourths of the children registered. All questionnaires were tabulated by park district personnel. As part of the project, each staff member on the playground was required to submit a daily report recording the groups served, activities offered to the children, observations on the interest shown by the children, and specific problems as they developed.

OVERALL CONCLUSIONS BASED ON THE STUDY WERE:

- From a standpoint of attendance, interest and participation the increased leadership program was extremely successful. This was established in attendance and participation records, parent attitudes, as well as the staff reports.
- Initial registrations were not affected by the increased leadership, which is understandable in that there was no advance publicity or promotion indicating any change in the operation.
- The two outstanding differences between the experimental season and the preceding one proved to be (1) the high relationship between the number of registrants and the average weekly attendance and (2) the increased interest and participation on the part of those who attended in activities under leadership.
- Parents of the participants waxed enthusiastic for the leadership, program, and the plan even though the only way they could become aware of it and judge, in most cases, was through the interest, stories, and attitudes of their children.
- The evidence in the survey is very inconclusive on the matter of parent payment for a repeat of the "stepped-up" leadership program. Parents, for the most part, indicated a willingness to pay a fee, but were very vague in their concept of how much they would be willing to pay.
- The cost of the increased leadership program was substantially greater. On the basis of the average cost per child who attended, it increased about forty percent over the previously established system; the cost per registrant was approximately 110 percent greater. However, the cost per participant in the two programs was identical.
- The study showed an enthusiastic reception on the part of the parents for the increased leadership program. It also showed the communication weakness with respect to "Parent's Night."
- There is no doubt the increased leadership program will receive enthusiastic support if continued or extended to other parks. On the other hand, the study does not answer conclusively how strong this acceptance would be if individual fees were charged.
- The study brought forth the point that many parents mis-

understand the difference between supervision and leadership and tended to refer to them as one and the same.

SOME SPECIFIC FINDINGS OF THE STUDY WERE:

- The total visitations were double those of the previous summer.
- The average child attended half of each day, as opposed to half day every other day the previous year.
- The overall average weekly attendance was 97 percent of that for the initial week, as compared with only 44 percent, the preceding year.
- The attendance during the last week was ninety-five percent of that for the first week, as compared with only forty percent the preceding year.

The reason for the great increase in participation was the more varied program made possible by the additional leadership. For example, there were three times as many trips as the previous summer, ten times as many special events, twice as many crafts activities; whereas dancing increased ten times, dramatics fifteen times, nature twelve times, and music six times. It was also possible to offer activities not available under the normal playground operation. In most cases participation in games and athletics remained constant or diminished slightly; whereas the percentage participation in the use of facilities such as playground apparatus and the wading pool decreased.

THE PARENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE REVEALED:

- Seventy-six percent of the parents noticed a considerable difference in the program, most of them noting the differences to be more leadership, more interesting program, and more activities.
- Five out of ten parents said their child attended more often this season, while three out of ten said their child attended at least as much as the preceding year.
- Six out of ten parents stated their child's interest in the program was either very good or excellent.
- Nine out of ten parents themselves rated the program as very good or excellent.
- Seventy-six percent of those interviewed stated they definitely felt the experiment did increase their child's interest and participation, because the program (1) gave more individual attention to the child and (2) it possessed better leadership.
- Eight out of ten felt the increased leadership program was well worth the increased cost. One out of ten said they did not know.
- The parents of five-, six-, and seven-year-olds indicated their children liked crafts, trips, and games in that order, while the eight- to eleven-year-olds and twelve- to fifteen-year-olds liked sports, crafts, and trips in that order. Nine out of ten parents were not able to mention any activity their child didn't like.
- The parents indicated they believed the most important activities to be: *five- to seven-year-olds*, crafts, sports, and games; *eight- to eleven-year-olds*, crafts, games, and sports; and *twelve- to fifteen-year-olds*, sports, games, and trips.

MOST OF THE PARENTS were enthusiastic about the increased leadership and the more diversified program. They felt that their children had been able to make better friends and had received more individual attention than before. Eight out of ten felt the increased leadership program was well worth the added cost and ninety percent expressed a willingness to pay a fee if the program would be continued.

In commenting on the program, Robert M. Ruhe, park district superintendent, stated, "The contribution a program of this nature makes to the individual is something which we cannot measure, for our profession does not have a 'yardstick' to determine individual growth and development. We can only render a subjective judgment on what the program has contributed. The weekly staff reports which we required gave some indication. The first few weeks found these reports dealing with the activities provided and the number attending. As the weeks progressed, the leaders got to know each child in their group more intimately and the reports became more interesting from a human-relations standpoint. Observations were made regarding the children's interests and motivations, why children weren't attending, problems of behavior and the solutions were cited— in short, an understanding of children and their group. This undoubtedly enabled the leaders to better serve the children.

"We feel the increased leadership program produced results of which our profession and communities can be justly proud. The present concept of employing too few leaders has necessitated placing too much emphasis on skills learned and too little on the effect skills have upon the individual. What else can a leader do? He doesn't have the opportunity to understand his group. This places a responsibility upon us to seek personnel whose greatest qualification is liking and understanding people and who possess a dedication to assist others. We who are engaged professionally in recreation must assist the institutions of higher education by citing the need for curricula designed to better prepare graduates to deal with the human elements of our constituents. Only with this understanding can our staffs meet the true needs of our participants. . . .

"An obvious conclusion follows which is that this type of program will greatly increase our leadership cost. Make no mistake, this it will do. The financial resources available for the increased leadership must come from taxation, through fees from participants, or a combination of both. The thought of charging a fee for registration is distasteful and many will rise in resentment against this procedure. Quite properly, this will eventually come from taxation when the need is justified in our local communities. Until then, it will be necessary to find a means of financing the program. This raises a question, 'Can our community afford this?' My simple, concise and direct reply must be, 'You can't afford not to!' "

When one takes into account the value of the additional leadership, the increased participation in the program, and the large investment in the playground itself, few will disagree with this conclusion. #

It has been observed that the movements of the heavenly bodies since the beginning of time are not as complicated as the play of a child for a single hour. —D. A. WORCESTER in *Exceptional Children*.

ELIMINATION GAMES

TRAPS

THIS IS A DOUBLE-RISK game in which the players have the chance to outthink the leader of the game, while making every effort to avoid being tagged. The element of chance in this game makes it exciting even for adults. It takes a while to draw the circles required in this game, but it will prove time well spent.

A circle forty feet in diameter is marked on the ground. Inside the circle there are nine smaller circles, each six feet in diameter and scattered at random. Six of these circles provide havens of refuge from the tagger, but three of them are deadly traps, and once a player has the misfortune to stand on any one of these three he may be ruled out of the game at once or, because of strategy on the part of the game leader, the player or players standing on a trap circle may be spared until the leader can make a bigger bag. The leader knows that once the number of a trap is revealed it will be shunned by all cautious players—who have not forgotten its number. The leader and tagger work toward the same end, the elimination of all players as speedily as possible, but tagger and leader are not actually allied, because the tagger has no more idea than the players as to which circles are traps. It is well to state here, though it is mentioned a little later, that all players, including the tagger, must stop all movement immediately when the leader of the game shouts "Stop!" or lets loose one short, sharp blast on a whistle.

In order that there be no question of this hazardous game being "rigged" as a joke, the leader should make a small, rough plan of the big circle and the small circles on a piece of paper in advance. Before each game begins, he should mark with a cross the three circles which he will use as traps in that particular game. The first three traps, conveniently marked in number sequence, should prove sufficient to help the tagger finish the game in a hurry, but just in case, three additional traps, marked A, can be used when a few lucky players still remain, uncaught either by the traps or the tagger. The leader may mark the traps on his plan in the following manner, 2-3-5 and A4-A7 and A9, so that the trapped players can see, at the end of each game, just where they were caught. A player will remember the circle in which he was trapped and see from the leader's plan that he was caught in a trap of either the first or the auxiliary series.

At the start of the game, the players stand just outside the circle, while the tagger stands anywhere inside it. When the leader calls "Go!" all players must enter the circle and remain inside it until tagged or trapped. Neither tagger nor players are allowed to run across a circle, but must dodge about around them until a player who is being chased takes refuge, if he dares, in a circle long enough to escape immediate tagging, since the tagger should chase another player

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Reprinted with permission from Fun with Brand New Games *by Allan and Paulette Macfarlan (Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 255. $3.50).* MR. MACFARLAN *is an outdoorsman who has served as a camp specialist and director of recreation for both children and adults in many countries.* MRS. MACFARLAN *is an artist noted for the clarity and accuracy of her game diagrams and illustrations.*

immediately when the one he is chasing takes refuge in a circle. When the leader shouts "Stop!" or blows one sharp blast on a whistle, the tagger stops, and each player must jump instantly onto any one of the two or three circles closest to him and remain there. Following the blast on the whistle, the leader announces that all players on or partially on the trap circles are out of the game. To keep the players guessing, the leader warns them that there may or may not be a complete set of new traps awaiting them. He then starts the game again, and it continues until all players are out. The leader then chooses the next tagger, decides on the new trap circles, and a new game is begun.

It will be seen that many modifications can be made in this game. They may be made to meet the needs of the players or by increasing the size of the large circle. The number of inner circles can be reduced to four or six, with only one or two of them being traps. Squares may be drawn instead of circles.

However Traps! is played, there is no doubt that players will acquire caution and there will be enough excitement for players and spectators throughout the game. #

GIANT HANDBALL: Modern Vintage

The youngsters enjoy giant handball or Chinese handball greatly, but, in going even from one neighborhood to another, one becomes lost, since each little group of children has made up local rule variations. Here, therefore, are full rules to eliminate such problems and make tournaments possible.

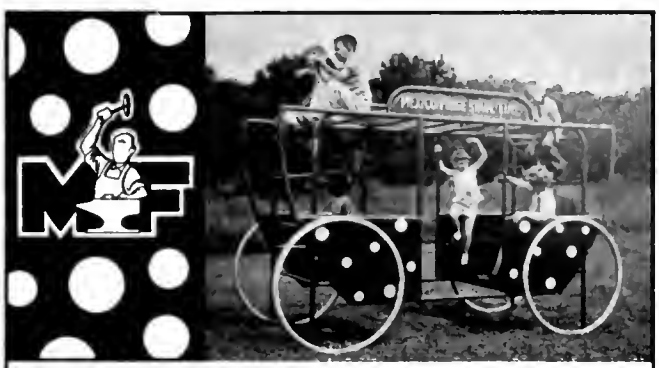
IN A SINGLES GAME, use standard, regular inflated volleyball or similar size playground ball. Court dimensions should be approximately fifteen feet in width, twenty-five feet in length, with a wall ten to twelve feet in height at one end. A service line should be drawn across the width ten feet out from the base of the wall. The game may be played to eleven, fifteen or twenty-one points, whichever is decided upon by all contestants before opening play. A match shall consist of the best two out of three games. The first serve is determined by a coin flip or other method of chance. Thereafter, the serve changes hands after each point is scored.

A serve is made from behind the ten-foot service line by bouncing the ball on the floor and striking it on the rise with one or both hands, either clenched or open so long as the ball is not caught or thrown. The ball must bounce back behind the service line before it can be played again. The opponent then strikes the ball with one or both hands, clenched or open, so it hits the floor, then the wall. Opponents thereafter take turns playing the ball in this manner.

FAULTS: Stepping over the service line before the ball is hit on the serve; serving out-of-hand, without first bouncing the ball; serving so the ball does not bounce back behind the service line; serving or hitting the ball out of turn; hitting the ball so it contacts the wall before it hits the floor on a return or serve; hitting the ball so it lands out of bounds either before or after contacting the wall; blocking an opponent's shot with the body, or blocking him in such a way he cannot get to his shot. *(Calling this last rule will be up to the discretion of the referee.)*

IN A TEAM GAME, teams will be composed of no more than six persons each. Same rules as doubles, except that each person on each side must take turns serving and playing the ball. The court may be enlarged ten to fifteen feet in length and width.

A TEAM ELIMINATION GAME has the same rules as team game above, except scoring. Instead of points being scored when a fault is made, the person who makes the fault drops out of play. Play continues in the same rotation as before, even though members of the same team may now be following each other. It is permissable in this case for them to give their own team members easy shots to return. Play continues until all the members of one team have been eliminated. Five such games constitute a match. The team winner is that which scores the most total points over the five-game match. Points are awarded at the end of each game, one point being given for every player on that team still in the game. —ROBERT LOEFFELBEIN, *general manager, Glades Suburban Club, Whittier, California. (Copyright by Robert L. Loeffelbein, 1960.)*



STAGE COACH

Deep in the heart of every youngster is the hankering to "ride shotgun" or to be a "damsel in distress." With this whimsical adaptation of the most famous of all American transportation, children of every age can spend countless hours of fun in a hundred and one make-believe trips via the Mexico Forge Stage Coach. This is a perfect all steel climber, built safe and sturdy to hold innumerable children.

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Archery is a fast growing sport and many recreation departments are adding it to their program. Instructors must stress safety and sportsmanship.

WILLIAM TELL ARCHERY TOURNAMENT

THE New Hampshire Recreation Society sponsors two summer postal archery tournaments for boys and girls. Eligible to compete are boys and girls registered in any community recreation program. Rules are simple so that the tournaments are practical for the city programs as well as for the small community. Even though there may be but one person in a community who competes, his score may win a state award in his class. Equipment need not be expensive or elaborate. Many archers will use homemade items.

Shooting for tournament score is conducted in each community during the weeks of July 17th and August 7th. The program supervisors then mail the three highest scores for boys and the three highest scores for girls in each division to Richard A. Tapply, New Hampshire representative of the National Recreation Association, who conducts the tournament.

Its objectives are to give to New Hampshire boys and girls the opportunity to participate, on a state basis, in an approved archery contest, to instill respect for the bow and arrow and a love for a sport which may be enjoyed throughout one's lifetime, and to stress safety with a piece of equipment which can be extremely dangerous in the hands of the careless.

Classes of boys and girls who may register, in any community recreation program, are: *William Tells*, from fifteenth to eighteenth birthday; *Straight Arrows*, from twelfth to fifteenth birthday; *Little Johns*, aged eleven and under.

Competition

The competition is based on target archery, using a regulation forty-eight-inch target.

William Tell Round	10 ends	(60 arrows) at 30 yards
Straight Arrow Round . .	10 ends	(60 arrows) at 20 yards
Little John Round	10 ends	(60 arrows) at 20 yards

The program supervisor checks the addition of all scores. signs the official scoresheets to be used for tabulation, and retains duplicate scoresheets. There are not separate classes for instinctive and free style (shooters using sights). Bows may be used *with* or *without* sights.

Mr. Tapply receives from the competing groups the three highest scores for boys and the three highest scores for girls in each division on the scoresheet *(see Page 206)*. These scores are tabulated on an individual and three-member team basis. and results mailed to supervisors so they may see how their archers compare with others in the state. The following directives are distributed to all participating communities:

Archery Range Procedure

There is no easy, fast road to success in shooting a bow! Only through proper presentation and motivation can an instructor bring the real values of the sport to his students. It is better to have no program at all than to hand such potentially dangerous equipment to a student without instruction. In teaching, certain range procedure is necessary.

- Range should be checked for safety and all spectators must be in *back of* a plainly marked shooting line.
- One person should be in charge of issuing equipment from a central spot.
- Archers take position on shooting line and place arrows in quivers, leaving them there until signal is given to take one out.
- Instructor should stand in front of the group for instruction and demonstration, but before signal for nocking arrows is given he should move to one side of, or in back of, shooting line.
- There should be predetermined signals for releasing and retrieving.
- Before the signal for releasing is given archers should know how many arrows each can release. After an archer completes shooting his arrows he should remain in position until signal to retrieve.
- After the leader determines that all archers have shot he then gives the signal to retrieve. Archers place bows in bow

rack and *walk* to target, picking up arrows in grass on the way.

• At the target one person is designated to draw arrows and one to record scores.

• Other archers stand at least six feet in front of target.

• Before any class is dismissed all equipment must be accounted for by person in charge.

Rules for Scoring

• *Score values:* gold. 9; red. 7; blue. 5: black. 3; and white. 1.

• If an arrow is dropped in front of shooting line it may be shot again *only* if the archer can reach it with his bow and pull it back to the shooting line without changing his stance.

• An arrow that penetrates two colors shall be given the value of the higher color.

• The value of all close arrows shall be determined *before* target face or arrows are touched.

• A rebound from any part of the target scoring face shall be counted as seven.

• An arrow penetrating completely through any part of the scoring face shall count five.

• One archer shall be appointed to draw and call the score of all arrows. A second archer shall write down scores and add totals.

OFFICIAL SCORESHEET

Town or City .....

Tournament Supervisor .....

Date of Tournament .....

Boys ..... *Girls* .....

Class .....

A separate sheet similar to the one below must be used for *each* three-member team.

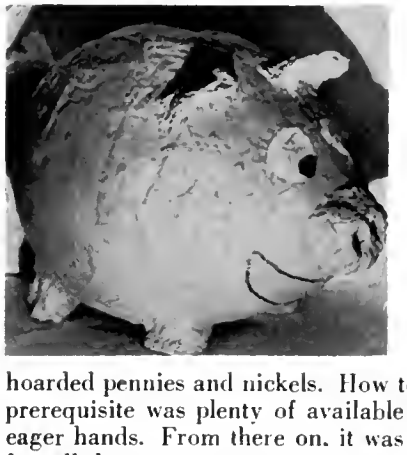
No.	Name of Archer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
	Total for three-member team											

Arts and Crafts Corner

Edited by Shirley Silbert

These projects were contributed by Gale Bruce of the Junior Museum Division of the Palo Alto, California, Recreation Department.

Papier-Maché Piggy Bank



The making of giant-size piggy banks turned out to be one of the most popular projects of the year. Each child's eyes lighted up with eager excitement as the day of completion neared. The finished products were colorful, original. and fun to do. as well as being a big storehouse for those hoarded pennies and nickels. How to do it? Well. the first prerequisite was plenty of available space ready for many eager hands. From there on. it was lots of hard work, but fun all the way.

Materials and Equipment

1. Large tables to work on.
2. Two or three large dishpans, empty coffee cans for water. cardboard boxes to hold paper strips.
3. Lots of newspaper torn into 1½″ strips. and lots of shredded paper for making pulp papier-mâché.
4. *Large* round nickel balloons (good quality).
5. Wheat paste.
6. Rubber-base water-mix paints or poster colors and brushes.
7. Hemp rope for tails.
8. Strong cord for suspending pigs while drying.
9. Plenty of newspaper to cover tables while working.

Procedure

Step 1. Blow up and tie balloons.

Step 2. Cover balloons, except mouthpiece, with a layer of water-soaked newspaper strips, overlapping them slightly and laying them in one direction.

Step 3. While still wet, lay paste-covered strips in the opposite direction to cover entire surface.

Step 4. Continue this crisscrossing of pasted strips until at least seven layers are placed. Be sure to allow the mouthpiece of the balloon to protrude and tie it with a long heavy cord.

Step 5. Attach the pigs to a clothesline and allow to dry two days, hanging in a warm room. Then complete the drying on a shelf or table for the remainder of a week.

Step 6. A thick batch of pulp papier-mâché is then mixed by soaking shredded paper and tearing into small bits. The water is drained off and then wheat paste is slowly added in dry form and mixed well until the consistency is that of soft modeling clay. Add a small amount of oil of wintergreen to prevent spoilage.

Step 7. Using this clay-like pulp, model four short, fat cone-shaped legs. Turn the pig upside down, attach the legs with white glue smoothing the edges to the body. Allow to dry thoroughly at least two days.

Step 8. Pop the balloon with a pin near where tied and pull out of pig.

Step 9. Model two large, cupped pig ears with pulp mâché and glue on. Make a short, fat cylinder-shaped snout of the same material. Push two nostril holes in the snout and glue the snout over the hole where the balloon was pulled out.

Step 10. When completed, dry sand off rough edges with sandpaper and paint. putting the overall body color on first.

Continued on Page 211

RECREATION DIGEST

Who likes to live near a playground? Here are diverging points of view from residents of two Ontario communities. Names of contributors withheld on request.—Ed.

I Live Next to a Playground . . .

And I Love It

FROM OUR FRONT WINDOWS we can watch our child and all the neighbors' children playing under good supervision on the swings and teeter-totters in the neighborhood park. Any person who has doubts about the usefulness of a subdivision playground should arrange to spend a morning or afternoon in the vicinity of one. Most parents in our neighborhood used to wonder a dozen times a day where their children were. Motorists had to dodge the ballgames played on the roads. Now on every summer weekday, 150 to 250 of our children enjoy the varied program that is provided for them in the park. We all know where they are and they are taught good safety rules and many other useful things by the well-trained supervisors.

The play facilities in our park consist of a wading pool, teeter-totters, junior and senior swings, slides, a volleyball court, horseshoe pitch, and baseball diamond and backstop. In winter a skating-rink is flooded and the city provides lights for night skating—and even music two or three times a week. In the beginning, it was just another field in our raw new subdivision. Then, in 1956, a few citizens had ideas and things began to happen. The ball diamond and backstop were built with the cooperation of practically the whole neighborhood. The play apparatus was ordered and paid for by subscription.

Our reward is in watching the young children rush to the park every day for their turn on whatever apparatus suits them. Their enthusiasm lasts right through the day.

Digested with permission from the Ontario Community Courier, *April-May-June 1959.*

And I'm Not Happy

FOR YEARS I have lived and brought up my family in close proximity to a playground. Property values in this community have increased rapidly during those years; but it has been more than disappointing to see prospective buyers turn away from my house once they see the location.

In my years next to the playground, children with bloody noses, scratched knees, and broken arms have been my lot, not to mention the various sicknesses and skin disorders picked up from unsanitary pools, washrooms, and drinking fountains. Clothes soaked in the wading pool and clothes torn on the equipment and in fights are more woes. Transient children help themselves to anything and everything not nailed down or growing from the ground.

The dust that collects in the house just from everyday use is enough to frustrate the best of housekeepers. Pity the housewife who has to cope with playground sand and gravel that filters into her house through mysterious openings unfound. Debris of all kinds continually floats into the yard—candy wrappers, Dixie cups, napkins left by happy picnickers.

Sleeping is another frustrating problem, especially for my husband who must sleep during the day because he is employed on the night shift. The afternoon naps of my younger children must also be arranged against a background of uproar. The pandemonium continues with added venom as the shadows and the teenagers begin to congregate. Police patrols have not been the solution.

Oh, I agree there is a place for playgrounds—but not next to where *I* live. #

Jammed parking lots—the sign of serious overcrowding in our parks. Are direct charges the answer to financing the sorely needed additional parklands?

Competition for land for such uses as housing, airports, highways, public recreation, etcetera, becomes ever more severe.

Crowded beaches, like this one in Pennsylvania, are a common occurrence. In the Keystone State, use of the parks has tripled during the past eight years.

Parl

"We must Learn To HOLLER"

Ralph Widner

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHER, William James, once described democratic government as "doing something until somebody hollers." A little observation will establish, however, that our political system frequently depends upon doing nothing until somebody hollers. Those who are deeply concerned with preserving a little of nature's beauty and a few of the outdoor amenities near our cities had better start hollering and squawking a little louder. For the brutal fact is that, despite a growing crescendo of public attention addressed to problems like metropolitan sprawl, the crisis in outdoor recreation, and the competition for open land, most states have barely begun to meet the challenge.

The vast majority of state legislators are still more strongly swayed by the temptations of district politics than by broad planning schemes, no matter how scientific. Powerful pressure groups, endeared to wornout slogans, oppose any new proposals for the acquisition of public recreation lands, particularly in areas where commercial development would be most lucrative. Competition for land for such legitimate public uses as highways, airports, and reservoirs daily grows more severe. Yet most state park agencies continue to limp along

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MR. WIDNER *is chief aide for public relations and legislation to Dr. Maurice K. Goddard, secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. This material is digested with permission from* American Forests *magazine, September 1960.*

olitics & Philosophy

with sky-rocketing workloads but Lilliputian budgets.

The blame does not lie necessarily with recalcitrant legislatures, although out-of-date politics do play their part. Expenditures in education, welfare, highways, urban renewal, parks, and water resource development have doubled, tripled, and quadrupled in a brief decade. Many states are rapidly reaching or have already passed their limits of reasonable taxation and bonded indebtedness. Strapped for money, the states choose between a new park or a mile of new highway with difficulty. No public office holder can afford to decide in favor of a park if he risks a greater public outcry for postponing a stretch of highway in order to pay for the park land.

A SHORTAGE OF MONEY is the problem basic to nearly every state's park system. Texas and Pensylvania, for instance, spend less on their park systems each year than the larger cities within their borders expend on their city parks. Urban states like New York, California, Pennsylvania, and Illinois have been able to muster support for relatively large-scale park development, yet another state with a big population, Michigan, has had no capital money at all since 1956, and Michigan land is being swallowed fast by metropolitan sprawl. Michigan's problem can be traced to the same source as Wisconsin's—a split legislature. The split is more than a simple division of parties, it is a conflict between urban and rural interests. Representatives from farm districts see parks as creations mainly for city dwellers. Furthermore, rural land often must be taken, and farmers understandably do not like to give up their farms and woodlots.

Ironically, however, the real pinch is not in the politically glamorous appropriations for new park construction, but in the more prosaic non-vote-getting costs of maintenance and operation. Many states are still relying on facilities constructed in the 1930's by the Civilian Conservation Corps. They are woefully inadequate and in desperate need of repair. Texas, alone, estimates that it will take $5,000,000 to put these structures in shape.

The blame for this state of affairs must rest with the enlightened conservation organizations in each state that have simply failed to make their voices heard or their influence felt in the committee rooms of the legislatures. Conservationists are not a particularly noisy lot—unless riled. Then, too, they go armed with the wrong kind of information when they urge adoption of programs in which they believe. Too often, the emphasis is on the psychic and aesthetic benefits of the outdoors and too infrequently upon that object of great political concern, the pocketbook.

EACH STATE must make a fundamental decision. Parks can make a great contributions to the local economy either by stimulating tourism, increasing tax values and commercial development, or by molding the community into the kind of place in which today's American family wants to live and work.

Convincing the legislatures to move in on this urgent problem will not be a cinch; particularly since there is no easy way under present fiscal conditions to finance the many millions of dollars worth of new construction and improvements needed. One leading park administrator remarked recently that there are more experts on hunting, fishing, and parks per square foot in this country than anywhere else in the world. A study by the Wisconsin Conservation Department revealed that well over half the visitors to Wisconsin's parks had definite ideas on how to better finance the park system. Almost all ideas centered upon some system of direct charges for park use. Obviously most states will have to adopt such a system eventually; yet it is by no means certain that this will meet the need for new financing.

There is increasing reluctance on the part of many legislatures to surrender still more control over the purse strings through the establishment of special funds over which there is little or no political control. In addition, there is a tendency — almost become a law — to consider a problem solved once such a fund is set up. Park agencies might find their appropriations cut in amounts equal to the revenues derived from direct charges and wind up in the same financial boat they presumably left. Finally, there is an expectation by local communities that money earned in adjacent parks will be spent there; a fact that plays hob with any planned improvement program.

THE ANSWERS, therefore, are not simple. But one thing is clear: strong support is needed before the politicians will even listen. So far, Minnesota has come up with the most ingenious answer: local citizens' organizations must promote the park they want, including steering it through the political wars. Once the park has legislative sanction, the local area must then put up half the construction costs.

We may stir up the public with a stream of articles in our national magazines about the need for more parks. We may document the dimensions of the crisis. We may search out facts and recommend solutions as the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission has done. We may even, like the National Council on Recreation Planning, develop elaborate criteria for building more parks. But this is all prelude. The real task is the political one, and that is still ahead. To succeed, somebody has got to holler! #

Joseph Lee

Continued from Page 195

of life; that for youth recreation was an important school for citizenship, and that for adults, leisure, rightly used, meant the difference between mere existence and fruitful living.

"The genius of Joseph Lee lay not alone in seeing these things. He used what he was and what he had to forge the machinery necessary to make them real in American life. Today, in the far-flung communities of a great nation, children are happier, youth is better served, and men and women have a chance to live more richly because of the life and work of Joseph Lee.

"No greater tribute could be paid to him than to have a share in helping to strengthen and build further this vital part of our community and of our national life."

FROM THEN ON, the last Friday in July has been celebrated as Joseph Lee Day on many playgrounds throughout the United States. For young leaders unfamiliar with this custom, and for older leaders who may have forgotten it in the press of modern events, the following suggestions, based on Joseph Lee's personal likes, may be helpful in planning this special event:

Games: He once listed the following as twelve games that should be "pushed" on playgrounds (note his own comments on age-levels):

Hopscotch: Girls especially, 6-11.

Hill Dill: Children 6-11 and boys and girls over 14.

Three Deep: Everybody from 8-50 plus.

I Spy: Everybody from 8-25 except boys (alone) over 14.

Prisoner's Base: Everybody from 8-25 except boys (alone) over 14.

Volleyball: Everybody 8-50 plus.

Field Hockey: Boys or girls separately, 8-40 plus.

Looby Loo, Farmer In the Dell, and Roman Soldiers: everybody under 8 or over 25.

Sports: Swimming, iceskating, football, canoeing, rowing, fishing, and climbing trees.

Dancing: Folk and square, social. (He loved dancing.)

Art: Sketching, painting, drama, poetry, music.

Favorite Songs: All the Scottish ballads, "Londonderry Air," "Netherlands' Song of Thanksgiving." He loved to hear choral and glee club music, and enjoyed participating in group singing.

Joseph Lee Day, too, can be an opportunity for everyone in recreation to be grateful for the vast networks of playground and other recreation areas and facilities that have spread throughout every city and town. In 1910, for example, there were 1,244 playgrounds in 184 cities. Fifty years later, in 1960, 1,775 cities reported 18,403 playgrounds with leadership.

It is well for us to reread *Play In Education* (a pleasure, not a chore), the book by Joseph Lee that had such impact on education, social work, and recreation. It is well for us, too, to get out the December 1937 issue of RECREATION and regain the "feel" of that period from 1906 to 1937. If we do these things, we shall gain, or regain, a new understanding of the recreation movement, and of Joseph Lee. #

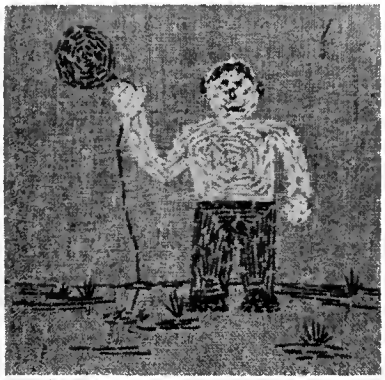
Continued from Page 206

When dry, paint on mouth, eyes, and other decorative touches.

Step 11. The last step is to cut a slot in the pig's back with a knife. Then poke a small hole in pig's rear and insert a hemp rope tail. This can be coiled and glued flat to the body or combed out and left bushy.

This project was carried out successfully by third- and fourth-graders but would no doubt be a fun project for older groups as well. When finished. the piggy banks were certainly rugged and of long-lasting quality. This is not a project that can be completed hastily if good results are to be expected. The children in my class took great pride in their pigs and it was a happy day for them when they trooped out of the classroom each affectionately embracing a fat. colorful pig.

Yarn Drawing



The stitching of colorful drawings using bright colored yarn on burlap gave third- and fourth-grade children a new and stimulating area to explore. The finished products resulted in pictures which no doubt will take their place among the family treasures as grandmother's sampler did. When the stitching is completed the staples can be removed from the wood and the yarn drawing removed. The finished work can then be stretched around good sturdy cardboard or Masonite board and framed for an attractive addition to any child's room.

Materials Needed

1. Burlap cut to 18″-by-18″ squares.
2. 1″-by-1″ soft pine, cut and mitered to make a wooden stretching frame 18″-by-18″ for the burlap.
3. Stapler and staples.
4. Yarn in many colors and large blunt needles.
5. Newsprint, pencils and crayons (for preliminary drawings), carbon paper to trace drawing on to burlap.

Procedure

Step 1. Draw several simple line drawings or designs on to 18″-by-18″ newsprint paper. Work out a color sketch in crayon.

Step 2. Choose best drawing and trace onto burlap with carbon paper, leaving a good visible line to follow.

Step 3. Stretch and staple burlap onto the wooden frame, making taut.

Step 4. Stitch yarn up and down through the burlap following traced lines. The stitches of yarn should be extended approximately one inch, caught under the burlap and then brought through to top surface so as to give the effect of a line drawing. Where colors are changed or yarn ends terminated, the yarn should be tied on the underside of the burlap.

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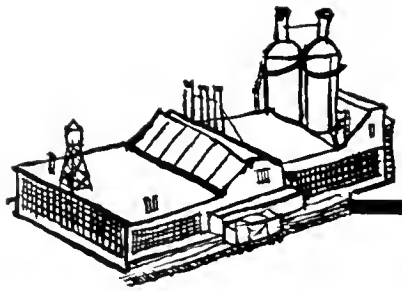


MARKET NEWS

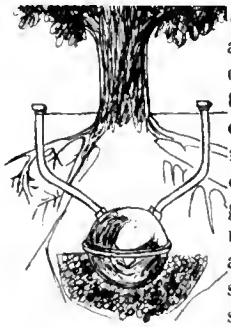
For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

• Too much noise? New 13½-inch-square soundproofing unit, installed individually, consists of two-inch-thick glass foam. Countless tiny, interconnected cells trap sounds and subdue them. Precision-drilled holes of scientifically determined size connect this labyrinth of cells with the surface of the unit. Integral spacers hold it out slightly from the wall, allowing the back to be a working surface and function as a resonant cavity. In swimming pool areas, the units are unaffected by moisture which sometimes causes other acoustic materials to fail. For further information, circle #100.

• Exciting and unusual furniture for your department office, recreation center, camp lounge, etcetera. Chairs are durable and scrubbable; models include a leaf-backed design, chairs with a Gothic aura, with Moorish influence, chairs in tandem, and others, all with simple, clean lines. Table and chair coordinates are excellent for reception areas; outstanding accessories include wall murals, screens of several types, low tables, and planters of high quality. For catalog, circle #101.

• Wading pools are playgrounds, too. Tot-sized Aqua-Zoo play equipment adds appeal to water play. Zoo specimens include a giant bullfrog, baby elephant, bull seal, baby whale, and baby seal. All the animals spray water from safely recessed nozzles. Sculptured pieces, with glass-smooth concrete finish, are cast in an aggregate mix to withstand a 3000-pound test. Attachment of water supply is provided for on the under side of each animal with a brass fitting to receive standard half-inch pipe connection. Colors are integrally mixed mineral oxides in Venetian red, frost white, natural gray, slate black, and amphibian green. For pamphlet, circle #102.

• Flashy bulletins will draw participants to your playground or recreation center bulletin board, can be used at camps, teen centers, civic clubs. Bright colors, zany illustrations, and headlines will draw attention. A catalogue of three hundred flash bulletins illustrates in miniature the 8½-by-11-inch letterhead forms complete with artwork and headlines. The forms can also be used to add impact to announcements, letters, and mailings. For catalogue, circle #103.



• New "Water-Ball", placed below root areas, waters and feeds shrubs and trees, channeling water and food around and through underground root area. The device prevents lethal root dehydration and lack of soil nutrients. One gallon of water used in this way equals twenty gallons of surface soaking. Ball eliminates water wastage from sun, wind, and surface dehydration; saturates the soil, fills, overflows, then leaves a reserve supply to maintain moisture for long periods of time. For further information, circle #104.

• Signs of the times. An engineered lettering system produces professional-looking signs. Your maintenance staff or recreation leaders can replace frazzled, handmade signs with readable, colorful ones. Jig and template lettering set includes carrier strips which can be reused, a horde of templates, plastic-film letters available in one- to four-inch sizes and in a choice of eight colors plus black and white. Plastic-film lettering is permanent and will not discolor. For further information, circle #105.

• Plastic-laminated plaques are a good-looking, modern way to preserve and beautify award certificates, resolutions, testimonials, photographs, sheepskins, parchments. The plaques are custom made of the finest hard-grained wood and hermetically sealed, crystal-clear plastic. The manufacturer offers a complete service—from ideas to finished plaque—and will design certificates to individual requirements in addition to laminating them. Process replaces glass framing, eliminates deterioration. For further information, circle #106.

• Quarterly journal for trail campers and canoeists covers individual camping practices and offers program assistance to camps, hiking clubs, youth groups, etcetera. It includes techniques, resources, and facilities. For sample copy, circle #107.

• Specialized outdoor playground unit, designed for supervised physical-fitness programs, incorporates all gymnastic exercise functions needed for well-rounded muscular development, especially of arm, shoulder, and back muscles. Group participation makes it fun. Equipment has three level muscle bars, steel bars, horizontal ladder, and two climbing poles. Made of heavy-duty galvanized pipe and fourteen-gauge zinc grip steel which provides protection from weather. Horizontal ladder is welded into one integral unit with retainer sockets for vertical members. Overall dimensions are ten feet by ten feet by eleven feet. For further information on this equipment and other play equipment by same manufacturer, circle #108.

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TRADE MART

FREE AIDS

Here are resources—catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on—to help the recreation leader. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

GLITTERMESH. Dramatic and sparkling aluminum mesh comes in a sumptuous variety of colors and weights. The flexible mesh can be used for displays, masquerade costumes, theater and party decorations, holiday decorations, and gift wrapping. For information and samples, circle #109.

VERSATILE SHREDDED MODELING MEDIUM can be used for original sculpting, puppets, raised maps, picture frames, planters, theatrical props. Makes lightweight, durable objects. Will adhere to wood, glass, paper, metal. For further information, circle #110.

PAINT WITH PEBBLES. Colored gem-ettes are packaged in half-pound or fifty-pound bags. Wide color range, from coral to purple, makes this mosaic-like craft appealing. Catalogue of arts-and-crafts materials also contains descriptions of cork, plastic projects, some ideas on how to use decorative plastic bubbles, paints, feathers, and shells. For craft manual, circle #111.

BLAZE OF GLAZE gives the final touch. A liquid glaze paints on any kind of surface. Can be used opaque or made translucent. Tough, durable, washproof. Paint metal, china, glass, clay, plaster. For information on this and other art supplies, circle #112.

SNAKECHARMER'S DELIGHT. Basketry supplies, chair cane, and cane webbing for reed and cane weaving. For leaflets listing products available, circle #113.

WANT TO MAKE BOOTHS for a bazaar, paper mosaics for a crafts project, lacy lampshades, rockets, and Easter baskets? Read Glue-All booklet on creating party ideas and other decorations. Outstanding in presentation and content. For copy, circle #114.

SHELL SLICES combined with pearls, shells, fanciful geegaws, encrust boxes, turn drab items into fascinating, decorative projects. For information on shellcraft supplies, circle #115.

COLOR BY THE JARFUL. Liquid tempera showcard colors are nontoxic, give uniform, one-stroke coverage. Nonbleeding, smooth flowing, these colors are good for posters, bold designs, art-on-the-playground. For catalogue of colorful products, circle #116.

EQUIPMENT

LONG-NECKED CLIMBER. Giraffe climber stimulates children's imaginations as well as their muscles. The giraffe's body is a complex of footholds and handholds. The animal has a realistic head and a rope attached to its neck for ropeclimbers and sliders. Fabricated of heavy-gauge steel pipe and tubing and finished in colorful weather-proof enamel. For information on giraffe and other play equipment, circle #117.

TOOT, TOOT! The early days of railroading are recaptured in replicas of trains built in 1863. Use in parks, gardens, zoos. Gay and lavish decorations, modern construction with storing, extra-wide seats mounted on sturdy steel decking. Complete with 58 HP, air whistle, swinging bell, brass trims, electric

PLEASE NOTE EXPIRATION DATE

Clip and mail today, to

RECREATION Magazine, Dept. R462, 8 W. 8th St., New York 11

This coupon expires June 1, 1962

Please send me more information on circled products.

100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116
117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133
134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150

Name _____ Title _____

Organization _____

Address _____ City _____ Zone _____ State _____

462

lights. Coaches feature Fiberglas seats, optional nylon canopy. For information, circle #118.

TAKE THE NEXT STAGE. A whimsical adaptation of an American frontier stagecoach is red with white polka dots. A perfect climber, the device is sturdy enough to hold large numbers of children. It is eleven feet long, seven feet high, fifty-six inches wide. For booklet describing this and other playground equipment, circle #119.

ROCK-AND-WHIRL equipment can be a rocking boat, merry-go-round, or cradle. Balance, rhythm, and coordination are all involved in the fun. Finely crafted solid maple equipment makes any spot a playground. Company also makes hollow blocks, short boards, long boards, and ramps with which children can build their own cities. For catalogue, circle #120.

HOP ABOARD! Urban youngsters will welcome the chance to go gate-swinging. Playground equipment, designed like a gate, is free swinging, can accommodate several children. Company also offers good-looking climbing unit which resembles a tree, swings, traveling rings, jungle gyms, hardware. For catalogue, circle #121.

IS YOUR PARKING LOT an unhappy one? Do you get the most out of your parking areas? Hints and suggestions on costs, layouts, do-it-yourself projects included in booklet offered by company manufacturing plastic parking-lot markers, circle #122.

BANISH SNAKES. Snake repellent can be used on play areas, campsites, fishing areas, etcetera. Granular chemical combination comes in a one-pound container equipped with sifter top for easy application. One pound will protect an area measuring 420 square feet. For further information, circle #123.

GEODESIC DOME is versatile, easy to assemble, functional, and very attractive. Can be used as school and park play shelters, boathouses, clubhouses, resort cabins, caddy houses, maintenance shops. Covers 485 feet of floor space. For illustrated booklet, circle #124.

RELIABLE FENCING for play areas? Well-known firm offers various chain-link fences in different strengths for use in playgrounds, tennis courts, maintenance garages. For catalog with photographs, circle #125.

FLOODLIGHT INSTALLATION data is given in a new sixty-eight-page catalogue. Specifications included for baseball and softball field floodlighting. Descriptions and diagrams detail everything right down to bolts, washers and nuts needed for installation. Floodlight your recreation areas, golf driving areas, swimming pools. For catalogue, circle #126.

PROGRAM AIDS

EXCITING ART FILMS demonstrate how common objects in nature can inspire children's artwork, show puppet making, crayon resist, papier-mâché animals, silk-screen printing, space, design, poster making, etcetera. Among films is series on various schools of painting which help children understand why different painters paint different ways. For leaflet of art films, circle #127.

STAFFWRITER. A self-inking pocket instrument only an inch square draws clean and precise music staffs in two sizes. In your music programs, this staffwriter will save money and eliminate hand staff writing. For further information, circle #128.

SEE AND COMPARE. Film on recreation in Orlando, Florida, "A City for Children" shows recreation activities including pet shows, tennis, golf, baseball, dancing, camping, swimming, etcetera. Available in sound and color, film runs nineteen minutes. For further information, circle #129.

THE PRAIRIE WORLD. Film depicts life cycle of the kit fox, an animal rapidly becoming extinct. Will fascinate any age group. Other prairie creatures shown include the pronghorn antelope, prairie dog, bobcat, coyote, salamander, rattlesnake, skunk, bison. Film runs twenty-one minutes, is in color. For information, circle #130.

GARDEN FILMS. How-to information on correct culture for beautiful flowers. Films are 16MM, available free to nature and garden groups. For booklet, circle #131.

IT'S A GIFT! Film on art of gift wrapping runs thirteen minutes, ten seconds with soundtrack, including background music and narrator. Describes how to handle packages of various shapes, make bows and ribbon flowers, create wrap-ups for special occasions. Perfect for short program gaps or for holiday preparation. For information, circle #132.

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LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance)

•

GUIDELINES for recreation craft projects are included in a twenty-seven-page booklet, crammed with illustrations and photographs, which tells how to use various hobby tools for whittling, routing and hollowing wood, chip carving, scale modeling, working with leather. Available for $.25 from X-Acto, Inc., 48-41 Van Dam Street, Long Island City 1, New York.

•

NEW CURRENTS. Eighteen charts with instruction sheets and title strips show swimming and diving techniques, including basic and advanced floats, strokes, and dives. Charts 8½-by-11 inches with very clear drawings on heavy paper. Suitable for bulletin board display. Available from the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for $2.00.

•

EVER PLAY BABEL? *Four New Card Games* is a sixty-one-page booklet telling how to play Babel (which should be popular with children), Eleusis, Leopard, and Construction. Eleusis (for three or more players) uses inductive reasoning to arrive at its denouement. Booklet available for $1.00 from Robert Abbott, P.O. Box 1861, General Post Office, New York 1.

•

VACATION JOBS. The new enlarged *1962 Summer Placement Directory* is a comprehensive listing of summer jobs, fellowships, and apprenticeships. The over fifteen thousand summer earning opportunities in the United States and abroad include camp jobs, as well as unusual and exciting summer employment such as archeological work in the Missouri River Basin, leading canoe trips through northern Quebec, museum exhibit demonstrating, construction work in Belgium, etcetera. All openings include job description, dates of employment, necessary qualifications, salary, number of openings, and name and address of employer. A sample resume is also included. Available from The Advancement and Placement Institute, 169 North 9th Street, Brooklyn 11, New York, for $3.00.

•

LOOKING FOR AN EXCITING ADULT PROGRAM? Discussion groups can get up-to-date, nonpartisan fact kits on the key challenges in U.S. foreign relations. Five to fifteen people can participate in the discussions which can be conducted informally once a week for eight weeks. Kits contain fact sheets, opinion ballots, reading lists, discussion questions, tips for discussion leaders and participants. Fact sheets present graphs and photographs in addition to text. Subjects include Vietnam, Red China, Brazil, Nigeria, Iran, Berlin, United Nations, and the United States (directions for foreign policy). Kits are available for $1.50 from the Foreign Policy Association, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17.

Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 177

• • •

They said it with music. As a tribute to its organizer, **Keith A. Macdonald,** recreation director of the Greater Vallejo Recreation District in California, the district's Junior Symphony Orchestra dedicated three of its January and February concerts to him. The concert program stated that Mr. Macdonald "worked diligently for ten years to promote and build an orchestra from its inception of forty pieces to our present-day, well-balanced group of ninety-five young musicians, representing sixteen schools and three communities. . . . Without Mr. Macdonald's willingness to give an opportunity for scattered groups of string players to band together, this orchestra would not be performing today."

• • •

Mrs. E. Lee Ozbirn of Oklahoma City, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and a member of the National Recreation Association Board of Directors, has been appointed by President Kennedy to serve on the board of trustees of the United States Freedom from Hunger Foundation. The foundation seeks through public information to generate decisive and enlightened support for those programs designed to reduce hunger in the world.

• • •

A. J. Thatcher, city parks director, and **Patrick E. Starkey,** president of the Indianapolis Zoological Society, were named winners of the Good Government Award and the Distinguished Service Award, respectively, presented by the Indianapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Thatcher received his award for his work in making the city's parks "among the best in the nation." Mr. Starkey was honored for managing the activities of five major committees who are planning and raising funds for the new city zoo proposed for Washington Park. More than thirty-eight hundred charter members for the zoo have already signed up.

• • •

Who would think that a backslapping Christmas party in St. Petersburg, Florida, would be masquerading under false pretenses? The party was held for employes of the parks and recreation department. There was **Jack Puryear,** parks and recreation director, making the rounds of his staff and passing out overdue compliments to people he hadn't had time to see before then. Before the night was over, Mr. Puryear was one of the most surprised men in St. Petersburg, the victim of a diabolical plan on the part of his staff. A "This is Your Life" presentation scanned Puryear's life of determination and drive: softball star, Little All-American in football, golf champion, professional boxer, football official, policeman, parks and recreation director. Mr. Puryear received, aside from what was probably one of the pleasantest surprises in his life, a Christmas gift from his staff, a scrapbook containing letters from his friends who could not make the occasion, and an autographed cartoon from Stan Hunt of the *St. Petersburg Times* which laughingly depicted segments of a Puryear life.

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

Ray Cook

ARIZONA. New officers of the Arizona Recreation Association are: President, Ray Cook, Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department; President-Elect, Joe Salvato, Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Department; Vice-President, Major O. A. Imer, Fort Huachuca; and Secretary-Treasurer, Keith K. Bruns, Phoenix. New board members include: Smith Falconer, Jr., Maricopa County; Charles Ott, University of Arizona, Tucson; and Iris Chester, Phoenix. Also elected to fill unex-

"my grandfather makes the best playground equipment in the whole world...because he loves little people like me! he makes slides and swings and see-saws and all kinds of things. they're real strong and they're very safe. if you're going to buy playground things you better talk to my grandfather or my father first. they're both named mr. burke."

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pired terms on the board were Betty Puckle, Phoenix (two years), and Marie Shale, Yuma Recreation and Parks Department (one year).

GEORGIA. The Georgia Recreation Society opened the fiscal year 1962 with an assembly in Griffin. In spite of bad weather, thirty-nine of fifty-two members attended. Recreation is in its pioneer stage in Georgia and the society mapped out directives for the future, which included interpreting recreation, planning for it, researching, training leaders, enriching program opportunities, building areas and facilities, advancing specialists, using commercial media and publications to enrich the profession, coordinating interests, and taking a stand on recreation issues.

KENTUCKY. The Kentucky Recreation and Parks Society recently elected Earl Kauffman, University of Kentucky, president; Betsy Burke and Charles Spears, vice-presidents; Charles Bratcher, secretary-treasurer. President Kauffman appointed committees on membership, professional education and standards, legislation, bulletin and publications, conferences and workshop, and awards.

IN MEMORIAM

• J. N. (DING) DARLING, conservationist and Pulitzer Prize cartoonist (1924, 1943), died recently in Des Moines, Iowa, at the age of eighty-five. Mr. Darling's work appeared in the New York *Herald Tribune* for fifty years and was widely syndicated. He was also a nationally known conservationist, honorary president of the National Wildlife Federation, and had recently been named co-chairman of National Wildlife Week. He served as chief of the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, had also headed the Iowa Conservation Association and served on the Iowa Fish and Game Commission. His personal conservation mottoes were:

"Ducks can't lay eggs on a picket fence" and

"There should be a puddle for every duck."

• LOUIS G. WILKE, former president of the Amateur Athletic Union and a U.S. Olympic Team official, died recently in Northfield, Illinois, at the age of sixty-five. Mr. Wilke was one of two U.S. delegates to the International Basketball Federation and was assigned to investigate claims presented at the 1960 Olympics which questioned AAU's right to hold U.S. membership in the basketball federation. He was administrative committee chairman of the U.S. Olympic Team for the 1960 games in Rome. Mr. Wilke was athletic director of Phillips University in Enid, Oklahoma, during the 1920's. In 1929, he was hired by Phillips Petroleum Company and became the first amateur coach of the Phillips 66 basketball team.

• COLONEL ARCHIBALD W. SMITH, conservationist, author, and retired British Army officer, died recently at the age of sixty-four. He was a resident of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Colonel Smith came to the United States in 1929 and was a founder of the Conservation Foundation of New York. An ardent horticulturist, his book *Gardeners' Plant Name Book* will be published shortly by Harper and Brothers.

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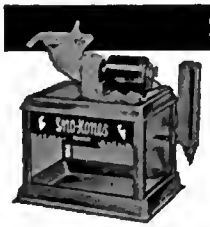

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R FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

✢ Colleges now offering a curriculum in recreation for the ill and handicapped are steadily increasing in number. Ed Karpowicz, director of recreational therapy at Mendotta State Hospital, Madison, Wisconsin, reports his hospital administration has approached the University of Wisconsin for the purpose of developing a special course in hospital recreation for persons interested in that area. Colleges and universities now offering degrees in recreation for the ill and handicapped include New York University, Columbia University, University of Illinois, Springfield College, and the University of North Carolina.

✢ Standard specifications are now available for designing all types of facilities for the handicapped and aged. These specifications, a uniform guide for architects, engineers, builders, and other planners, were developed through a special research project sponsored by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults and the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped in cooperation with the University of Illinois Rehabilitation Center at Urbana, the American Standards Association, and nearly fifty government and private agencies and corporations. Copies of these standards may be obtained from the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12.

✢ The New York State Recreation Society and the National Recreation Association are sponsoring the 41st Annual New York State and Middle Atlantic District Recreation Conference at Grossinger's Country Club, Grossinger, New York from May 6-9. The conference's Hospital Section will conduct an intensive one-day program on Monday, May 7. The program will include a round-table discussion on "Integration of the Handicapped into Community Programs." The remainder of the day will be devoted to practical activity workshops. For additional information, contact Mrs. Jeanette McGranahan, Chairman of Program, Montefiore Hospital, Bronx, New York.

✢ The Connecticut State Department of Health is offering workshops on recreation for the chronically ill and aged on May 8, in Hartford. These workshops for professional administrative and volunteer personnel are being organized by Dorothy Mullen, consultant for the state department, and will include music, parties, adapted games, bedside activities, arts and crafts, and organization. Three National Recreation Association consultants, Mrs. Marilyn Heischober, Dr. Morton Thompson, and Siebolt Frieswyk, will chair three of the workshops.

✢ The Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago is now planning a well-rounded program of recreation for its patients and has asked the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped to assist it in establishing this program.

✢ Dr. Morton Thompson, acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped is chairman-elect of the Recreational Therapy Section of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation for 1962. He is also chairman of Hospital Section Workshops at the New York State Recreation Society—NRA Recreation Conference on May 6-9 at Grossinger, New York.

✢ Comeback, Inc. is exploring ultra-high-frequency telecasting as a medium for providing therapeutic recreation services to chronically ill and handicapped persons in a metropolitan area. The project, called "The Comeback Club," is partially supported by a grant from the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. As part of the activities of the Comeback Club, a series of television shows are being produced with the cooperation of WUHF, Channel 31, of the Municipal Broadcasting System of the city of New York.

In collaboration with a variety of local health agencies and institutions, Comeback, Inc. has developed an audience of more than five hundred persons for participation in the club. To determine if UHF-TV programing can effectively involve chronically ill or handicapped persons in preventative, therapeutic, and rehabilitative activities, the project will do formal studies of the responses of a selected group of 250 Comeback Club members.

✢ The U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation Homebound Recreation

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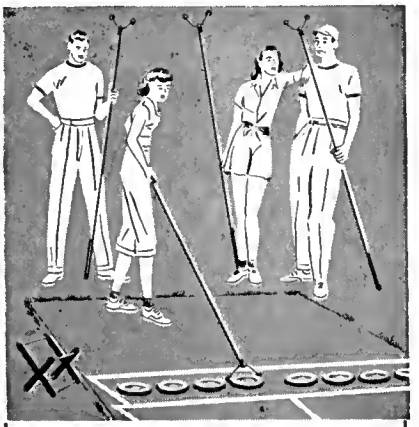

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Project being conducted by the National Recreation Association is now in the final stage of the two-year study. Three forms have been developed to collect data for final evaluation. The data will involve: (1) Index of Social Improvement; (2) Index of Emotional Improvement; (3) Patient Recreation Participation. This information will be collected from the cooperating agencies, nurses and physicians, and from the project's recreation staff. The OVR has approved NRA's request for a two-section final report: one on the research findings and a second separate section in the form of a manual of instruction for assisting communities and agencies in developing and conducting homebound recreation programs. The report should be completed and ready for distribution by June 30.

✢ Transportation for the handicapped and aged is one of the real problems confronting any recreation program. It includes the handling of patients, loading and unloading, bus equipment, safety measures, high costs, and insurance. Research is needed in this phase of the program, and federal, state, and local assistance is necessary if the new and interesting programs for the aged, ill, and handicapped are to be carried out successfully.

A new company called "Mobilecare, Transportation for the Handicapped" of Wantagh, New York, is doing an excellent job in transporting the handicapped. Its vehicles have ramps for wheelchairs and steps for the ambulatory and each vehicle has safety belts for each passenger. Drivers are given instruction in handling patients and wheelchairs.

This company also provides a recreation trip service wherein the company plans trips, arranges for the space and tickets, and picks up and delivers the handicapped individual. The price includes the complete package. This provides a real opportunity for handicapped, homebound, aged, etcetera, to get out into the community, to visit plays, museums, sports events, etcetera, in safety, completely insured and protected. Transportation for the Handicapped services individuals, groups, and agencies in the New York City metropolitan area. This, indeed, is a valuable contribution to recreation service for the handicapped.

✢ New York University provides a special short course for persons wishing to do part-time recreation work in nursing homes, institutions for the aged, and hospitals. This course for recreation aides is available only when enough requests come in from interested persons. If interest warrants, it can be conducted again this spring. To register interest or for further information, write Dr. Edith Ball, School of Education, NYU, Washington Square, New York 3.

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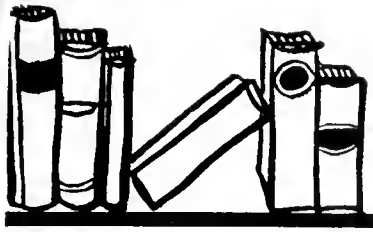


NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Art of Origami—Paper Folding, Traditional and Modern. Samuel Randlett, illustrations by Jean Randlett. E. P. Dutton and Company, 300 Park Avenue South, New York 10. Pp. 192. $5.95.

As RECREATION readers know, there has been a rash of books on paper folding in the past two years, many of them beautiful, some technical, some almost too simple, and many hard to follow for the amateur in paper folding, who gets lost when C must be folded to D, E at right angles, and so on. Symbols are easier to follow than letters or words. For that reason, a book like this, making use of a code of lines and arrows, now accepted as the international language of the origami world, is a real relief. Add to this simplified method of instruction, beautiful paper, excellent print type, and illustrations that are masterpieces of clarity—the result is the best book of its kind to come across this desk.

The author is a professional musician who teaches piano at Fisk University. He fell under the spell of origami in 1958, and his work in it has been so outstanding that it has been displayed at the Cooper Union Museum for the Arts of Decorating.—*V.M.*

Plain Letters . . . The Secret of Successful Business Writing, Mona Sheppard. Simon and Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 305. $4.50.

Miss Sheppard, a student of literature and creative writing, launched her campaign for *Plain Letters* by working for the federal government. Her concern for the federalese or "gobbledygook" in government letters resulted in a pamphlet called *Plain Letters*, published by the U.S. Printing Office, and one of its all-time best-sellers. Although opposed at first, she became the government's Number One consultant on writing, and received the Distinguished Service Award.

The author continues her campaign for *Plain Letters* as vice-president of Leahy and Company, a management consultant firm. The "4S formula," including the principles of *shortness*, *simplicity*, *strength*, and *sincerity*, is her answer to better letter writing. She not only identifies them, but deals with the what and how involved. She gives fourteen suggestions on how to *shorten* letters, six suggestions on how to keep them *simple*, and many interesting examples drawn from important writers on *strength* and *sincerity*.

Attention is also given to good letter form, sentence construction, and content planning. Do you worry about dangling participles and how to split an infinitive and get away with it? Don't! Do you waste good office time in "wondering where the comma goes"? Stop worrying! There are no long and complicated definitions to remember. Even the appendix is full of valuable and quick references, including tests on how to evaluate your letters, a long list of things to watch out for, correct forms for addressing important people, plus a helpful bibliography.

One must know the author to appreciate such a contribution, and that is just what one hundred recreation and park executives plan to do—get acquainted with her—this September at the Seventh National Institute in Recreation Administration, where Miss Sheppard will be one of the instructors. —*W. C. Sutherland, National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

Creative Wood Design, Ernst Rottger. Reinhold Publishing, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 96. $4.00.

The book is full of fine black-and-white photographs and also has several in color. The shapes, which include touch toys and three-dimensional structures, are quite modern, showing the wood grains. The preface includes a delightful story about a Chinese woodcarver. The instructions are very clear. All sorts of textures are explained, and, on the whole it is a very good "how-to-do" book which does not have to be followed so closely it strangles creativity. One has a chance to make the article one's own.

There is quite a bit of information about the various types of wood one can use. It would be a good book for a teacher who does work in this material and for a hobbyist. Recreation leaders would find it very helpful.—*M. B. Cummings.*

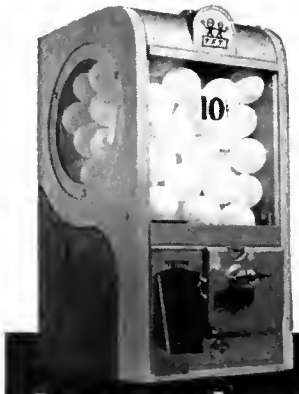
Landscape Architecture, John Ormsbee Simonds. F. W. Dodge Corporation, 119 West 40th Street, New York 18. Pp. 244. $12.75.

As one browses through this beautiful book, one wishes that it might have been oriented to appeal to a larger audience. In the foreword the author says, "This book is a book for architects, landscape architects, and planners, although not exclusively, for it is addressed to anyone (and everyone) whose task it may be to plan a structure, a garden, a park, a city, or any other project in the all-embracing landscape." The recreation executive is certainly included in this audience for he is vitally concerned with planning. He will gain a greater appreciation of the value of good planning of recreation areas and structures by reading the book although the problems involved in the planning of such areas are not specifically handled to any considerable degree.

The book has a wealth of illustrations, both in photographs and sketches, and innumerable quotations in support of the text from the writings of great planners, artists, authors, and philosophers of the present and past. For these features alone, the book is a valuable addition to the library of anyone interested in planning.

In the epilogue, Mr. Simonds writes, "One plans not places, or spaces, or things — one plans experiences. The places, spaces, and things take their form from the planned experience." And he closes his book with this final instruction, "Plan not in terms of meaningless pattern or cold form. Plan, rather, a human experience. The living, pulsing, vital experience, if conceived as a diagram of harmonious relationships, will develop its own experience forms. And the forms evolved will be as organic as the shell of a nautilus; and perhaps, if the plan is successful, it may be as beautiful."

This book is worthy of a place in the



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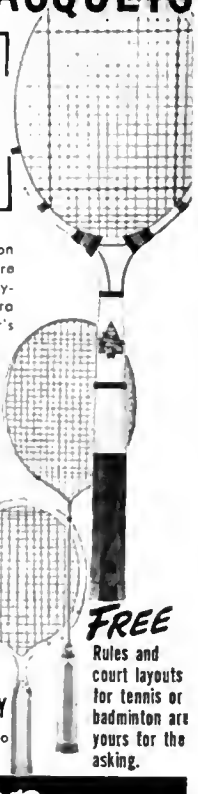

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library of anyone who is interested in making man's environment more beautiful, orderly, and functional.—*G. Leslie Lynch, National Recreation Association Recreation Planning Service.*

The Art of Japanese Brush Painting, Takahiko Mikami and Jack McDowell. Crown Publishers, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 127, illustrated. $3.95.

Every nuance of shading and of line has been reproduced in the charming black-and-white brush sketches that fill the latter half of this book. Simplicity is the essence of these delicate birds and plants and figures—and the book should appeal to others than artists, too.

Sumie, this seven hundred-year-old Japanese art of black ink brush painting, has changed very little in style and symbolism. As a training of the hand and eye, it calls for great skill and concentration, and the authors believe that there is emotional participation, too, in the artist's understanding of the essential meaning of every object he paints. A brief historic outline is followed by a section on characteristics of the technique, mentioning the simplification from nature, as influenced by Zen Buddhism with its no-action and no-form concepts. The austere tools (including brush and inkstone) are fully described, and the basic lines and strokes and dots —accompanied by brushings of tiny deer hoof dots, wing and wave forms, and blossoming plum trees (symbolic of happiness). Appropriate to a sea-girt island, the fish forms are particularly beautiful—and there is an important traditional "fish stroke." Bamboo leaves looking like shorthand notes were "fixed styles" for many hundreds of years.

Pine Needle Crafts, Lillian M. Young. Vantage Press, 120 West 31st Street, New York 1. Pp. 54, illustrated. $2.75.

Books or articles on the use of native materials, such as pine needles, are not easy to locate, and some of the older ones are now out of print. This instruction book fills a gap. The pine needles needed for these crafts are the long ones from the long-leaf pine (Pinus Palustris) or the slash pine (Pinus Caribaea). Worked with raffia, using a tapestry needle, this type of craft is eminently suitable wherever pine needles are available.

The author has taught this craft in Florida. She is a registered nurse, with a deep appreciation of the therapeutic values of crafts. Her own hobbies, besides pine needle work, include etching and copper tooling.

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Camping, Nature, Science

Conservation of Wild Life and Natural Habitats in Central and East Africa, The, Julian Huxley. Columbia Univ. Press. 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 112. Paper, $1.25.

Deep Sea Farm, Dahlov Ipcar. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Unpaged. $3.00.*

Fishes and How They Live, George S. Fichter. Golden Press, 850 3rd Ave., New York 22. Pp. 52. $.69.*

Forgotten Peninsula, The, Joseph Wood Krutch. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 277. $5.00.

Frogs and Toads, Charles A. Schoenknecht. Follett Pub., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 29. $1.00.*

Fundamentals of Forestry Economics, William A. Duerr. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 579. $9.50.

Gardens in Winter, Elizabeth Lawrence. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 218. $4.50.

Gemstones and Minerals, John Sinkankas. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander St., Princeton, N.J. Pp. 387. $8.95.

Going to Camp, Helen L. Beck. Stephen Day Press, 131 E. 23rd St., New York 10. Pp. 163. Paper, $1.25.

Golden Book of California, The, Irwin Shapiro. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 97. $2.95.

Gousha American Highway Atlas (5th rev. ed.). Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 103. Paper, $1.95.

Great Outdoor Adventures. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 319. $4.50.

Guide to Campsites. C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N.J. Pp. 383. $3.95, (paper $2.50).

How to Grow Houseplants, Millicent E. Selsam. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 96. $2.50.

Hummingbirds, Betty John. Follett Publ., 1010 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago 7. Pp. 29. $1.00.*

Inexpensive Science Library, An, compiled by Hilary J. Deason and Robert W. Lynn. Amer. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5. Pp. 87. $.25.

Introduction to American Forestry, An, (3rd ed.), Shirley Walter Allen and Grant William Sharpe. McGraw-Hill. 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 466. $7.95.

Land for the Future, Marion Clawson, R. Burnell Held and Charles H. Stoddard. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore 18, Md. Pp. 570. $8.50.

Letters From Camp, Bill Adler. Chilton Company, 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 115. $1.95.

Mammals of the Southwest Mountains and Mesas, George Olin. Southwestern Monuments Assoc., P.O. Box 1562, Globe, Ariz. Pp. 126. Paper, $2.00 (cloth $3.25).

Man, Mind, and Land, Walter Firey. Free Press, 119 W. Lake St., Chicago 1. Pp. 256. $6.00.

Meadows in the Sea, Alida Malkus. World Publishing, 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2. Pp. 71. $2.75.

Naturalist in Alaska, A, Adolph Murie. Devin-Adair, 23 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 302. $6.50.

Pocket Field Guide to Animal Tracks. Stackpole Co., Harrisburg, Pa. Pp. 58. Paper, $1.50.

Science Projects Handbook, Shirley Moore, Editor. Ballantine Books, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 254. $.50.

Southwest Gardening (rev. ed.), Rosalie Doolittle and Harriet Tiedebohl. Univ. of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, N. M. Pp. 222. $5.00.

Timber Resources of Maine, The, Roland H. Ferguson and Franklin R. Longwood. Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. 102 Motors Ave., Upper Darby, Pa. Pp. 74. Free.

Trails of His Own, Adrienne Grossman and Valerie Beardswood. Longmans, Green, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 206. $3.95.

Culinary Arts

Mama's Meichulim (traditional Jewish cooking), Sadie H. Rivkin, Editor. Thos. Yoseloff, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 158. $2.95.

Master Chef's Outdoor Grill Cookbook, The. Spencer Press, 153 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. Pp. 64. Paper, $2.00.

Mealtime, Bess V. Oerke. Chas. A. Bennett, 237 N. Monroe St., Peoria, Ill. Pp. 640 (including Teaching Guide). $4.96.

Menus for Entertaining, Narcisse Chamberlain, Editor. Hastings House, 151 E. 50th St., New York 22. Pp. 288. $6.95.

Stove-Top Cookbook, The, Mala Reynaud. McGraw-Hill Co., 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 234. $4.50.

Sunset Food Freezing Charts. Lane Book Co., Menlo Park, Calif. Unpaged. $.60.

Swedish Cooking at its Best, Marianne Gronwall van der Tuuk. Rand McNally, 8255 Central Park Ave., Skokie, Ill. Pp. 176. $3.95.

Take It Easy Before Dinner (rev.), Ruth Langland Holberg. Thomas Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 130. $3.50.

365 Ways to Cook Hamburger, Doyne Nickerson. Doubleday, Garden City, N. Y. Pp. 189. $2.95.

Wine Wheel, Frederick S. Wildman, Jr. M. Barrows, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 29. $1.25.

Woman's Day Collector's Cook Book. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 320. $3.95.

Education

Administration of Health, Physical Education and Recreation for Schools, Richard C. Havel and Emery W. Seymour. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 440. $5.50.

Boardmanship: A Guide for the School Board Member (1961 ed.), H. Thomas James, Editor. Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, Calif. Pp. 102. $3.00.

Creative Mind and Method, The, Jack Summerfield and Lorlyn Thatcher, Editors. Univ. of Texas Press, Austin 12. Pp. 117. $3.00.

Creative Universities, Frederick Mayer. College & Univ. Press, 263 Chapel St., New Haven 13, Conn. Pp. 111. $3.50.

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TURE, THE, Laurence D. Haskey. Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa. Pp. 59. $1.50.

EDUCATION AND THE STATE, Frederick C. Gruber, Editor. Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 3436 Walnut St., Philadelphia 4. Pp. 95. $2.75.

EDUCATION IN THE FORMING OF AMERICAN SOCIETY, Bernard Bailyn. Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Pp. 147. $3.50.

EFFECTIVENESS IN TEACHING, Winslow R. Hatch and Ann Bennet. U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 28. $.20.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS GUIDE TO FREE CURRICULUM MATERIALS (7th ed.), Patricia H. Suttles, Editor. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wis. Pp. 346. Paper, $7.50.

EXPERIMENTAL COLLEGE, THE, Winslow R. Hatch. U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 13. $.15.

FINANCING HIGHER EDUCATION 1960-70. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 304. Paper, $2.00.

FREE AND INEXPENSIVE EDUCATIONAL AIDS, Thomas J. Pepe. Dover Publications, 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 289. Paper, $1.25.

FREE AND INEXPENSIVE LEARNING MATERIALS (10th ed.). George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville 5, Tenn. Pp. 252. Paper, $1.50.

GIFTED CHILDREN: Their Psychology and Education, Maurice F. Freehill. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 412. $5.50.

HOW TO INSTRUCT SUCCESSFULLY, Thomas F. Staton. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 292. $6.50.

GUIDE TO COLLEGES, Gene R. Hawes, Editor. New American Library, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 256. $.75.

HANDBOOK OF ADULT EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, Malcolm S. Knowles, Editor. Adult Education Assn. of the U.S.A., 743 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 11. Pp. 624. $7.50.

HOW ABOUT COLLEGE FINANCING? American Personnel and Guidance Assn., 1605 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 9, D.C.

HOW TO CHOOSE A NURSERY SCHOOL, Helen Steers Burgess. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 20. $.25.

HOW ADULTS LEARN, J. R. Kidd. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 324. $4.75.

IMPACT OF EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION, THE, Wilbur Schramm. Editor. Univ. of Illinois Press, Urbana. Pp. 247. $5.00.

INDEPENDENT STUDY, Winslow R. Hatch and Ann Bennet. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 36. $.25.

LORE AND LANGUAGE OF SCHOOLCHILDREN, Iona and Peter Opie. Oxford University Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 417. $8.00.

MAKING PLANS FOR COLLEGE? Changing Times, 1729 H St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 23. $.25.

MANAGEMENT OF LEARNING, E. D. Duryea. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 37. $.20.

METHODS AND MATERIALS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Charles A. Bucher, Constance Koenig, and Milton Barnhard. C. V. Mosby, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 387. $6.50.

MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, Elizabeth Keesee. U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 65. Paper, $.45.

MODERN SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT, THE, Robert E. Wilson. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 232. $4.50.

NURSERY SCHOOL PORTFOLIO, Margaret Rasmussen, Editor. Assoc. for Childhood Education, 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington 16, D.C. Twelve leaflets, $.75.

PHYSICIANS AND SCHOOLS, Report of the 7th National Conference on Physicians and Schools. American Medical Assn., 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10. Pp. 133. Paper, $1.00.

QUEST FOR QUALITY, Samuel Baskin. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25. Pp. 18. $.15.

REPORTER, CLEARINGHOUSE OF STUDIES ON HIGHER EDUCATION, Winslow R. Hatch and Ann Bennet. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 55. $.40.

REVIVAL OF LEARNING, The Renaissance in Italy, John Addington Symonds. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 399. Paper, $1.45.

ROLES OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN RECREATION, THE. CAHPER, 1705 Murchison Dr., Burlingame, Calif. Pp. 12. Paper, $1.00.

TEACHING AND LEARNING. Ethical Culture Schools, 33 Central Park W., New York 23. Pp. 40. $.35.

WORK AND EDUCATION, John W. Donohue, S.J. Loyola Univ. Press, 3445 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago 13. Pp. 238. $4.00.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, *February 1962*
Shut-Ins Break Out (travel for the ill and handicapped).

ARTS AND ACTIVITIES, *February 1962*
Batik Fever, *Dorothe M. Chilcutt.*
Sweet Hearts for Valentine's Day, *Edith Brockway.*
Motivating Young Children, *Dora Von Bargen.*

CHALLENGE, *March 1962*
Should We Shorten the Workweek? *Hans Apel.*

NATIONAL CIVIC REVIEW, *February 1962*
The Fight for Beauty (Los Angeles), *Andrew Hamilton.*

PARENTS' MAGAZINE, *March 1962*
Sidewalk Art That Blooms in the Spring, *Edna Meyers.*

RINK AND ARENA MAGAZINE, *January 1962*
Mosaics and Modern Design (ice arena in Anaheim, California).
Year-Round Fun in the Sun (outdoor recreation in Sunbury, Pennsylvania).

SAFETY EDUCATION, *March 1962*
College Sports—Accidents, Injuries, *Joseph G. Dzenowagis.*
Summer Drivers Go to School, *Mabel Lou Ahrens.*
Skill Tests for Pedal Pushers, Ben W. *Miller.*
Safety Story Lady Makes TV Debut, *Freeman L. Evans.*

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, *March 1962*
Our Teen Center, *Robert E. Girardin.*

TELEVISION QUARTERLY,* *February 1962*
Government's Role in the American System of Broadcasting, *W. Theodore Pierson.*
The Documentary Heritage, *Burton Benjamin.*
Television's Purpose, *Hubbell Robinson.*

TODAY'S HEALTH, *March 1962*
On the Tale of a Kite, *Will Yolen.*
Let's Go for a Walk, *Sheldon A. Mix.*

WOMAN'S DAY, *March 1962*
The Story of American Needlework #10: Weaving, *Rose Wilder Lane.*

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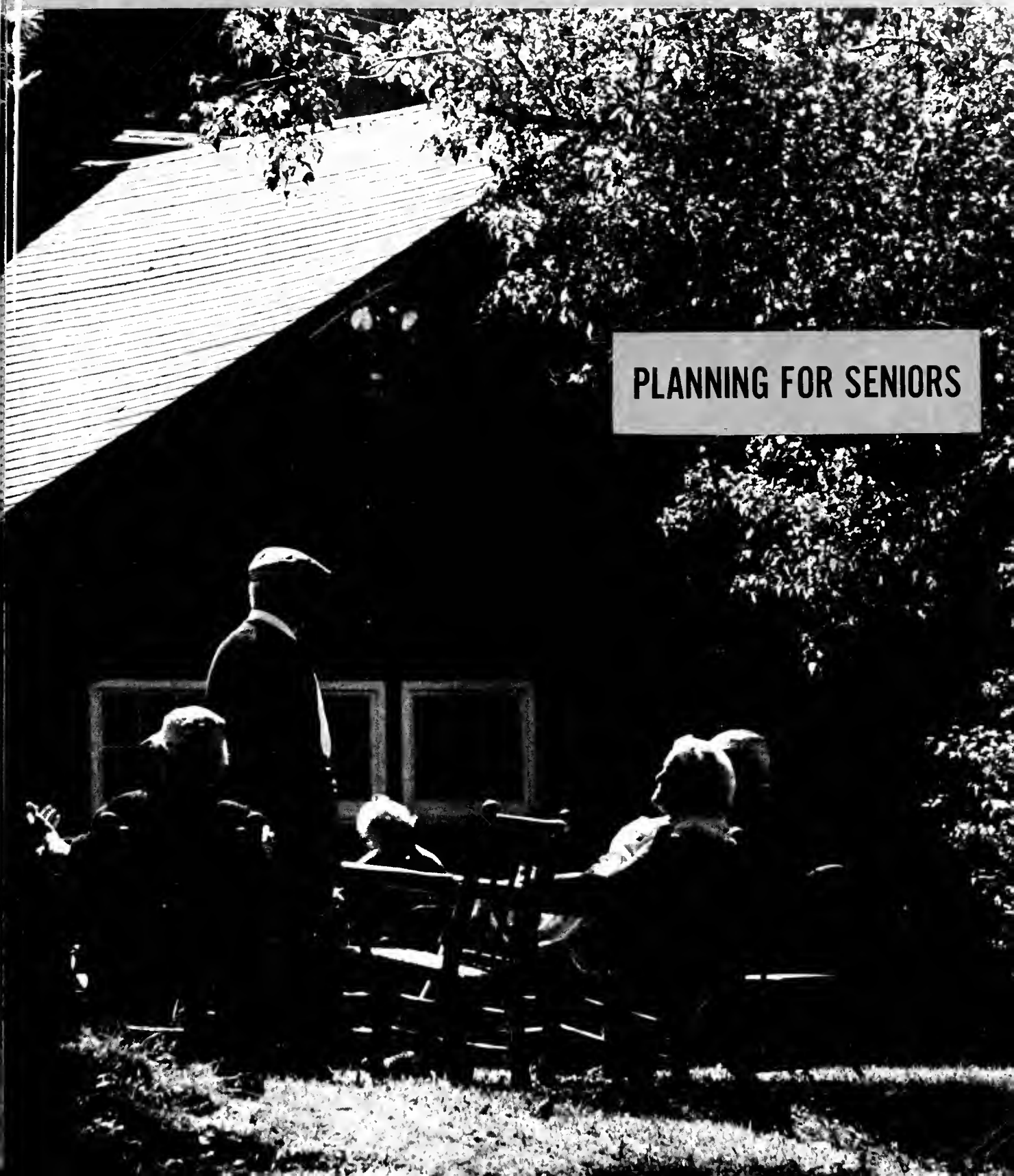

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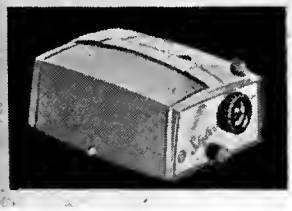

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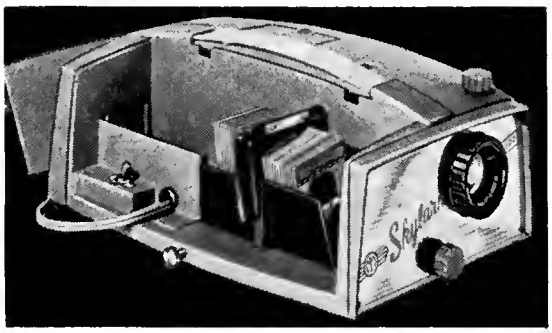

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287. I'll Be with You in Apple B T
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297. I'm Dreaming of White Xmas
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460. My Bonnie
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492. Oh Susana
494. Oh You Beautiful Doll
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629. Sweet Adeline
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742. When You Wore a Tulip
749. Whiffenpoof Song
751. Whistle While You Work
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RECREATION

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

MAY 1962 VOL. LV NO. 5 PRICE 60c

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Editor, DOROTHY DONALDSON
Assistant Editor, ELVIRA DELANY
Associate Editors
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On the Cover

Socializing in the outdoors adds greatly to the richness of living at any age. Here, a group of seniors sit and chat beside the arts-and-crafts building at Camp Isabella Freedman, Falls Village, Connecticut. The camp is a beneficiary society of the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies. Photo by Lawrence Siegel.

Next Month

The June issue will stress the importance of water to a good outdoor program, with such articles as "Recreation Demands on Public Water Supplies" (and the antiquated legislation governing recreation use); "The World of the Swimming Pool"; "Outdoor Recreation and the Delaware River Basin" (a regional development project involving four states and the federal government); "Sailing in Quincy"; "Turning Dust into Spray." For the benefit of delegates planning to attend the 44th National Recreation Congress, September 30-October 5, "Today's Philadelphia" will tell the story of the exciting urban-renewal project, which includes construction of a new city within the city, along with an account of the restoration of historic sites in this Cradle of Liberty. Another Philadelphia story will cover a neighborhood garden-block beautification program. A Congress page will present further details about the program for the big meeting.

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MY PHILOSOPHY OF RECREATION

Thomas W. Lantz

RECREATION is a way of life to me, and I try to practice it. One could easily become ill as a professional recreator. Our work, seemingly, never ends. There is always activity for our clients, evenings, week-ends and holidays. However, we must discipline our lives so we practice what we preach!

Work hard but take time to live. Man, the worker, and man, the player, are not two men, but one. I play golf to keep physically fit, read to relax and learn, fly fish for trout in a mountain stream for good mental health, photograph in color to appease my artistic sense, picnic or play bridge with my friends for a social outlet.

One develops a hobby for an interest in life, to improve skills because that is the way one grows and acquires zest for living. It is almost axiomatic that interest in any type of activity, or creativity, is heightened as skills are improved. The satisfaction, or pleasure in the doing, increases proportionately.

Recreation acts as a counter-balance to all my work and negative influences. Any job which deals with the field of human relations will be difficult, enervating, and burdensome, if one permits it. No matter how much one enjoys his work he needs a change—change of pace, of scene, of approach, and he needs refuge and refreshment.

Religion is a way of life to me, and I try to practice it. I am interested in the nature of the universe in which we live. To me, it is not an accidental mechanistic universe without meaning. It has purpose and meaning. Basically, I believe that goodness and justice will win out in the long run. The brotherhood of man in this world is important to me. Recreation, therefore, has a great place in promoting international good will and friendship.

Recreation in its highest sense is an integral part of the general welfare and well-being of a people. A definite part of my philosophy is to help bring about world-wide understanding through the sharing of recreation skills and interests, through the exchange of persons. The international character of recreation is possibly its most outstanding characteristic. We are living in "One World." It is no accident that recreation has always been closely allied to religion. Recreation is a limited word for what men do when they cease being slaves and are free to do what they want to do. The threat of the times is a threat against the greatest dream of all mankind, the dream of growth toward a happy free world, a world in which men may reach up to their own God.

AMERICA has given and voted billions that all men might find joy and power and growth in living abundantly. Recreation must play a large part in keeping men everywhere strong to endure. I dream of a happy world for all—a world of men truly free to be themselves. Dedication of my life to recreation as a way of life means much to me and I try to work at it. "All is not gold that glitters" has been uppermost in my mind for forty years; otherwise I would have been a sales manager long ago. My life is dedicated to making towns and cities more liveable. My move is always toward beauty, music, sport, richness in living. I want to help my city to be an enjoyable place to live, with parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, good schools and community centers, athletic fields, libraries, choruses and symphonies.

Nothing is more American, is more characteristic of our country, expresses more truly her inner spirit than her recreation movement in local communities, her movement for abundant living for all. I shall always continue to dedicate my life to this end. #

MR. LANTZ *is superintendent of public recreation for the Metropolitan Park District of Tacoma, Washington, and chairman of the National Recreation Association National Advisory Council.*

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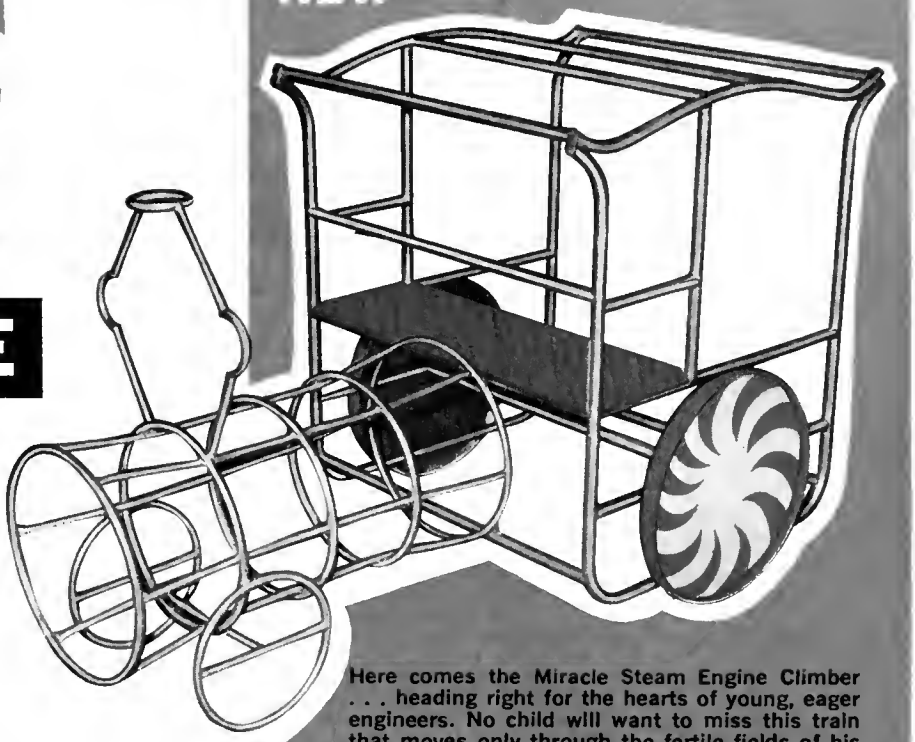

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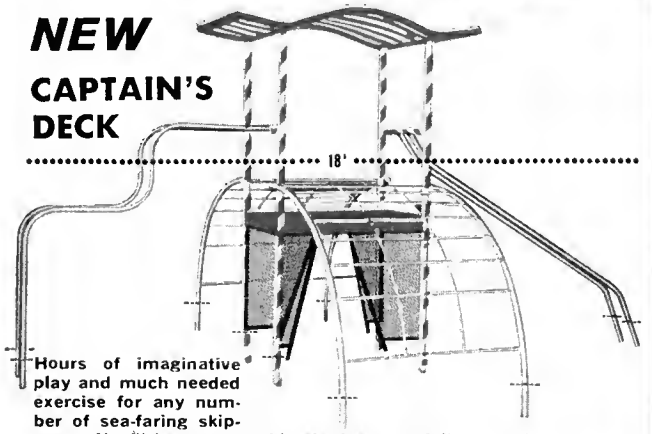

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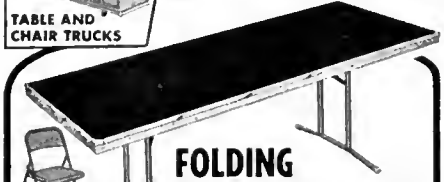

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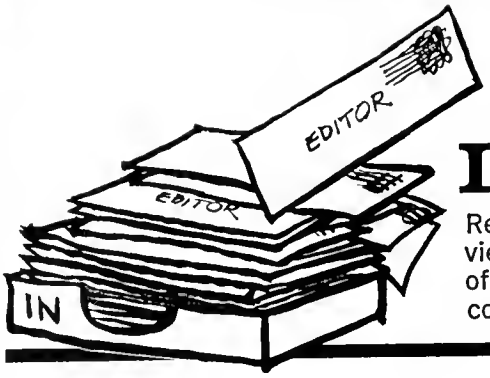

LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

Senior Adult Basketball

Sirs:

When our slow-pitch sixteen-inch softball season was closing we asked the men to consider a one-night-a-week winter program of basketball for their age group. Because the ages ranged from twenty to about fifty-five, we realized it must be a slowed down version of basketball, yet active enough to meet their needs and interest. It was hoped we could sponsor an eight-team league and two days after our announcement of the league, we had to stop taking team reservations—after we had twelve teams.

Minor rule changes were necessary, such as: no full court press, no fast breaks (after securing the rebound the defense has ten seconds to get across the center line and get set before the offense may bring the ball down). This eliminates long passes to the more active men and gives both teams twenty seconds to get their breath after each rebound (the offense also has the normal ten seconds to bring the ball across the center line after defense gets set). Six personal fouls are allowed due to the lack of active participation for the past years. To eliminate a team from securing younger players from the regular civic leagues, we stated that a player may play in only one league. Also, the players must work full time or be a resident of the city. Sponsors were encouraged to furnish only shirts and pants, no expensive uniforms.

We felt that by encouraging a winter activity while the men were playing and enjoying softball we increased our winter participation. I might add that I was told that sixteen-inch softball would never be accepted in a baseball community such as ours. I firmly feel that twenty-nine teams comprising about six hundred men is a good indication that this is a good sport.

If anyone wishes, we will be most happy to send them a copy of the rules which we have adopted locally.

JAMES W. COOK, *Superintendent Parks and Recreation Department, Michigan City, Indiana.*

Sports for the Individual

Sirs:

The United States is known throughout the world as a nation of spectators with a few outstanding athletes. This policy has resulted in a very high rejection rate for our youth in military service tests. President Kennedy has suggested a more active sports program for physical fitness. This need not mean a double period of "push-ups" or gym drills. There is a wide selection of sports that make for physical fitness that youths would enjoy.

We have lost the last few Olympics to the Soviets and other European countries because we train great athletes in a few sports only, such as track, swimming, figure skating, etcetera. Millions and millions are being spent for larger and larger stadiums for fans and little for skating rinks, hiking trails, cycle tracks, etcetera. In the United States, new school construction is planned with great parking areas for students to park cars; European students pedal or walk to school and thus obtain necessary exercise. The writer visited Switzerland a few years ago and noted such family sport activities as camping, hiking, cycling. In America our youth cannot wait until they obtain their driving licenses. The Swiss also conduct great national sport festivals in which young and old participate. The Soviet Union has experts or "Masters of Sport" who coach both young and old in all international sports. Let us have more publicity for active individual sports and less for the first one in line for the World Series.

Here are a few suggestions for sport administrators:

- Establish an active individual sports program in every school and college without credit for attendance at football games. (One professor dismissed a class earlier to attend a game.)
- Give outdoor sports preference over indoor sports; stress camping, hiking, cycling, swimming, mountaineering, etcetera.
- Encourage sports that may be en-

joyed in later life (folks aged 40-50 and over can enjoy cycling, skating, swimming, hiking, etcetera).

• Stress individual sports that do not require a full team for enjoyment (skating rather than football or baseball); sports that may be enjoyed by both sexes (half of our school population is relegated to the grandstand); family sport activities (mother and children may enjoy, camping, fishing, cycling, skating, swimming, archery, etcetera); popular sports that can be enjoyed by millions (boating, fishing, camping, bicycling, hunting, archery, etcetera); sports that have a military value (rifle, hiking, camping, swimming, cycling, mountaineering, etcetera).

ROLAND C. GEIST, *Roosevelt High School, Bronx, New York.*

Outdoor Recreation Labs

Sirs:

Since the publication of the article on the Stone Valley Recreation Area [January 1961] several universities have written to us regarding plans, policies, and program of the outdoor recreation area. . . . institutions of higher learning [may find] areas of this nature . . . desirable for the education of the college student.

FRED M. COOMBS, *Recreation Education Department, Pennsylvania State University.*

Progress of Recreation

Sirs:

Permit me to express my appreciation for the article in the February issue by Mrs. McGann . . . an analysis of statistics published in the *1961 Recreation and Park Yearbook.*

This analysis is not only interesting but helpful in cultivating further understanding of the status of progress of the recreation movement in America. It is also suggestive of interpretations which may be had from the analysis of the most valuable statistics which are compiled and published in the *Yearbook.* Several other interesting analyses could be made from these statistics and I refer particularly to those which would bear upon the nature and numbers of separate facilities in relation to population and other factors.

GEORGE HJELTE, *General Manager, Department of Recreation and Parks, Los Angeles.*

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Executive Director — Female. Area Girl Scout Council. Bachelor's degree with supervisory, finance, and community relations experience and skills. Prefer Master's degree with experience. Contact: Personnel Committee, Limberlost Girl Scout Council, 227 East Washington, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

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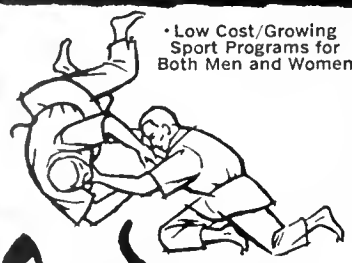

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EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

OUR SENIOR CITIZENS

In May, Senior Citizens Month, it is well to take another look at the policy statement and source of the recommendations from the 1961 White House Conference on the Aging, which stated:

IN COMMUNITY LIFE — Effective use should be made of senior citizens in the continuing life of the community, state, and nation. It is every citizen's concern that senior citizens participate and become actively involved in recreation, voluntary services, and in citizenship participation.

Recreation is a basic human need; together with work, education, and religion it makes up the full life. Patterns of recreation shaped into stimulating programs of activities constitute a MUST for the senior citizen.

The involvement of participants in the total planning and the executing of the program is basic and essential. To meet the diversity of interests of all the aged, a broad range of program offerings, creative, cultural, physical, social, volunteer service, and citizenship participation must be implemented by every available public and private agency through coordination of effort in utilization of facilities, leadership and funds.

Voluntary services and citizenship participation represent a traditional American ideal of value in the development of individual and national character; and habits of voluntary service and citizenship participation on the part of all Americans should be developed early in life to carry over into later life.

Stereotyped attitudes about old age, both on the part of the community as well as of older people about themselves, can limit the continued participation of senior citizens in recreation, voluntary service, and in civic and government affairs. To remedy this situation, we need to develop a better public image of old age based on the potential contribution senior citizens can make plus a more positive self-image through opportunities to achieve skills and accomplishments which would preserve and restore a sense of belonging and usefulness.

The enjoyment of the later years depends on one's preparation earlier in life so that retirement will not come as a shock but as the culmination of the life span with its own rewards—not as the termination of usefulness but as the continuation or as the beginning of a new usefulness characterized by maturity and fulfillment.

HOSTELING IN BIKE MONTH

The fact that May is also American Bike Month and that Youth Hostel Week is May 5 to 12 reminds us that—after spending a day or two in an American Youth Hostel last summer—there should be more hostels in this country! As bicycle trips, and hosteling too, are a part of many public recreation programs, why couldn't recreation departments sponsor a hostel as an additional community service? Recreation leaders should look into this, as an extension of their outdoor recreation programs, and talk it over with local AYH and other groups. (This is the type of *visible* project that local service clubs love to support.)

Being a guest at a hostel is like being a member of a large and joyful family with many interests, that is always doing exciting things. We were at the attractive hostel in West Tisbury on colorful Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, and found it a delightful relief from the expensive and impersonal facilities of the modern motel and from the speed and gasoline fumes of the highway. It proved to be a sequestered haven, where all cyclists and other friends receive a warm welcome, are made to feel at home, allowed to prepare their own meals and so on.

How wonderful it is, in this day of tensions and pressures, to know that there *are* such places, that young people can mount a bicycle and, with carefully selected leadership, wander unhurriedly down quiet trails, stop to watch the trout flicker by in a green pool, eat a lunch in the cool shade of a spreading tree—and then move on to friendly shelter and a welcome from houseparents for the night.

American Youth Hostels is most anxious to extend hosteling service across the length and breadth of the land for our own boys and girls and for young visitors from foreign lands, too, who are accustomed to countries where hosteling is more widely developed and enjoyed. The AYH has just launched a five-year expansion plan, of which this is a part. Send for a 1962 *AYH Handbook* for further details. Available from AYH, 10 West Eighth Street, New York 11, for $1.00.

AS WE GO TO PRESS

NEW OUTDOOR CHIEF WILL ADDRESS RECREATION CONGRESS

DR. EDWARD C. CRAFTS, head of the new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation in the Department of the Interior, will address the 44th National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia on October 4. He will discuss the scope and importance of the newly created bureau. Dr. Crafts, previously assistant chief of the U.S. Forest Service, will coordinate activities of twenty federal agencies that have problems dealing with outdoor recreation and land use. He also will be the focal point in relations with the states to gain more outdoor play space. Establishment of the bureau by President Kennedy, on April 2, followed a recommendation of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission *(see* RECREATION, *March and April, 1962).*

▸ THE YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS is up for Congressional approval. The Youth Employment Opportunities Act of 1962 *(HR 10682, S404)* is now before Congress. Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg, chairman of the President's Committee on Youth Employment, stated in the committee's first report to the President that the "gravity and magnitude" of unemployed youth is "an emergency" which requires immediate action. The act provides for: (1) the enrollment of boys aged 16 through 21 to work in healthful outdoor employment, conserving and developing national resources and recreational areas; and (2) a Youth Public Service Employment Program for boys and girls, 16 to 21, to work in public and nonprofit institutions, such as hospitals, schools and welfare agencies.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall, in urging strong support of the bill, says, "The plain fact is that conservation of our human and natural resources are inseparably combined." He adds that the corps could be a most important weapon in the overall battle to achieve a sound foundation for a meaningful existence for our young people.

▸ THE 15TH CONFERENCE ON AGING, University of Michigan, will be held at Ann Arbor June 18 to 20. Address: The University of Michigan Extension Service, 412 Maynard Street, Ann Arbor.

▸ REMINDER to state society presidents and news bulletin editors: Please send three copies of each state society bulletin to the National Recreation Association *Library* each month. These will be circulated to the NRA staff, clipped and filed, and a whole set kept intact for ready reference.

▸ BOOKS DESIGNED TO HELP leaders and parents know where to take children! Come and get them! Or order by mail. You, our readers, helped us to plan them, told us where children can take part in activities—rock hunting, river boating, and the like—and about special tours and exhibits that take youngsters and leaders behind the scenes in factories, studios, and museums, on little-known trails, into authentic restorations of our American past. These books are meant to be taken along by you and the youngsters—they're rugged, with washable cloth covers. They are also illustrated, fully indexed by communities, areas, special interests; easily readable.

Book I tells about the West; Book II, the Midwest and South; Book III, the Northeast and Middle Atlantic. Each is $2.95 (10 percent discount to NRA Affiliates and Associates). The set comes in a plastic, over-the-shoulder pouch for easy carrying—all three, including the pouch, $7.95. Order your copies NOW—*Wonderful Places to Take Children*—one or all three, available from the National Recreation Association Recreation Book Center, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11. Happy vacationing!

DR. GARRETT EPPLEY, chairman of the recreation department at Indiana University, announced his retirement as chairman at the annual Lebert H. Weir Banquet on April 14. He will remain at the university as a member of the faculty. Reynold Carlson, professor of recreation, will succeed Dr. Eppley as chairman.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS members have expressed their approval, by a ratio of three to one, of the present method of establishing wilderness areas on federal lands and their disapproval of a proposed wilderness preservation system by act of Congress, according to an article in the January 1962 issue of *American Forests*. A total of 4,235 members of the society approved the following proposition in the referendum: "Wilderness areas should continue to be established by executive action of the secretaries of the federal departments that are administratively responsible for the establishment of present and potential areas suitable for wilderness preservation."

Less than twenty-nine percent (1,693) of the voters approved the alternate proposition: "Wilderness areas as now established should be included in a wilderness preservation system by act of Congress with specifications as to permitted uses and with provision for additions, deletions, and the designations of new areas."

Opponents of the legislation object to the statutory fixing of boundaries and the impossibility of withdrawals, except following Congressional review. Increasing demand by an expanding population for forest products and services should be correlated, they say, with such demand and with the acreage of forest available in each region. Many view the proposed wilderness preservation system as a "locking up" of vast areas for limited use, inconsistent with multiple-use management for the development of all renewal natural resources.

▸ JUNE is National Recreation Month: Special Weeks: first week, Youth Fitness; second, Family Recreation; third, Recreation and the Arts; and the fourth, Recreation-Through-Service Week. Tie-in Days and Weeks: Let's Play Golf Week, June 2-9; National Humor Week, June 3-9; National Flag Week, June 10-16; Father's Day, June 17; First Day of Summer, June 21; National Swim for Health Week, June 24-30.

▸ A PROPOSAL for financing an eight-year program to expand the nation's outdoor recreation resources was proposed in legislation submitted to Congress by President Kennedy on April 4.

The measure, a principal feature of the President's message of March 1 on conservation *(see* RECREATION, *April)* proposes establishment of a land conservation fund and authorization of appropriations of $500,000,000 to the fund.

A combination of new and existing federal revenues are proposed to provide additional funds during the eight-year program, and for repayment of appropriated funds beginning in fiscal year 1971.

Lands within authorized national park, monument, and related areas, lands within the national forest system and national refuges to preserve endangered wildlife species would be financed directly from the fund. Cost of acquiring recreation lands at federal and federally assisted reservoirs would be offset in part by depositing a portion of receipts from the revenues into general Treasury funds.

Proposed sources of revenue for the program are: (1) a new federal boat-use tax, (2) receipts from the sale of surplus federal nonmilitary real property, (3) receipts from present and new admission and other recreation user fees on federal land and water areas, (4) the refundable portion (two cents per gallon) of the federal gasoline tax paid on fuel used in recreation boating.

▸ A DAY CAMP STUDY to determine common practices in day camps has been completed by the Committee on Camping of the National Social Welfare Assembly (345 East 46th Street, New York 17). Participating agencies included the Boys' Clubs of America, Camp Fire Girls, Inc., Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., National Board of YWCA of the U.S.A., National Council of YMCA's, and National Jewish Welfare Board. They were included in a nationwide random sampling during the 1961 season. The study reveals numerous arresting facts; among them, that. of 191 camps sampled, 141 offer opportunities for overnight camping; sixty-four, or 33.3%, operate on a site of six to twenty-five acres; 83.9% are located within one hour's travel from the first pickup, to arrival at camp; more than half of the YMCA camps serve both boys and girls; the average ratio of counselors to campers in all is one to eleven. The study is available from the NSWA for twenty cents per copy.

▸ DONALD M. D. THURBER of Detroit has been named federal consultant on matters affecting participation by private and public non-government organizations and individuals in conservation programs. In announcing the appointment. Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said Mr. Thurber. a University of Michigan regent, president of a Detroit public-relations counseling firm and a veteran of public service, will arrange Interior Department cooperation with corporations, foundations, and other supporters of conservation projects whether in conjunction with or independent of federal programs.

▸ THE NEW PRESIDENT-ELECT of the American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation is Ben W. Miller, professor and chairman of the department of physical education at the University of California, Los Angeles. Mr. Miller's election, together with six vice-presidents-elect, was announced at the closing business session of the AAHPER's annual convention in Cincinnati, April 6. Harlan G. Metcalf, chairman of the department of recreation at the State University of New York, was named vice-president-elect of the Recreation Division.

▸ THE DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, recreation department recently won $2,500.-000 approval for seven new pools and two new nine-hole golf courses. Congratulations!

▸ PROMOTE GOOD OUTDOOR MANNERS! The Good Outdoor Manners Association fervently repeats this request this spring and suggests that special local groups be organized for this purpose. Further suggestions can be obtained by writing to the association at 4534½ University Way, Seattle 5, Washington.

▸ A GRANT OF $800,000 by the Ford Foundation has been awarded to the American Public Welfare Association to be used over the next six years for training programs to improve services to the aged through public welfare agencies. The program will be under the leadership of Jay L. Roney, director of the Public Welfare Project on Aging.

▸ APPOINTMENT of Garson Meyer of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York, as president of the National Council on the Aging was announced recently by the council's board of directors. Mr. Meyer was elected to succeed G. Warfield Hobbs who resigned as president to devote full time to his position as president of the Olympia Management Corporation.

▸ A SPECIAL TWO-WEEK SEMINAR on Metropolitan Problems and Politics will take place at the University of Denver, July 9-20, 1962. Eight distinguished guest lecturers will include Edward C. Banfield of Harvard, Morton Grodzins of the University of Chicago. Norton Long of Northwestern University, Lennox L. Moak, director of the Pennsylvania Economy League (Eastern Division), James Q. Wilson of Harvard, E. H. Plank of the University of Denver, Victor Jones of the University of California, and Walter Blucher of Detroit, planner extraordinary.

▸ TO AID persons of ability and promise to enter the professional college union or recreation fields, the Illini Union and department of recreation at the University of Illinois, are offering a program of financial assistance to qualified students who would like to apply for a Master of Science in Recreation or a Doctor of Philosophy (option in Recreation). This is open to men and women who are candidates for either of the above degrees and who have a bachelor degree from an accredited institution. Make up of prerequisites, if any, is determined by the department of recreation. A minimum grade point index of "B" for the last half of undergraduate study is desired. For further information, write to Head, Department of Recreation, 203 Huff Gymnasium, University of Illinois, Urbana.

Dates to Remember

June	1-30	National Recreation Month
June	2-9	Let's Play Golf Week
June	3-9	National Humor Week
June	10-16	National Flag Week
June	14	Flag Day
June	17	Father's Day
June	24-30	National Swim for Health Week
July	1-7	National Safe Boating Week
July	1-7	National Play Tennis Week
July	4	Independence Day
July	15-21	Captive Nations Week
July	15	St. Swithin's Day
July	28	Joseph Lee Day
August	1-7	National Clown Week
August	5	Friendship Day
September	1-30	Youth Month
September	3	Labor Day
September	5-12	National Child Safety Week
September	16	World Peace Day
September	29	Rosh Hashanah
September	29	Michaelmas

RECREATION IN THE PEACE CORPS

Trained recreation volunteers are needed in the underdeveloped countries of the world

RECREATION plays an important role in the work the Peace Corps is doing to help the newly emerging nations of the world. Enthusiastic letters from Peace Corps volunteers in Tanganyika, East Pakistan, Chile, the Philippines—from a dozen countries all over the world—share a common note: it is through the medium of mutually enjoyed recreation that the American volunteers are becoming real friends with the people of the host countries.

Writes a Peace Corps teacher from East Pakistan: "No classes were given on our first day so everyone went out in groups of fours and fives visiting the nearby areas. Our group came upon several little boys and girls who were playing. After watching them, we thought of playing a Bengali game we learned in Putney (Peace Corps training) called *Ha Do Do.* The boys soon joined us. The number of spectators grew. We taught them an American game called circle tag. The children picked it up fast. Several adults began to stop and watch. . . . I don't know if they were watching because they thought it was silly for grown men to play with little children or because they were pleased. . . . The sentiment of the adults was revealed when everyone smiled with sincere acceptance. . . . A community heard about our singing sessions at night and invited us to their village. We will go on Saturday night, banjos and all."

Because the Peace Corps realizes the importance of recreation in developing a healthy community, it is now selecting volunteers with recreation backgrounds for eight projects which will begin this year in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Training will be held for these recreation projects in the spring, summer, and early fall at a U.S. university. There will be additional training in the host country.

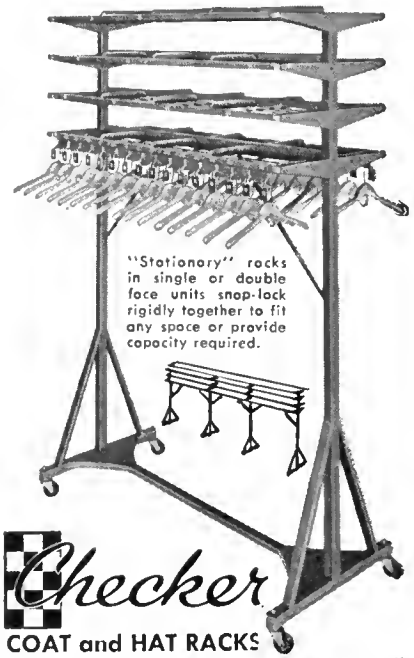
The Ivory Coast has asked the Peace Corps for ten recreation instructors to help develop local, regional, and national sports teams to introduce the concept of team work to participants of the many tribes and regions. Jamaica has immediate need for two sports and recreation camping instructors who will assist in the 4-H Club movement by providing instruction to rural youths *(see "Creative Recreation in Jamaica,"* RECREATION, *February 1962).*

Venezuela requested twenty-one Peace Corps recreation workers to direct current YMCA activities and four physical education instructors to help expand these activities. All volunteers will teach athletics, direct sports events and social activities, and carry out general programs of social welfare.

Ceylon and Thailand are emphasizing sports and all forms of recreation in their latest development programs. Thailand has asked the Peace Corps for thirty athletic instructors to assist in training Thai Olympic teams as well as developing and instructing a new program of sports in the Thai school curriculum. Ceylon's program calls for thirteen male Peace Corps volunteers to serve as health and recreation instructors in organizing and operating school health councils, and to assist in the

Peace Corps volunteer Jack Jordan (left), deputy director of physical education at Rajshahi University in East Pakistan, coaches a Bengali student in ancient technique of javelin throwing.

Enjoying evening social with new-found Filipino friends are Peace Corps trainees who underwent two months' orientation for their assignment.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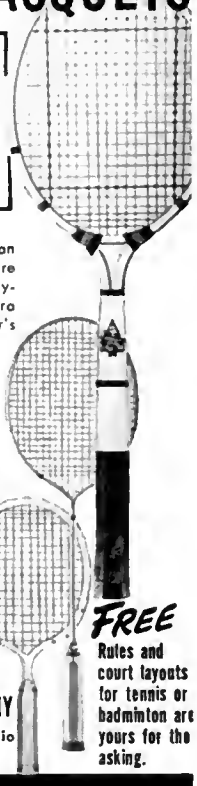

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coaching of track, swimming, gymnastics, and boxing in the rural and residential secondary schools. These volunteers will also be teaching environmental sanitation and intramural athletics.

Iran would like seven Peace Corps volunteers, with backgrounds in recreation, to act as instructors in organizing physical education activities in rural agricultural schools. Volunteers will coach track, soccer, and other team sports, as well as work in recreation youth programs outside the schools.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING Peace Corps projects is now being recruited for Tunisia. Its purpose is twofold: to organize athletic activities which will contribute to the success of the Bourgiba Children's Villages and to develop among young Tunisians an appreciation of the value of physical conditioning, self-discipline, sports competition, and the mastery of useful crafts.

Twelve Peace Corps volunteers will be assigned by Tunisia's Directorate of Youth and Sports to work in the children's villages. The villages range in size from two hundred to six hundred children, whose ages are from six to twenty. The volunteers will be responsible for organizing and administering a 25-hour-per-week program involving calisthenics, posture, and other physical training, and instruction in group sports such as football, handball, volleyball, and basketball.

The children's villages offer specialized trade and craft training in addition to the normal primary education. The curriculum at each village differs; certain villages stress agriculture and mechanics; others provide training in pottery, leatherwork, basketry, and similar crafts. Arrangements are made for the apprenticeship of the children with local artisans and craftsmen. The largest and most successful village, El Oudiane, has its own elections and council, police force, court, and bimonthly newspaper, all run by the children. Volunteers not assigned to the village will work at the Bordjel reception center in Tunis where children are received before placement and at the Institute National d'Education Physique et Sport and the Training Center at Bir-el Bey.

Recreation directors who have demonstrated an interest in youth activities, scouting, or social work would be eminently suited for all of the mentioned Peace Corps projects. Formal course work in physical education is desirable but not essential. Such instruction will be included in the training program. For French-speaking countries, such as Tunisia, and the Spanish-speaking countries of Latin America, a year or two of high-school training in these languages will provide a base on which an adequate command of the spoken language can be developed in three months of intensive training.

The provision of recreation directors would, in all the sportsminded, recreation-loving new countries of the world, have real significance in the development of these countries. Some of them will be training local directors who will then go to rural centers and develop recreation programs and organize sports activities. There is no better way of developing healthy, enjoyable, and fruitful cooperation among peoples.

"After the soccer game . . ." writes another volunteer with the Peace Corps in the Far East, "we went to Chadpur, a local village, and had a song contest with the farmers. We really had an enjoyable night. Later, they told us that this was the first time in five years that they had gotten together for a social occasion."

Peace Corps volunteers must be at least eighteen. There is no upper age limit. The equivalent of a high-school education is a minimum requirement. Married couples are eligible if both qualify and they have no dependents under eighteen. Volunteers receive a living allowance for food, clothing, housing, medical care, and incidentals, plus a termination payment of $75 for each month of service.

Questionnaires can be obtained from local Post Offices, U.S. Congressmen or Senators, and from the Peace Corps, Washington 25, D.C. You may now apply for a specific assignment in the country of your choice. Questionnaires should be completed and sent without delay to:

Professional, Technical and Labor Division
Office of Public Affairs
Peace Corps Washington 25, D.C.

A Nature Center in a State Park

More state parks should offer programs of this type

Leslie S. Clark

COOPERATION between a conservation organization and a state recreation department has provided a valuable public service in setting up a nature center and interpretative programs in a state park. The Audubon Society of New Hampshire and the New Hampshire Recreation Department, which administers twenty-six state parks, have for a number of years recognized the need for programs to interpret the outdoors to the ever increasing numbers of people using the state's mountains, lakes, and forests for outdoor recreation. Lack of funds had handicapped the development of programs of this nature. The outgrowth of several winter meetings was a cooperative venture well within the resources of the two organizations.

The largest state park, Bear Brook, seven thousand acres in area, was chosen for the initial effort, as it was centrally located near large population centers and had facilities that could be pressed into service. The Audubon Society proceeded to hire two naturalists, one for the first and one for the latter part of the summer. It canvassed its membership for appropriate books to start a nature library and for equipment such as exhibit cases and nature collections.

The recreation department made a former CCC barracks, now a group lodge, available for the headquarters of the nature center and fixed living quarters for the naturalists. The main room was painted, bulletin boards made, and exhibit areas provided. The department also offered the use of its regular publicity channels, with periodic press releases and radio spot announcements, aided in the distribution of department-prepared bulletins describing the program.

A tentative program was planned by the Audubon Nature Center Committee, chaired by Mrs. Claire Batchelder, the society's conservation education chairman. The series of lectures and a Saturday evening film program proved to be highlights of the program. New Englanders with special interests in conservation or natural history volunteered their services and presented lecture and slide programs of great interest such as "The Mosses and Lichens of New Hampshire," "The Wildflowers of New England," "Nature Through the Seasons," and "The Forest Management Program." Films were procured from the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, New England Power Company, the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, the audio-visual department of the University of New Hampshire, and a few from a film rental service.

Other state resource agencies cooperated in furnishing exhibits for the center. A fine New Hampshire mineral exhibit was made available by the state Planning and Development Commission along with a series of geological booklets on New Hampshire minerals and geology. The state research forester made a collection of wood samples of New Hampshire trees and presented them to the center. An exhibit about the White Mountain National Forest was loaned by the Forest Service. An aerial photograph of the area and a land-use plan was furnished by the Soil Conservation Service.

In planning the weekly program, consideration was given to the varied summer uses of the park. Nearby is a heavily used family picnic ground and swimming area, a day camp area used by the Girl Scouts, and a pioneer Girl Scouts camp. A large family campground and two organized camp sites are also used extensively during the camping season by New Hampshire 4-H groups on a county basis for short-term camping experiences.

The center was open to the public every day except Monday. Morning periods were devoted to field trips and occasional bird walks for the public. Thursdays were reserved for organized groups such as garden clubs, Girl and Boy Scouts, groups from nearby summer camps, and the various youth and children's groups using the camp facilities of the park. Afternoons were reserved for people to visit the center, see the exhibits, and browse through the nature library. Informal instruction in nature crafts was also offered. Several live exhibits were maintained: a terrarium with frogs, salamanders, and turtles; a snake cage; an exhibit of bog plants, including pitcher plants and sundew; several insect cages; and a display of the plants that live on the forest floor of a typical New Hampshire forest.

Interesting field trips near the center included such areas as a managed forest, an old-growth white pine grove, a brook valley, a beaver pond, a bog, and open scrubland area. The trips were geared to the interests of the groups on the trip. Children's groups enjoyed hunts for salamanders, snakes, and frogs and, after becoming acquainted with their catches, were encouraged to let them go, except for the few needed for exhibits. The center proved a valuable rainy day asset

Continued on Page 258

MR. CLARK *is educational consultant for the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests.*

CAMPING for SENIORS

A camp program for senior adults should provide ample time for strolls in the woods or for sitting on the beach, looking across the water, fishing off a dock, or just chatting.

THE RAPIDLY GROWING FIELD of camping for our older citizens is demonstrating what happens to the older adults who are given the opportunity of leaving the sweltering heat of the cities and the monotony of their daily lives for a taste of group living and a variety of experience in the out-of-doors. That camping adds greatly to the richness of living, to mental and physical health, and needed strength and courage is being proven across the country.

It is well to remember that in the beginning your camping program may attract comparatively few older people. After a first exposure, senior campers will reassure others.

Day Camps—These are multiplying and have much to contribute to the lives of this age group. For instance, the day camp established by the Older Adult Services of the New York YM-YWHA experimental Camp Ray Hill at Mt. Kisco, New York, is offering a camp season of six weeks—July 3 to August 11—with three days per week in the country, Fee: twenty dollars. The group departs from the Y in chartered buses, with pickups at especially arranged points. Campers bring their own lunches and beverages, and the camp provides cool drinks in the afternoon. It is staffed by especially trained specialists and supervised by the year-round directors of the YM-YWHA Older Adult Programs. Attendance averages ninety-eight each day. Program includes gardening, nature walks, swimming, volleyball and shuffleboard, arts and crafts, dramatics, and choral groups organized by the campers. The campers write of it:

"Let us tell you why we need this day camp and love it so much. Take, for example, swimming. We have a beautiful pool and specially built steps so that we can walk easily into the water. We have a swimming instructor at the pool who gives personal attention to everybody and who leads water games. As a result, people who have not gone swimming for fifteen or twenty years are doing it again and recapturing the fun of their youth. People are even learning to float who never before in their lives were able to. Can you realize what this means to an older person? There is such a jolly spirit around the pool that every day many people who do not go into the water come to sit around and join in the fun.

"Previously, before we had a day camp, we went on many picnics where there was an opportunity to swim. However, only a very few people actually went swimming and every-

A free-and-easy program for seniors provides enriching experiences but exerts no compulsion. There should be time for drifting along gently and quiet contemplation.

An opportunity to leave the sweltering city in summer is being offered to this group in both day and overnight camps

body had the feeling that swimming just was not for older people. The difference, now, is that we have our own pool, that we go swimming in an organized way, and that we have a skilled counselor who can help people get the benefit of this activity.

"This is the same in all our other activities, whether nature walks, gardening, dancing, singing, or outdoor games like shuffleboard, croquet, horseshoes, or miniature golf. We have the help of skilled counselors to help us learn these activities and get the most out of them. This is not like our picnics in previous years, where we spent much time in eating, sang a few songs, and just sat around most of the time.

"Camp Ray Hill is such a beautiful place that we hope we can come for eight weeks instead of six next year. It has very good facilities, and the main building is really magnificent. We have as much fun in that building on a rainy day as we do when the sun is shining. . . .

"You can imagine from this the kind of camp spirit that we have at day camp. Our big affairs, like birthday parties, campfires, cookouts, and masquerades, are very lively and have a special outdoor flavor we do not get in our year-round club activities. Then, there are the small groups that get together after lunch, each one with a counselor, for discussion and fellowship. We also enjoy the pleasant bus rides to camp with their singing and jolly spirit."

Overnight Camping—In the leaflet, *Camping with Senior Adults* (1960)*, the Senior Adult Committee, Board of Christian Education of the United Church of Canada, says of facilities for this age group: "Camp accommodations should be reviewed carefully to ensure the physical health and comfort of the campers. Privacy is important—if larger than two-bed cabins must be used, dividing screens or curtains help. Washing facilities should include bathtubs and hot water.

"Generally speaking, each person likes to be assigned his or her bed, a place to hang clothes and the washroom to be used immediately upon arrival at camp. He or she likes to keep the same place at the table throughout."

The committee recommends that camps for older adults provide:

- Level ground between place of sleeping and eating with no great distance between the two. Minimum of stairs, with banisters.
- Cabins for sleeping with not more than two beds in a room—some single rooms—with easy access to bathroom facilities under same roof. Electricity.
- Plenty of bedding—hot water bottles, flashlights, extra pillows for those who sleep propped up, rubber sheeting for beds.
- Chair beside each bed. Plenty of seating accommodation in various spots around the grounds out-of-doors.

The camp must also:

- Make arrangements for some special diets—saltfree, skim milk, etcetera. Folks on similar diet might be seated at one part of table.
- Arrange for nurse to discover needs of each camper for toilet facilities, medical services, and to clear diets with the cook. A flag on the tray or place at the table might indicate a special diet.
- Require a medical certificate from each camper.
- Provide good food—a must! This includes afternoon tea and evening snack.
- Provide books. Have games, both quiet and active, such as Scrabble, checkers, chess, Crokinole, horseshoes, etcetera. Provide garden tools, materials for crafts, outdoor painting, etcetera.
- Tag each piece of luggage with names in big print to eliminate anxiety, have persons available to carry luggage.
- Have writing materials, stamps, pens available.
- Provide music—piano, record player, etcetera.
- Have an electric kettle handy for making coffee any hour —day and night.
- Have a supply of extra sweaters, shawls, flannellette nightwear, raincoats.

* This leaflet is available from the Literature Distribution Centre, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2B, Ontario, for ten cents.

OTHER RESOURCES:

Summer is Ageless, Georgene Bowen (1958), $1.00.

Recreation in the Senior Years, Arthur Williams (1962), $3.95.

Both of the above are available from the NRA Book Center, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

In the mobile-home community "voluntary involvement" in recreation means the privilege of choice

RECREATION FOR RETIREES

Social activity in a retirement community is available daily in small or large doses, according to the individual wishes of the residents.

Outdoor activity not only centers around the golf courses and shuffleboard courts but around the large heated swimming pool.

James F. Lloyd

WITH OVER FIVE THOUSAND mobile home sites now under development for retirees, the recreation program planned for such areas must be tailored to fulfill the needs of full-time retirement living in quantity as well as quality.

Trailer Estates, a retirement community of twenty-three hundred persons in Bradenton, Florida, developed by the Mobilife Corporation, is a beehive of activity from morning to late evening. Social activity is available daily in large or small doses, whichever the residents desire. Special events range from the local junior college senior citizens classes to plays presented by local drama groups and regularly scheduled activities, ranging from weekly ballroom dancing with a nine-piece orchestra to weekly showings of cinemascope movies by a professional projectionist.

The large auditorium (capacity 1700) is the scene of the larger social functions, such as square dancing, cards, ballroom dancing, movies, special events, travelogues, community sings, and pot-luck suppers.

Smaller functions are held in the clubrooms adjoining the auditorium. Here, hobby groups, dance classes, senior-citizens classes, and church groups meet weekly and clubs and groups of all kinds make use of the clubrooms for various meetings. The Trailer Estates Citizens Council, elected by the residents, also holds open meetings twice a month in the clubrooms. This group serves as a liaison between the residents and the management and has been instrumental in many projects of community betterment.

Outdoor activities at Trailer Estates center around the thirty-two shuffleboard courts, which are kept busy until late each evening. The Shuffleboard Club, composed of seven hundred members, governs and maintains the use of the courts. These courts are maintained with loving care by the members, who have just recently built their own separate club house adjacent to the courts. Another favorite scene of outdoor activity is the yacht basin on Sarasota Bay. Docking privileges are available to residents at reduced rates and the

MR. LLOYD *is recreation director, Mobilife Corporation, Sarasota, Florida.*

MAY IS SENIOR CITIZENS MONTH

The shuffleboard courts are kept busy until late each evening. The residents govern and maintain use of the courts and the separate clubhouse.

basin is kept full throughout the winter season. In newer Mobilife developments, Tri-Par Estates in Sarasota, Florida, Tidevue Estates in Ellenton, Florida, and Tucson Estates in Tucson, Arizona, outdoor activity not only centers around the shuffleboard courts, but also around the large heated swimming pools and eighteen-hole Par 3 golf courses.

Supervision of the various activities in each community is carried out by a recreation couple, trained and supervised from the recreation department at Mobilife's home office in Sarasota. Smaller groups are encouraged to organize and supervise their own activities in as far as possible.

THE MAINTENANCE of a recreation center in a mobile-home retirement community is vitally important because this area is the residents' "backyard." The recreation center must be adequate, attractive, functional, well-kept and well-managed. The buildings and grounds must be of the same quality and good grooming that the residents keep in their own mobile homes and lots. The recreation center must be congruous with the individual units in the community.

The location of the mobile-home community itself is also vitally important. Mobilife always locates its communities close to a town or city with other recreation facilities available, either from planned programs or natural attributes. No community is an island any more than man himself.

In developing retirement communities in vacation, or "warm-climate" areas, mobile homes were selected as the best-suited dwelling units for this particular way of life. This, in itself, naturally places a limit on the number of retirees who are attracted to this type of community. Not only must the prospective residents agree that the mobile home is a suitable retirement dwelling unit, but they must be in a position to adopt this way of life—financially, physically, and emotionally. They will have to adopt it financially because they will purchase their own mobile home and lot; physically because they will have to be self-sufficient; and emotionally, because they will have to begin a new pattern of life typical of a retirement village.

THE MAJORITY of the residents are in the prime of their maturity, financially independent and capable of providing for themselves. They are fresh from their life's work and are ready and eager to enjoy their "vacation years" to the fullest. It has been discovered, during Mobilife's seven-year span of working with retirees, that the basic problem people face when they retire is not physical. It is mental. It is learning to accept a new role in society—that of a nonworker. This is not always an easy adjustment to make, regardless of physical capacity or monetary assets.

Another important aspect is that these people are on their own, possibly for the first time. They have given up familiar places, old friends, the old homestead and, above all, the pattern of life established during many productive years. They are actually pioneers of a new way of life on the threshold of the last frontier—aging. Therefore it is important that these people enjoy a community life. People not gregarious by nature find themselves at a loss over Mobilife "togetherness." Of course, this is not a *captive* audience. These retirees chose to come and at any time may choose to go somewhere else.

Mobilife does not judge the success of any recreation program on the basis of the number of persons attending. If there are ten persons at a particular event, or one thousand, the important thing is that the event is being held and that individuals have the opportunity of participating therein if they choose to do so.

Trained leaders know that an individual of sixty or over is not going to be *pushed* into participation, no matter what the incentive, but is independent in his thinking and must make his own choice. It is just as important to the well-being of the residents to have a place to *stay away from* as it is for them to have a place to go.

Voluntary involvement in the "backyard" recreation programs at Trailer Estates and other mobile-home communities, constitutes a "middle-ground" approach to recreation. This "middle-ground," often so bare, is that area between recreation activity in the home (always inadequate) and recreation activity provided by municipalities (often too far and too few).

By providing recreation based on non-involvement, Mobilife is giving some three thousand residents recreation designed to enrich their lives by helping to preserve a healthy and active state of mind—so important to any retiree in his search for the pleasures of retirement. #

The Air Force wants its base recreation opportunities to equal the best in the nation

Command Performance

Robert M. Dula

RECREATION programs on a military base are similar to the community recreation program in many ways; in fact, many military bases offer the same variety of recreation activities as cities of comparable size. The three key points of Air Force recreation policy are: recreation programs and opportunities equal to the best in the nation; the same high quality of "management" as is demanded in the many carefully organized systems of defense; a progressive partnership with other segments of the American recreation movement. For a better understanding of the areas of military recreation, let us first look at the recreation facilities and activities which exist at an air-base installation:

Lincoln Air Force Base is located in the rolling hills six miles west of Lincoln, Nebraska. It has 1,006 new housing units located on a rolling hill overlooking the base, and its total population, including wives and children, is approximately 15,000.

The service club, or base community center, is the largest recreation facility on the base and houses the leathercraft, ceramics, photography hobby shops, gameroom, chess club, television rooms, ballroom, and meeting rooms. It is also used for special activities and programs. The service club's photography hobby shop is in great demand by base personnel. Advice and instructions on all photographic problems are given at no extra charge by a part-time supervisor. The shop contains two developing rooms, two printing rooms, dryer-layout room, and a recreation area. A nominal charge of $.35 an hour is made for the developing room in an attempt to keep the shop self-supporting. Most contact paper and developing supplies are furnished free.

The popular ceramic hobby shop is open to all military personnel and dependents. It provides instructions in copper enameling, use of the potter's wheel, and ceramics. This shop first got under way with the help of a part-time professional instructor from the city of Lincoln. Ninety percent of the persons using the ceramic shop are the wives of base personnel. (It is interesting to note that ninety percent of the persons using the other hobby shops are military personnel.) The leathercraft hobby shop offers free instructions in tooling, carving, and assembling of leathercraft. All materials at these three hobby shops are supplied at a discount. Other facilities include the automotive hobby shop with more than thirty car stalls for wheel balancing, welding, wheel alignments, lubricating, body and fender repair, motor overhaul, and painting. Twenty-five cents an hour or one dollar a day is charged for use of a stall. It is the only self-supporting hobby shop on the base. In the wood hobby shop, equipment ranges from wood lathes to electrical saw equipment. Coffee tables, camping trailers, boats, and other useful items are made here. The shop also is used in repairing broken furniture and equipment used by the recreation facilities.

The base has two spacious unheated swimming pools: the officers' pool (61′-by-83′) and the enlisted men's pool (71′-by-121′). These are equipped with diving boards, a sunbathing area, and dressing-showerroom facilities. The ten-lane automatic pinsetter bowling alley is one of the most popular facilities. One hundred and forty teams comprise fourteen leagues, which play during the evenings; dependent youth leagues are held on Saturday afternoons. Thirty cents a line is charged for the military personnel and dependents. A snack bar is located in the facility and aids in making bowling one of the most widely used recreation facilities on the base.

A large fieldhouse-gymnasium houses two basketball courts, a physical conditioning room, steamroom, massage room, and handball court. Intramural touch football fields, softball diamonds, and Little League baseball diamond

Skeet range at Lincoln Air Force Base. The military community also has picnic sites, golf driving range, theater, archery area, and grazing area for horses.

MR. DULA *is recreation director at Lincoln Air Force Base in Nebraska.*

Fifty-acre Bowling Lake provides the base with a variety of water activities. Fishing, boating, waterskiing lessons, and aqua-air shows are favorite pastimes.

Touch football is as popular with base personnel as with the Commander-in-Chief. Intramural touch football fields, softball diamonds, and Little League baseball diamond surround the base's large gym.

The base also uses the city facilities in Lincoln. Here an Air Force group enjoys ice skating in Pershing Auditorium. The base receives excellent cooperation from the Lincoln Recreation Department and local civic groups.

surround the fieldhouse-gymnasium.

An excellent library, with a children's reading room, provides current books and other reading materials. Newspapers and magazines are available in another room. Working parents or couples out on the town for an evening appreciate the nursery where a nominal fee is charged either on an hourly or daily basis. The nursery has an outdoor playground, indoor playroom, sleeping room, and kitchen.

The base also has spacious fifty-acre Bowling Lake and a lodge where weekend parties and recreation activities are held. In the summer, fishing, water skiing, boating, waterskiing lessons, and aqua-air shows are favorite pastimes.

The military community also has a theater, a skeet range, golf driving course, archery area, and a grazing area for horses. Two picnic areas offer picnic tables, restrooms, grills, and game equipment under shady trees. Aside from the normal activities scheduled in the recreation facilities, special events include tours through the University of Nebraska Museum, the state penitentiary, banks, local TV station, city newspaper building, Boys Town at Omaha, the Cushman factory, Pioneer Village, and other places of interest.

Other recreation activities include archery lessons and tournament, a base swimming team, swimming instructions for adults, free monthly roller skating parties, and golf and tennis lessons. Ice skating is scheduled twice during the summer in Lincoln's Pershing Auditorium. A special night at the professional baseball park, designated as "Lincoln Air Force Base Night" is also arranged each summer. Square dancing and lessons are held each Friday and Saturday at the base service club.

During the fall, winter and spring months, the base buzzes with fencing, chess, hobby shows, hobby shop open-house, crafts workshops, special Thanksgiving and Christmas shows, visits and interviews at the local TV station, University of Nebraska productions including the All-University Talent Show, base talent shows, bowling leagues, and the Miss Lincoln beauty contest. Tournaments are held monthly and winners go on to further competition. Such tournaments include basketball, boxing, judo, volleyball, bowling, badminton, Ping-pong, handball, track and field, model airplane, swimming and diving, tennis, softball, baseball, and golf.

THE BASE YOUTH CENTER is open to dependent youth five days a week, with special night-time dances and activities on weekends. A pool table, Ping-pong table, and snack bar are provided for registered members. These include children nine years of age through the twelfth grade. The summer recreation program for dependent youth includes such activities as scouting; Red Cross swimming instruction; stamp clubs; junior rifle club; bowling leagues; girl's

softball team: Little League and Pony League baseball; archery, tennis, and water skiing lessons; dancing lessons; and tours. Each month, party nights at the youth center are as follows: first and third Fridays, Twixers (seventh and eighth grade); second and fourth Fridays, Tweeners, (nine-year-old through sixth grade); Saturday, Teeners (ninth grade through high school).

A playground is also provided in the housing area. Through the coordination of the Lincoln Recreation Department, the playground is highly successful. In 1961, the base playground ranked second in total attendance among the twenty-seven playgrounds in the city.

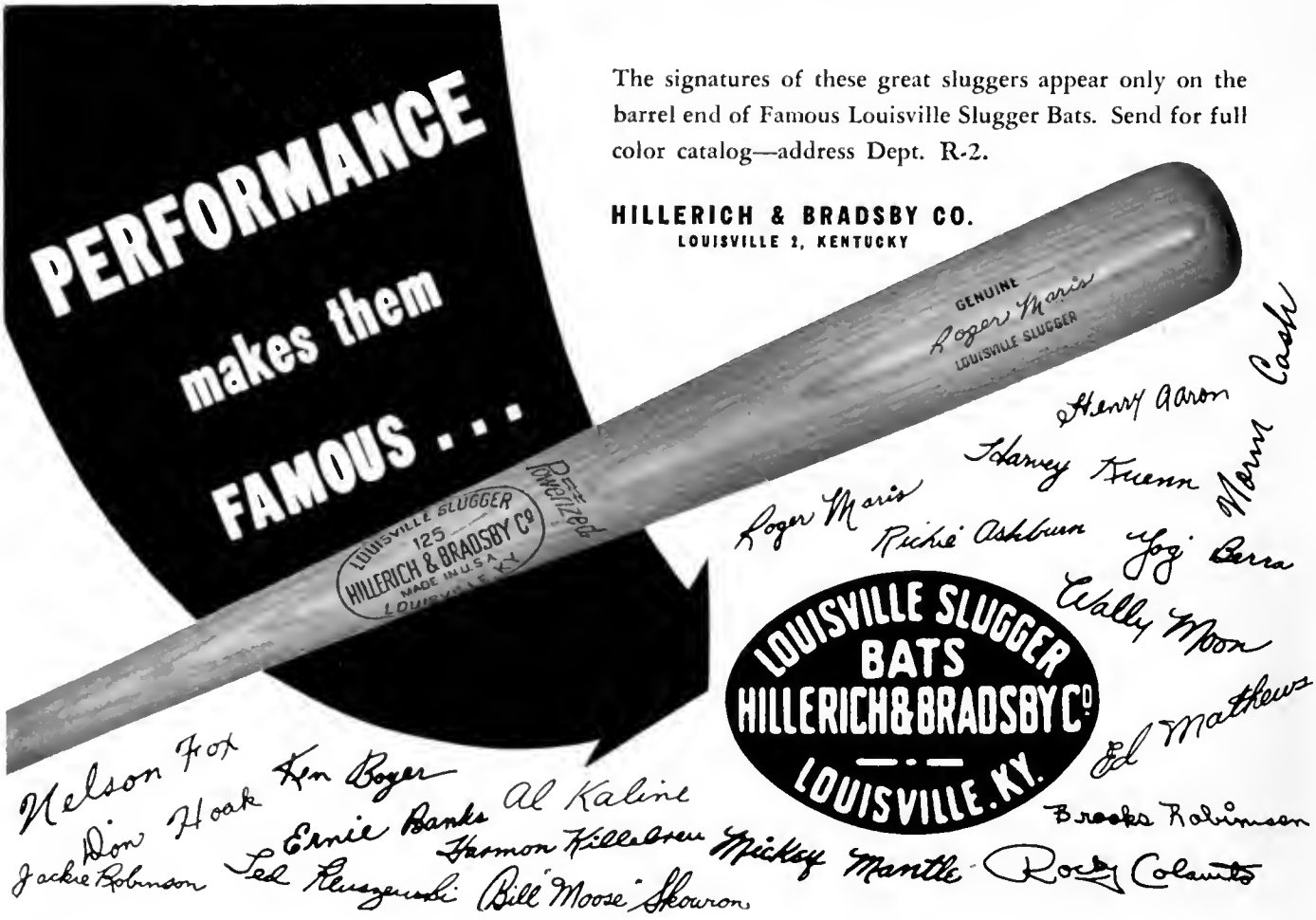
The base receives excellent cooperation from local civic organizations, including the Lincoln Coordinating Council, which consists of volunteer laymen and provides major assistance to the base recreation personnel. More than sixty organizations, hobby groups, institutions, and agencies meet throughout the year with the base recreation director and recreation chief.

The civilian representatives call attention to community activities in which base personnel may participate. The Lincoln churches donate fifty to a hundred dozen cookies each week for a "Cookie and Coffee Call" at the base each Sunday morning; the University of Nebraska gives athletic ticket reductions as well as sending special musical and talent programs to the base; the hobby groups participate wholeheartedly in the annual base hobby show; and Lincoln has organized a junior hostess program to send escorted girls to service club dances.

THE BASE RECREATION program operates on an approximate $70,000 budget yearly through nonappropriated funds. Each month the Central Base Fund Council meets to determine where the money will be spent. For items of higher cost, requests from each base are turned in to Second Air Force for "special grants."

A military officer, with title of "Recreation Chief," and a civilian recreation director, paid through appropriated funds, are responsible for the recreation program. Recreation personnel staff also assigned includes a civilian youth director, a civilian service club director, two military auto hobby shop supervisors, a staff of five military personnel in the gymnasium, one full-time civilian and a part-time civilian along with two airmen in the library, two military wood hobby shop supervisors, one civilian bowling lane manager, two recreation supply airmen, five military staff airmen in the service club (plus a civilian custodian), one civilian nursery supervisor assisted by part-time personnel, a military Bowling Lake Lodge manager. Part-time personnel are used in the theater, bowling alley; snack bar; ceramic, leathercraft, photography, and automotive hobby shops; swimming pool; and year-around recreation programs. The Central Base Fund, which also supervises the budget used in the recreation programs, employs a staff of four persons.

The Air Force wants its recreation programs and opportunities to equal the best in the nation. Lincoln AFB offers its personnel a coordinated base—community program which meets that challenge. #



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Safe Cycling

A program for bicycle safety for American Bicycle Month *(May)* has been set up in Dedham, Massachusetts, by Walter Colby, executive director of the Dedham Community House. PTA's, the school department, and the board of selectmen cooperated on the plan. This is how the program worked last year: through the schools, an application to take a bicycle test was distributed. When these came back, a study paper was issued through the school, carrying a study of the rules of the road and special rules for bike riders. The children were given two weeks to study and a true-or-false test was conducted at the end of the period. The children who passed took a road test on play areas or parks. Upon passing the road test, they were presented with a decal which reads "Safe Bicycle Rider—Dedham, Mass.," and a small pocket booklet which serves as identification and contains first-aid rules, rules of the road, and an accident report card. Mr. Colby began the program in March and finished it in May.

New Blooms

• A flower project proved a blooming success in Delaware Township, New Jersey. Seniors at St. Mary's Catholic Home for the Aged planted 240 narcissus bulbs in two hundred pounds of pebbles. The fragrant white flowers bloomed all over the home's dining room, lifting morale and rejuvenating some green thumbs.

• Poise, posture, and personality classes for seniors in Los Angeles County, California, are for the young at heart. Senior citizens meet once a week in Plummer County Park for instruction in voice and diction, posture, color harmony, wardrobe, personality development, makeup and hairstyle techniques. The course is also a key to finding new friends and new interests in life.

Employe Leisure

At the annual meeting of the Boeing Company's Employes Recreation Council in Seattle, Washington, a chairman reported on the aircraft company's various athletic and hobby clubs. Notable was the fact that the fish derby had a flood of applicants and was able to accept only six thousand of the thirteen thousands who applied. The Trailer and Coach Club started off 1961 with nine trailers and now has thirty-five. The group alternates trips, having one outing where there are facilities and one without. Several trips made by the Travel Club included its fifth annual trip to Hawaii. Thirty-five employe recreation clubs are now included in the council. Four new ones were established recently—chess, organ, boat, and curling groups. All clubs showed an increase in participation. The Skin Diving and Flying Clubs reported no casualties.

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

CONNECTICUT: New officers of the Connecticut Recreation Society are: President, Clement Lemire, superintendent of parks and recreation, Newington; First Vice-President, Ernest St. Jacques, superintendent of recreation, West Hartford; Second Vice-President, Raymond Berte, director of recreation, Farmington; Secretary-Treasurer, Fred Mandeville, superintendent of recreation, Meriden.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Clyde R. Seeley, a member of the staff of George Williams College for six years, was recently appointed director of George Williams College Camp at Williams Bay, Wisconsin. The camp is the 108-acre Lake Geneva Campus of George Williams College. A year-round conference and vacation center, it is also the site of summer schools, institutes, and educational and religious assemblies.

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Clark Tibbitts was recently appointed deputy director of the Special Staff on Aging in the U.S. Department of Health,

• •

The governors get the latest data on parks and recreation. ***Left,*** Susan Lee, *vice-president of the National Recreation Association, presents NRA's* 1961 Recreation and Park Yearbook *to Governor John A. Volpe of Massachusetts.* ***Right,*** *Terry Sanford (center), governor of North Carolina, received the* Yearbook *from Oka Hester (right), president of the North Carolina Recreation Society, aided by Temple Jarrell, NRA Southern district representative.*

Education, and Welfare. Mr. Tibbitts will assist the director of the special staff in formulating staff policy and will continue to be responsible for the development of a program for research and training to improve the living conditions of the seventeen million Americans over sixty-five.

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John P. Cronin, director of the Providence, Rhode Island, Recreation Department, has been named special advisor to the Citizens Advisory Council to the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. Mr. Cronin has been director of the Providence department for the past fifteen years as well as the director of the Providence Junior Police Camp. He is a member of many civic and athletic organizations in Rhode Island and, at present, is chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Aging, chairman of the Committee of Executives of Recreation and Group Work Agencies of Rhode Island, and a member of the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth. In addition, he has just been appointed to the Advisory Committee on Young Workers of the United States Department of Labor.

Providence has developed a comprehensive master plan for redevelopment of its downtown area which calls for parks, pedestrian walkways, malls, and a sports and civic center.

• • •

Myron N. (Min) Hendrick, director of recreation in Niagara Falls, New York, is gathering some well-earned laurels. On May 8, Min will receive the annual award of the Roaring Twenties, an informal organization of students who attended Niagara Falls High School in the Twenties. Several months ago he received a local Police Club Civic Award and his assistant, Norman Mirrington, received a similar award. Both were presented for work in setting up various youth programs.

In February, the Uniformed Firefighters Local 714 presented Mr. Hendrick with a gold badge signifying lifetime membership in the organization, as recognition for his work developing the AAU physical fitness and Junior Olympics programs. In March, he received a plaque for international effort at the Sports Night held in Niagara Falls, Ontario.

• • •

Rodney E. Mott is the new program director of International House in Philadelphia. He will be responsible for the development, supervision, and coordination of an over-all program of recreation and cultural activities for some three thousand foreign-exchange students within the Philadelphia suburban area. He will direct, promote, and supervise the development of a program in the rural setting of the Gladwyne Hostel, the first country program site for foreign students in the area. The programs will provide an opportunity for American families and foreign students to work and exchange recreation experiences and techniques. Mr. Mott will work closely with fifty-six colleges, universities, and schools of higher learning to provide a well-balanced program for all foreign students. Mr. Mott has also served as superintendent of parks and recreation for the Upper Merion Park and Recreation Department in Pennsylvania.

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Jack Springer, superintendent of recreation in Statesville, North Carolina, was presented with an award for community leadership by the local Order of De Molay.

• • •

Lucy C. Morgan, director of the Penland School of Handicrafts in Penland, North Carolina, is retiring at the age of seventy-three. Known affectionately as "Miss Lucy," she has been associated with the school for forty-two years. The land on which the school is built once belonged to Miss Morgan who deeded it to the board of trustees. The school has achieved international recognition; students and observers have come from every state in the Union and from some sixty foreign countries. In 1961 students and staff represented thirty states and thirty foreign countries. **Bill**

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Four veteran employees of the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department were honored recently for their combined record of 120 years of service to the city. George K. Simmonds (extreme right), president of the Civil Service Commission, presented the service pins. Left to right: Emerson Green, principal park foreman (35 years); Americ Hadley, supervisor of golf (30 years); Simeon Kemper, Jr., recreation director (30 years); Ernest Powell, assistant maintenance supervisor (25 years). A loyal and dedicated crew.

Brown of Worcester, Massachusetts, will fill the directorship upon Miss Lucy's retirement. He is, at present, head of the department of design in the Worcester Craft Center and is on the teaching staff of The Haystack Mountain School of Crafts, Deer Isle, Maine.

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In the twelve years that **Vincent J. Hebert** has been superintendent of the parks and recreation department in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, recreation has come a long way. Five new playgrounds, including one for retarded children, have been opened; parks have been significantly developed; the senior citizens center has been initiated. Recently, Mr. Hebert was awarded the annual citizenship citation for meritorious community service given by the Adullam Lodge of B'nai B'rith. The *Berkshire Eagle*, in commenting editorially on the award, characterized "Vinny" as "a genial gentleman and an indefatigable workhorse, whose professional accomplishments are as noteworthy as his philosophy."

The *Eagle* also quoted some of the Hebert philosophy: "In this day and age when man can circle the earth in eighty-eight minutes, what we do with the time we save is of increasing importance. If we spend it wisely, we'll be all right; if not, we'll decay, go backwards.

"Our social growth and development must catch up with our technological development. Some of us still can't live with the guy next door, but we're racing for a spot on the moon."

IN MEMORIAM

• ROBERT E. MAYTAG, conservationist and naturalist, died recently at the age of thirty-eight. Mr. Maytag received many honors in the conservation field. His most recent project was founding a zoo in Phoenix, Arizona. He was president of the Arizona Zoological Society, which he founded, and was named Phoenix Man of the Year in 1961. He founded the Maytag Chair of Ichthyology at Miami (Florida) University, founded the Florida Sheriffs Boys' Ranch, was a recipient of the Florida Saltwater Conservation Award, and was a director of the International Oceanographic Foundation.

• LOUIS H. BARKHAUSEN, former president of Ducks Unlimited, Inc., and long active in conservation work, died recently in Chicago at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Barkhausen served as president of Ducks Unlimited in 1940-1 and maintained his own game sanctuary in Little Saumico, Wisconsin, until five years ago when he turned it over to Brown County. Last January he received one of the American Motors conservation awards.

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THE NATURE OF MAN ... A Congress Highlight

National Recreation Congress Philadelphia, September 30-October 5

Edward H. Thacker

ONE of recreation's primary concerns today is the *individual* and what can be done to help him achieve the most constructive use of his free time in this era of increasing leisure. If work no longer offers the opportunity for fulfillment and satisfaction through creating and achieving, people must find it elsewhere. The present misuse of leisure time by individuals has made this more important than ever before and stands as a challenge to the recreation profession to do something about it. Therefore, the emphasis of the 44th National Recreation Congress will be, fittingly, on the nature of man—and *why* his leisure-time needs are so important and so critical at this time. "Misuse of leisure," says Laurance S. Rockefeller, "might well become the Achilles' heel of our free society."

The 44th Congress will devote a full day, October 1, to a focus-in-depth program on "The Recreation Participant—Present and Potential." Dr. Ethel Alpenfels, professor of educational anthropology at New York University, and Dr. Luther Gulick, president of the Institute of Public Administration, will deliver the keynote addresses for this special program. Dr. Alpenfels will speak on "Man—His Nature as an Individual Today" and Dr. Gulick will address the delegates on "The Challenge to Recreation." Following these addresses, specific agency-setting discussion meetings will explore the implications of the keynote addresses.

In line with the foregoing, the Congress Program Planning Committee is formulating an exciting and informative program. Dr. Howard Rusk, director of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the New York University Medical Center, will address a general session on hospital recreation and the community. Other general sessions planned to highlight the Congress theme, "Free Time —A Challenge to Free Men," include the scope and importance of the cultural phase of recreation programs and an up-to-date report on the newly created federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Dr. E. C. Crafts will tell the Congress about the significance of this new ageney *(see also Page 231)*.

In addition, outstanding authorities, selected by the Program Committee, are busy developing plans for some forty special-interest and workshop sessions dealing with problems. trends, and developments of concern to the recreation field. These sessions are geared to offer delegates new ideas, new techniques, answer questions, and equip them to do a better recreation job in their community.

As usual, a major feature of the Congress will be the Exhibit Area with over one hundred commercial exhibits. In addition, educational exhibits will highlight agency services and program ideas. The National Recreation Association Consultation Area will again be in operation to assist delegates in securing authoritative advice on any recreation problem.

It is within this broad spectrum of convention activity that the Congress Program Planning Committee feels sure a valuable and enriching experience awaits all delegates in Philadelphia. Headquarters for the 44th Congress will be the new twenty-one story Sheraton Hotel which contains a thousand rooms and suites and a thousand-car garage. This new multi-million-dollar hostelry houses the city's largest and newest ballroom and is located in the heart of Penn Center, which is a city within a city. The Penn Center project has been acclaimed as one of the boldest and most exciting plans of city development in the world. Philadelphia's recreation areas *(see Page 248)* have developed in fabulous fashion since the last Recreation Congress in that city (1956). They are really something every recreation leader should see.

MR. THACKER, *chairman of the Program Planning Committee for the 44th National Recreation Congress, is a recreation analyst for the District of Columbia Recreation Department.*

Are you coming to Philadelphia—or will you, too, lag behind like the youngster above?

RECORDING SUMMER PLAYGROUND ATTENDANCE

A STUDY of playground attendance-taking conducted in the summer of 1960 showed the visit is the most feasible and satisfactory attendance unit and that since it is not practicable to record all visits, modification of the peak count each session affords the best means of estimating the number of persons using the playground per session. During the study actual attendance and peak counts were made at seventy-five playgrounds for a period of one week in order to determine the basis for modifying the peak counts *(see* RECREATION, *April 1961)*. The study was sponsored by the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committees on Administration and Research and was conducted by a committee of ten recreation executives with Graham Skea, superintendent of recreation in East Orange, New Jersey, as chairman.

FORMULA

Ratio of Visits to Peak Count

Playgrounds Classified by Acreage

	Morning	*Afternoon*	*Evening*
Under 3 acres	1.98	2.25	2.25
3-5 acres	1.70	2.46	1.88
5-8 acres	1.93	2.97	1.42
8 and over	1.83	2.51	1.71

Playgrounds Classified by Leadership Hours

	Morning	*Afternoon*	*Evening*
Under 80 per week	1.74	2.06	1.53
80-120	1.60	2.05	1.27
120 and over	2.07	2.85	2.26

Playgrounds Classified by Hours of Operation

Morning:	Under 3 hours	1.68	3 hours and over	1.96
Afternoon:	4 hours or under	1.89	Over 4 hours	3.01
Evening:	Under 2 hours	1.29	2 hours and over	1.94

As a result of its study, the committee concluded that no single attendance index is applicable to all playgrounds. It proposed that the attendance at each individual playground be determined by the use of a morning, afternoon, and evening index applicable to a playground of its size and hours of operation and of leadership. This requires a separate index to be assigned each playground—morning, afternoon, and evening.

By way of illustration, a playground of six acres with a total of one hundred leadership hours per week and open three hours per morning would have, according to the preceding tables, morning ratios of 1.93, 1.60, and 1.96, respectively, or an average of 1.83. To determine the morning attendance—number of visits at this playground—the peak count would be multiplied by 1.83.

Similarly, if the playground is open four hours in the afternoon, its afternoon ratios would be 2.97, 2.05, and 1.89, respectively, or an average of 2.3. To determine the afternoon attendance, the peak count would be multiplied by 2.3. The evening attendance would be determined in the same manner. The sum of attendances for morning, afternoon, and evening sessions would represent the daily total.

The committee recommends that a peak count of the number of persons on the playground be recorded each morning, afternoon, or evening session at which leadership is provided. It further recommends that playground directors record the peak count only on their attendance report. Application of the indices to determine total attendance should be a function of the central office, which has a record of the indices of all playgrounds, as determined at the beginning of the season.

In cities where all playgrounds are similar in size, leadership, and hours of operation, or where for some reason it is not practicable to assign indices to each individual playground, the committee recommends that the following ratios be applied:

Morning—Multiply peak count by 1.8
Afternoon—Multiply peak count by 2.5
Evening—Multiply peak count by 1.8

The committee recognizes that its recommendations may not apply at playgrounds with unusual conditions and suggests test counts be made to discover the best formula for estimating attendance at such areas.

Reports of experience in the use of the committee's recommendations will be welcomed by the National Recreation Association. #

Right, like the rest of Philadelphia's over three hundred play spots, this playground at Howard and Berks Streets provides recreation for citizens from toddlers to totterers. The playgrounds and recreation areas are for use of entire family, not only the children.

Below, wild Indians work off extra energy in fort at Simpson Playground. No two playgrounds in Philadelphia are alike; each holds something different, even if it is only a merry flyer or a concrete jeep. By 1967 every playground in the city will have been redeveloped.

Mothers sit in the sun and watch their children play in the tots' area at Rose Playground. The coiled caterpillar of colorful mosaic is a creature from a futuristic fairy tale.

FROM WING-DING TO HINKY-DINK

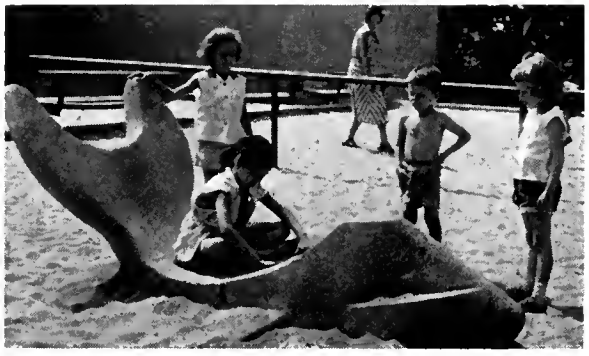
in Philadelphia, host city for 44th Recreation Congress

Hugh Scott

NINE YEARS and $18,000,000 ago Philadelphia's playgrounds attracted little attention. Fewer in number, often shabby, and with a dull similarity of equipment, they were seen, but seldom heard of.

Now things are different. The city's recreation program has a magnet-like attraction for visitors. They come from South Dakota, Siam, and South Africa to view the 338 different play facilities, ninety of which are either new or redeveloped within the past nine years. And they collectively call Philadelphia's recreation program one of the most impressive in the world.

One big reason for the difference—apart from the $18,000,000—is imag-



Children at Frederic Mann Recreation Center love their concrete porpoise, one of the many real and fabled animals to be found on the city's play areas.

The modern recreation building at Rose Playground permits a varied indoor program including instruction in arts and crafts and rainy-day activities for all.

Spray pool at Tarken Playground proves better than open fireplug. The city also has forty-three swimming pools which were used by 2,300,000 last year.

A spirited ride on this magic steed affords the children's imaginations full rein. Holes in the creature's back are not clearly visible here, but offer good climbing.

Left, an overall view of the play area at McAlpin Playground shows activities in full swing. Note candy-stripe pole, and the variety of climbers, whirlers and slides. Parents, older sisters and brothers share in the tot's enjoyment.

Below, Philadelphia playgrounds spread out a magic carpet for imaginative play. These youngsters at Whitehall Commons actually have a piece of equipment called the Magic Carpet Climber. Makes the standard slide look tame.

Powered by imagination. Youngsters on the Feltonville Recreation Center railroad travel under their own steam. Recreation leaders from all over the world have visited Philadelphia to see its modern, creative playground equipment and other outstanding facilities.

ination, and much of this came from Recreation Commissioner Robert W. Crawford. With a fine background of recreational experience, Commissioner Crawford knew, for example, that just as fish must swim and birds fly, children must crawl and climb.

"If it's mountable," the youngsters say, "it's wonderful."

Reflecting this, Philadelphia's playgrounds have become a climber's carnival. There are igloo, cactus tree, and wavy wall climbers. There are balance-beam climbers, and triple spin climbers and squirrel-house climbers. There are even magic carpet, wing-ding and hinky-dink climbers.

No two playgrounds in the city are exactly alike; each holds something different, even if it's just a merry flyer or a concrete jeep. But mixed with these intriguing items are fire engines, trains, turtles, saddle slides, spiral slides, climbing nets, castles, and moats. Too, there are forty-three swimming pools, which were used by almost 2,300,000 people last year. There is Camp William Penn, two day camps, and some assorted facilities, including the Tinicum Wildlife Preserve and the former Pennsylvania State Fish Hatchery.

This variety reflects a second Crawford belief, which is that playgrounds and recreation centers don't exist for children alone. In fact, one of his favorite statements is that the family that plays together stays together. Thus, the city's recreation program is aimed at everyone, from toddlers to totterers. There are family nights, for example, at the swimming pools so that children and parents can share in the swimming and water safety programs. There are suppers and square dances and picnics and concerts.

Special adult activities differ slightly from neighborhood to neighborhood. But generally they include baseball, softball and outdoor basketball leagues for men; softball and tennis tournaments for women, and such quieter games as horseshoes, boccie, checkers and cards for senior citizens. In addition, there are areas set aside for art, singing, dancing, handicraft classes, and some for just plain socializing.

By 1967, every playground in the city will have been redeveloped as part of the current program. The city has found when a playground is redeveloped attendance jumps as much as six hundred percent. #

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When the child grows up in a society that talks and acts as if creative play opportunities can be found among individuals in the home and in informal neighborhood settings, he will look to those places close by for the satisfaction of his basic needs as both child and adult. — Wayne R. Williams, *Recreation Places* (Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 1958).

ADMINISTRATION

BARRIERS TO SERVICE

Simple changes in architectural features of recreation facilities will expedite participation by millions of aged and handicapped now shut out

Wilko B. Schoenbohm and Robert W. Schwanke

MILLIONS of handicapped and aged Americans are stopped from participating in normal community programs by simple architectural features which "block" them out. The needs and rights of these people are repeatedly overlooked or ignored by architects, planners, and builders of all types of facilities—churches, schools, government buildings, hotels and motels, airline and bus terminals, hospitals and medical facilities, and cultural, recreation, and sports facilities.

Estimates of the number of handicapped persons affected by such barriers as steps, narrow doorways, inadequate toilet facilities, and the absence of safety features, vary from ten to twenty percent of our country's population. Included in these estimates are some 5,000,000 persons with heart conditions, 250,000 in wheelchairs, about 200,000 with leg braces, and another 139,000 with artificial limbs. In addition to these handicapped, there are the older adults, some 16,500,000 persons over the age of 65, and their number is growing daily.

The therapeutic value of individually prescribed recreation is indisputable. Our hospitals and rehabilitation centers put in swimming pools and other recreation facilities; hire trained physical, occupational, and recreation therapists; and establish elaborate programs to improve the physical, psychological, and social health of their patients through recreation. Great emphasis is put upon returning the patient to "normal activity" as soon as possible, and "rehabilitation" takes on a broad, all-encompassing meaning. Maintenance of physical stamina and mental health through prescribed exercise and relaxation is of major significance as the patient attempts to utilize fully what remaining ability and function he has.

When the patient leaves the hospital or rehabilitation setting, he is instructed and encouraged to continue his program of exercise and recreation. However, as anyone who has attempted to develop a recreation program for the handicapped well knows, it is nearly impossible to find community facilities which can meet the simple requirements of accessibility and usability. For example, in one agency building constructed within the past five years, access to the building is through an entrance with one step which might just as well have been left off.

The lockerroom in this same facility is entered and exited through a narrow door which opens directly onto a steep stairway. There is no landing at the top and the door is "quick-closing," making it a definite hazard for everyone. The five steps leading down into the room

MR. SCHOENBOHM *is executive secretary of the Minnesota Society of Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., Minneapolis, and* MR. SCHWANKE *is director of the MSCCA's Architectural Barriers Educational Survey Project.*

are an impossible barrier for persons in wheelchairs. The beautifully tiled locker room is filled to capacity with lockers and benches, leaving aisles too narrow for a wheelchair or a person on crutches. Toilets are set in handsomely designed stalls with in-swinging doors only wide enough for the most agile athlete, and there is little room inside for even an extremely heavy person, much less a wheelchair or the person on crutches.

Access to the pool itself is via an amply large shower room, but it has a four-inch curb in the doorway. To get from the shower room to the pool, one has to go back up five steps, pass through a second door, negotiate a narrow corridor, and step off one last step into the pool area. Is it any wonder handicapped people and nonhandicapped people alike find recreation "out of reach"?

Wheelchair square dancing at the new Minneapolis Rehabilitation Center which provides ground-level entrances, accessible and usable toilet facilities, and easy accordion-door space dividers.

EQUALLY DIFFICULT to enter are buildings whose sole entrance is equipped with a revolving door. Certainly it is not conducive to successful rehabilitation or integration into society if those whose disability prevents them from using revolving doors must wait outside until a janitor can be located to "break down" the revolving door. Or consider the plight of handicapped or aged people whose paralysis requires the use of a wheelchair at all times. They may have been rehabilitated to the point of holding responsible jobs, driving their own cars, and otherwise seeing to their own personal needs, but, when traveling, they are unable to use most restroom facilities in service stations, restaurants, hotels, or motels because of the narrow doors customarily used in these places.

Such situations are repeated numerous times in all types of buildings, both public and private. As one handicapped person put it, "I wonder how many handicapped or aged people like myself are discouraged from going to church because architects and builders seem to feel that the only approach to God is up a long line of steps."

In recent years handicapped people have been taking an active part in football, basketball, square dancing, softball, archery, swimming, volleyball, track and field, and bowling. In fact, there was even a Wheelchair Olympics held in Rome in 1960. Leading the development of sporting activities for paraplegics and other handicapped persons was the Paralyzed Veterans of America and its successor, the National Wheelchair Basketball Association, which now has local and regional affiliates throughout the nation. What started with such sedentary sports as Ping-pong, catch, and pool, has now developed into a comprehensive "paralympic" program which includes basketball, archery, javelin toss, table tennis, and swimming.

Compare these accomplishments with the problems faced by local handicapped bowling leagues when seeking a suitable facility in which to pursue their sport. Most bowling establishments are far from ideal. Many are located below ground level with steps leading down, or have locker rooms and restrooms which are poorly designed or inaccessible to the handicapped person. In nearly all, the alleys themselves are two, three, or more steps below the rest of the building. To complicate the problem, corridors are often thickly carpeted and aisles are far too narrow for safe passage.

BECAUSE these problems of architectural design play such an important role in the daily lives of physically handicapped, aged, and even normally active persons, several states have set up investigation committees in an attempt to eliminate these barriers wherever feasible. One such state is Minnesota, where the Minnesota Society for Crippled Children and Adults four years ago spearheaded such a program.

The society's early interest in this problem and the establishment of its Architectural Barriers Committee resulted in the awarding of a U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation research and demonstration grant for carrying on a pilot state-wide investigation and educational program. This study is being carried on in cooperation with the Minnesota Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Minnesota Governor's Advisory Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, and the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. It is hoped that it will assemble much useful information on beneficial design, provide estimates on the extent of the problem posed by barriers to the handicapped, and stimulate community action in changing building codes.

Although it is realized that some buildings can neither be conveniently nor economically reconstructed in order to make all areas accessible and usable, there now are available standard specifications which can be used as a uniform guide to architects, engineers, builders and other planners in designing all types of facilities that will accommodate the handicapped and aged. These specifications were developed through a special research project sponsored by the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults and the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, in cooperation with the University of Illinois' Student Rehabilitation Center at Urbana, the American Standards Association, and nearly fifty government and private agencies and corporations. Copies of these standards may be obtained from the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12, any of its state or local affiliates, or the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped, Washington 25, D.C.

STRANGELY ENOUGH, the needs of these people do *not* require special or expensive construction features — only sensible planning. It has been repeatedly proven that it generally costs *less* to

Continued on Page 268

OUTDOOR RECREATION AREAS FOR HOUSING PROJECTS

An experienced architect and planner discusses the important relation of design and function

Albert Mayer

AN ALARMING ASPECT of housing projects is their essential anonymity. By and large, they are congeries of massive-scale unit buildings and, as a whole, they resemble each other in quality and feeling. In each, one feels a loss of identity and any sense of "belonging." The buildings resemble those of a complex institution, yet are quite separate and unlinked.

Actually, building types, layout of apartments, and shapes vary considerably; but elevations and treatment of grounds combine to give an over-all feeling of drabness. Windows punched out of walls of brick, monotone quality of wall color and texture, dreary, stereotype play equipment, large central expanse of chain-fenced lawn—the ensemble is completely unevocative, all of one stamp.

The projects lack a friendly main stem forming a direct connection for all buildings. Instead, there is generally a nondirectional criss-cross of paths or a double set of pathways and in the center, a large dead spot of either fenced-in lawn or playfield. In many projects there is too little differentiation or demarcation between sitting areas, pedestrian walks, and playgrounds. The result is confusion, with kids playing ball just about anywhere, chasing across paths and darting over benches. Both sitting and walking are unpleasant.

The central green or common could be a creative, active, and vital element in the community life of the project. Usually these are sterile areas surrounded by chain-link fencing, dimly lighted or completely dark at night. What is missing is a magnetic center which will attract people to mingle socially, to promenade, to see and to be seen, to have local and community meetings, dances, concerts, and theatrical performances by local talent and by outside organizations. These activities will vary greatly with the locale, but the important common element is a feeling and appearance of animation, of vitality, of local adventure, as counterpoint to the quieter and more intimate parts.

Large projects should have small common areas and facilities appurtenant and relating closely to one or two buildings, to form a natural and more intimate subcommunity relationship of, say, one hundred to two hundred families within the large community. This idea could with slight adaptations be incorporated in most site plans. In one New York project, small playground and sitting areas are placed between buildings, with the entrance to each building facing them. There is a straight path connecting the two entrances; neither playground nor deeply penetrating parking space interferes with this direct natural communication and relationships.

Open spaces in housing projects should serve a number of purposes they now fail to do. These may be considered in relation to the following categories:

FUNCTIONALLY: for different age groups and the family itself in terms of adequate space, related arrangements, suitable and stimulating equipment for varied active and quiet, sedentary recreation, and for easy social contact; also for the community in terms of suitable meeting places and occasions. Design for evening use, generally disregarded, is fully as important as daytime, especially in summer. It is the social time, the one time the family is together and at leisure.

VISUALLY: to supply color, glitter, light and shade, stimulation, "lift" now lacking in the over-all architectural char-

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MR. MAYER *is an architect and town planner with offices in New York City. He has, for over a number of years, designed or been consultant for large housing developments, new towns and communities, and urban-renewal projects here and abroad. His designs have won a number of awards.*

acter of both the projects and their local surroundings. This is a need during daylight hours and in the evening as well, in place of the generally low-level lighting and near gloom. EMOTIONALLY: to establish a sense of identification and pride in the place in which one lives. This quality is on two levels. The open-space treatment can provide an aura and emphasis and bind together single buildings into some quickly experienced entity. Outdoor space should take on something of a quality and distinction now to be found only in the remote major city centers.

Effect of Site Plan

THE PRESENT generally accepted definition for open space in housing projects is the total number of square feet not built on. A great deal of this is semi-waste area. In the case of buildings with many projections, there is a good deal of "occluded" area. This semi-waste area cannot be developed for use (other than planting), and it pushes the circulating path system further from the building because of the projections.

The matter of entrances to buildings is important also. Generally, there is a single entrance to each unit. Thus, long walks are inevitable around the building, either from the street side to internal parks, playgrounds, and interior circulation, or from the interior frontage to parking areas on the periphery. This is not only inconvenient, but involves more pathways that subtract from useable area and cut up the remainder. An excellent solution is an open-through lobby, with entrance from the interior of the project as well as the exterior. This conception of concentration and through entrances at one point is extremely vital in site planning, for convenience, for flexible development of open spaces, and for maximum actual usefulness.

The site plan itself affects open space usability. For example, the diagonal placement of buildings within a city's rectangular street system produces odds and ends of space, particularly at the peripheral junctions of the two systems. Thus, the usual method of first designing and placing buildings, then getting the site engineer and landscape architect to devise the best possible open space solution is inadequate. The quality and potential of the open area must be thought of as an integral major design element from the start. The site plan also determines whether it will be possible to create an internal "Main Street." If there is a central green, it should be in the nature of a "common," with a walk or walks through it.

A friendly main street, centrally placed, can be somewhat like the main street of a little town, a spine off which functions and social activities radiate, a magnet which helps give reality to the community concept which is supposed to characterize our projects. It can provide:

- A lively pedestrian center.
- A lighted main stem at night, giving a sense of security.
- A degree of self-policing.

ANOTHER FACTOR contributing to the rather indiscriminate use of outdoor space is the fairly large sitting area here and there, with seats around it on the edges and the center unoccupied. This invites youngsters to use this space to play ball, roller skate, and enjoy various sports—which is only natural—but interferes with quiet sitting or any sitting. The small compact sitting area, indented off a path, demarcated with benches and possible shrubs, is a much happier solution. The same compact quality appears to be desirable for small children's play areas. If there is too much "unfilled" area, it tends to be invaded by older, ball-playing children.

Generally and rightly recognized is the need for well-defined areas, suitably equipped, for each age group. This is of prime importance, but a combined area for all ages or for families, *in addition* to the separated areas, is rarely provided. In New York City, there is one such area, East Harlem Plaza in Jefferson Houses. Its elements are a sunken center with sprayhead and sitting areas in a scalloped circle around it. This is sometimes used for dance and musical performances. The "scalloped" or semi-circular seating accommodates audiences during performances, small conversational groups at other times. Surrounding this is a wide paved ring or belt used at different times of day and evening for promenading, dancing, roller-skating, and bicycling.

Beyond that, at the periphery, are small separate areas for very small children, with play equipment, demarcated by low, backless curved play-and-sitting benches; metal shade umbrellas, covering checker and picnic tables and benches; a "copse" of trees with benches for teenagers or others; a curved wall acting as a windbreak for a quiet sitting area for mothers and babies. Thus, a one-acre area provides a social and age-range center, well patronized. In its summer evening programs, it attracts people from well beyond it.

Sense of Identification

WITHOUT going into really basic questions, other elements that can contribute to the individuality, identification, sparkle of a project are:

- A main entrance which can more or less "pull" the project together.
- The community center.
- The management complex.

These latter should be located prominently. The approach, external treatment, planting and color should be visually arresting from a distance and attractive from nearby.

One quite general feature in current and past housing project design is the large-scale central green or lawn near the center. With creative treatment and adequate lighting at night, these can become a vital element in community life, vibrant and socially important. Many other factors affect the liveability and atmosphere of a project:

PARKING AREAS. When an excessively perpendicular parking area penetrates into the heart of the project from the street, it not only makes one unpleasantly aware of cars in what should be the undisturbed interior of the project but it cuts in between building entrances. In a number of cases, this precludes the possibility of subcommunities. An excessive, continuous length of parking area, when parallel to street, tends to isolate or "wall off" project from the outside.

Projects usually provide well-defined areas, suitably equipped, for each age group, but rarely have a combined area for all ages and for family. Harlem Plaza in New York City's Jefferson Houses provides a sunken center with sprayhead surrounded by shaded sitting areas in a scalloped circle.

This can usually be cured by cutting the single area in two, with sidewalk between, and slightly deepening it to make up for the loss.

Trees are essential both around the edges and within the parking area itself. They provide some visual shielding from the ground level and from above; and, to an extent, prevent parked cars from getting too hot in the sun. Where they cannot be provided in a curbed strip between backs of cars, it is worthwhile to give up a five-foot strip between parking spaces at several points in the area and plant a tree in each.

TREE THEORY. In most projects, there is single tree planting or regular soldier-like tree planting, monotonous visually and functionally. It is monotonous except if sparingly used to accent an allée or main axis. This is true both from the ground and from the windows above (this matter of character and stimulation or lack of stimulation of view from above is important and not sufficiently considered in design). The light and shade of copses, clumps, or bosques, contrasting with open spaces, has generally been ignored, as has been the interest of pattern into which they are composed.

EXTERIOR CORNER SITTING AREAS. These are desirable, particularly for older people who like to sit and see street traffic go by. They are also, socially, something of a connector to the nonproject world. However, they do attract outside loafers or drunks. A suggested solution is a straight, open, exposed corner area for all, and an adjacent somewhat self-contained or sheltered area, with low hedges for older people who want to sit, gossip, and look at the passing world.

LAUNDRIES. The laundry in public housing projects is the most neglected and most easily utilized social possibility. Generally speaking, there are only one or two in a big project, which means an excessively long haul for women. There should be one in each subcommunity or even in each building. The interior laundry space could easily have a small lounge space just inside the entrance, for talking or reading while waiting. Most laundries are in basements, down ramps from grade. Kids hang around aimlessly, waiting for their mothers; baby carriages are left unprotected at the top and the mothers have to come up every little while to check. There is no place for parking the baby carriages, which are left in walks adjacent to the ramp. A well-planned laundry should have a small play area and baby-carriage parking space a few feet below grade, visible from the laundry windows—part of a laundry complex.

FENCING. There is certainly need for some chainlink fencing for functional purposes: high fencing around basketball courts and handball courts for safety and convenience to players and pedestrians; low fencing to demarcate playgrounds for small children; low post-and-chain fencing to demarcate planted areas; sometimes even a diagonally placed chainlink fence to prevent excessive shortcutting.

This question of fencing deserves but has never received serious and close study. The general excess of grim chainlink fencing, not only in original design, but in its later multiplication each year by management, is visually depressing, psychologically annoying, and even self-defeating. It is often put up in the wrong places in respect to later maintenance. In some projects, there is too little demarcation of playground areas (fencing is needed) and too little identifiable exclusive playground. Ballplaying goes on all over, so balls are chased into the shrubbery or other green areas. When chainlink fencing is erected to prevent this, youngsters climb over it, of course; panels of fencing have actually been torn away. It is also quite difficult to clean behind the chainlink fencing on the inside, particularly when shrubbery is behind it. So paper and debris accumulate. Several points should be observed here:

- Fencing has been put up in places to try to cure the symptoms rather than to help cure the causes by better demarcation of playgrounds or more playground space.
- A major motivation in the chainlink fencing program is to preserve the condition of lawns and of planting that may be needlessly excessive. However, even in these terms, one cannot really claim that it serves its purpose. Detailed observation shows numerous projecting and exposed lawn and shrub areas protected only by the inoffensive demarcating low post-and-chain, in excellent condition; and a number of chainlink protected areas are no better, some even worse.
- Large proliferation of this grim fencing is not only generally depressing, but tends to act as an actual challenge to vandal and destructive tendencies, both at the fenced spot and more so elsewhere.

Enormous Opportunities

HOUSING PROJECTS offer enormous opportunities for skill and imagination and social satisfaction which have not been explored, creatively, to any sufficient extent. Most of the observations made have been accompanied by suggestions for improvement or new concepts. The suggestions and proposals, however definite they sound, should be considered as only illustrations. They should stimulate fresh thinking and not be interpreted as offering a new set of rules or standards. Each local situation will have its own characteristics

and requirements influencing function, feeling, aesthetics. Some solutions may involve moderate additional cost; but, as a consideration in a total project, they come to only a fraction of one percent. This should therefore not be a prohibiting factor.

The observations and solutions offered here have evolved after considerable contact and discussion with tenants, managers, staff, social workers, and social scientists. This kind of co-thinking and co-working, continuing from inception through the actual subsequent operation, management, and participation, is indispensable for the stimulating quality of project design and function. It is equally essential so as to achieve the continuing interest, care, and grasp of both residents and management. Then, the final use fulfills, or often exceeds, the promise of the design. In fact, observing design-in-action in the years after completion is the crucial criterion of value. It is mainly as a vehicle toward consummation of social and individual self-expression, self-management, and self-enhancement that the full justification of design is achieved. #

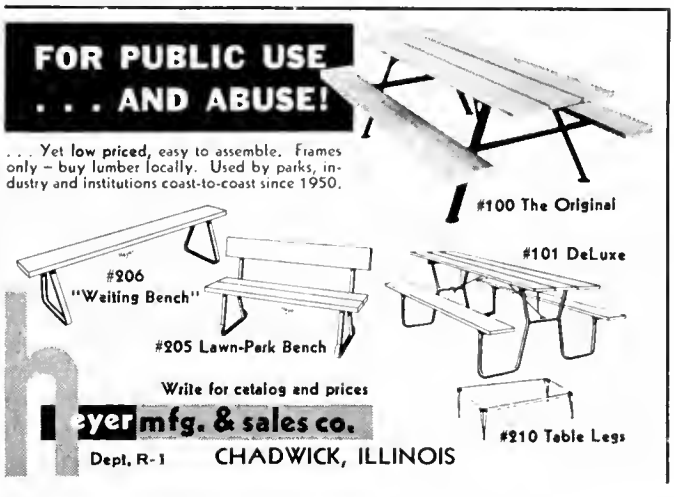
STATE and LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

Elvira Delany

OHIO. The Anshe Sfard Congregation has given two acres of land to the people of Summit County for an addition to Firestone Metropolitan Park. Forrest Myers, chairman of the Metropolitan Park Board, praised the congregation for "its generosity and civic spirit at a time when open land is rapidly disappearing from our community." The two acres will help protect the outstanding park scenery in the Tuscarawas River valley where the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, two decades ago, presented an area of 190 acres to the park district.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Bear Butte, the famous landmark and signal point, a sacred place of the Indians, near *Sturgis*, has been designated as a state park. The state appropriated $50,000 to buy the butte.

TENNESSEE. Hundreds of *Ardmore* residents celebrated the opening of that town's first public park recently when H. C. Fabian, national director of Woodmen of the World of Atlanta, Georgia, presented the deed to the four-acre site to Mayor Cowan Forbes. Property where the park is located, just inside the Tennessee line, was donated by Mrs. Elizabeth Hamlett; and Court 992 of Woodmen of the World presented park equipment and sponsored the dedication in an all-day program. The new park includes picnic tables, swings, seesaws, and slides.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WEST VIRGINIA. The state is carefully weighing its recreation potential as a way out of its economic difficulties. "Recreation is a resource which can provide a major new economic base for West Virginia," Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall declared recently in announcing a plan for recreation resource development in the state. The plan, developed by the National Park Service, "would reach a largely untapped economic potential for the state, serving not only West Virginians but also attracting many millions of visitors from nearby states," Secretary Udall pointed out. Main objective of the plan is to indicate how West Virginia can best develop her existing and potential recreation resources to serve her own citizens more adequately and to improve the overall economy of the State by attracting more out-of-state visitors. The plan was published in cooperation with the program of federal assistance contemplated under the recently-passed Area Development Act for areas of substantial and persistent unemployment.

Probably the most dramatic feature of the plan is the proposed Allegheny Parkway which would connect points of outstanding scenic and scientific and recreation interest from Harpers Ferry through the heart of West Virginia, terminating at Cumberland Gap, Kentucky. The parkway would complement the regular highway system and the newly developing interstate system, opening up a wealth of scenery in West Virginia that has remained largely unknown to out-of-state visitors because of difficulty of access. The salutary effect of improved transportation facilities could prove to be invaluable to the total economy of the state. Other recommendations of the plan call for the establishment of many types of public outdoor recreation opportunities—parks and nature preserves, recreation areas, historic sites and monuments, parkways and scenic drives, and trails—in addition to developing further the many existing parks and recreation areas and making them more easily accessible to the public. Forty-three such areas have been specifically named in the plan for consideration as additional park and recreation areas to be established and operated by various levels of government—local, state, and federal.

PLANNING FOR OLDER ADULTS

Program at a Day Center

A DAY CENTER serving older adults should have three types of program groups for which content must be planned in order to meet needs of the individuals served: the total center membership, the activity group, and the informal group. The various types of programs provide a useful milieu for meeting needs. The fulfillment of the agency's purpose is not only through the obvious function of club and activity groups but also through informal activities. Group activities are not always self-maintaining; further, some persons do not wish to be members of an organized activity. Building of self respect and inner resources occur outside of the group as well as within. Program is not only group focused, but is individualized.

Program has deeper and wider connotative aspects than may appear on the surface. It should include a variety of activities, all of which are planned, deliberate tools to help older adults. The program of a center should be balanced, well blended, and varied within an atmosphere permitting freedom of choice. No activity should be initiated merely because it exists in other centers or clubs. Certainly, program content is influenced by expectations of those concerned: community, agency, and membership. These must be recognized, identified, and incorporated into program planning.

A word needs to be said about the much-mentioned "meaningful use of time" as it affects programing. Too frequently, it is assumed that "good" program includes opportunities for service, arts, crafts, and educational projects but *not* such programs as cards and games. An activity to be meaningful to the individual must be important to him; it must fit into his life. *Program content should have individual needs as a focus.* Meaningful program goals for older adults should lead to:

- A renewal of group association and a group consciousness and empathy.
- Satisfaction from use of time, and an enriched life.
- Acquiring and renewing knowledge and skill.
- A discipline of self inherent in approval or disapproval of peer group.
- The social factor of congenial companionship, which is not necessarily the developing of friendships, because associations may be satisfying in themselves.

The atmosphere in which the program operates is a vital force affecting not only group development but satisfying individual and group goals. The influence of the agency structure on program and the staff attitude and practices are of utmost importance. Members should be encouraged to create and develop an attitude and feeling of responsibility toward other members. Other environmental factors include the relationship of one program to another, in competition of time, in combinations on same day, in status and role, in independent identity while part of the whole; the involvement of members in planning, developing, changing, leading, and participating; the individual's attitude toward

play in general; his use of time; the club, activity, and informal groups in the center; and the specific group with which he identifies himself.

Leadership as it relates to program is one of the most vital factors affecting the individual. Staff is the guide and the enabler; but members should play as active a role as possible in the program to make it truly theirs.

Facets of the group structure are practical aspects affecting program. These include number and frequency of sessions, length of term, time of day, relation to other programs, room size and location, size of group, characteristics of members and intensity of participation; change in group membership; presentation of material by leader; and publicity and interpretation of program. Short- and long-term projects can focus the content in satisfying needs.—BETTY JANE RANK, *Executive Director, Tallmadge Hamilton House for Senior Citizens, Seattle, Washington. This material is excerpted from a speech delivered at the Seminar on Social Group Work with Older Adults, Lake Mohonk, New York, June 1961.*

Physical Activity

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY as a means of protecting health and retarding physical impairment with the onset of age is too often overlooked. Dr. Paul Dudley White, the eminent heart specialist, cites five benefits from exercise:

- It maintains muscle tone throughout the body, including the heart itself.
- It provides relaxation by relieving nervous tension and strains, anxiety, and mental concentration.
- It aids digestion by reducing nervous tension and has a favorable effect on the bowel function.
- It helps to control obesity, especially a few grams of fat in the wrong places, such as in the walls of the coronary and other important arteries.
- It deepens the respiration and improves the function of the lungs.

The type of exercise is not important except that it be one that the individual can enjoy and that will suit his strength and physical condition. No hard-and-fast rules can be laid down for everyone of a particular age, for no two persons have the same physical needs or the same likes and dislikes.

Activities which require lifting must be avoided for those with weak backs and those with weak hearts must guard against overexertion. But there is some exercise for virtually everyone. Some form of calisthenics at least ten minutes a day can be helpful for the elderly as well as persons of any age.—*From* "Physical Activity and the Older Adult," *by G. B. Novotny and D. P. Kent, JOHPER, October 1960.*

Nature Center in State Park

Continued from Page 235

for camp groups, with colored slide programs and nature crafts.

Family groups and other visitors from out of state often requested information about other parks and places of interest in New Hampshire. Comments of family campers from a number of other states indicated that to date very few of the state parks have programs of this type. One family which had camped in thirty-seven state parks, in nearly as many states, commented on the fact that this was the first state park they had been to that offered such a program.

The Audubon Society has decided to sponsor the program again this coming summer. This is a recreation opportunity not to be overlooked as more people turn to the outdoors for recreation enjoyment. Perhaps it is even more crucial that the millions who will be using our outdoor resources become aware of their proper use and care so that they will continue to be sources of enjoyment and spiritual renewal for the years to come. #

NATURE SLEUTHS

Each participant embarks on a trip of personal discovery

E. Stuart Richter

EXCEPT for Nero Wolfe, who leads a housebound existence, indeed, but indulges in rooftop orchid cultivation, no fictional detective is ever a nature buff. A new project in Colorado Springs, Colorado, however, is creating a new breed of "private eye," the nature detective. A joint school-recreation department program is introducing new techniques in nature education to turn each child into a private detective or nature sleuth.

Using nature information as a basis for a leisure-time program in recreation has always been a problem. The information must be a challenge, be transmitted in an exciting way, and make the participant feel he is making a startling personal discovery. Nature investigation requires the participant's keenest sense of touch, smell, sight, as well as taste, even hearing. He also calls upon information he has gathered through talking with others or through reading. Recreation leaders must explore this "discovery technique" to make a nature program more meaningful and attractive.

Most of us will admit we enjoy camping or picnicking or being out-of-doors, if for no other reason than to smell the flowers, the freshness of grass after a rain, or to admire white fleecy clouds in the blue sky. Capitalizing upon all this, the Colorado Springs Park and Recreation Department personnel set out on a nature experiment with the fourth-grade children in the city school system. First, the department approached the curriculum builders for the fourth-grade pupils, specifically those concerned with the curriculum for nature science. Fourth-grade nature science tests were distributed to parks and recreation personnel. These covered rocks, trees, ground plants, animals, and touched on conservation, as well as man's relation to the whole process.

Then, the parks and recreation staff went into the park area to make lists and notations of specific items of plant life, animal life, rocks, etcetera, which had an interesting life cycle or history. The staff members also marked out a trail over which children could travel for a two-hour period and learn to identify and investigate certain items and their outstanding characteristics.

One of the "interesting items" was a dead Ponderosa pine. The tree was full of holes: large holes made by woodpeckers, smaller holes from woodborers and other insects. So it was dubbed the "woodpeckers' cafeteria." The fourth-grade child was certainly more taken with a "woodpeckers' cafeteria" than an ol' "dead pine tree."

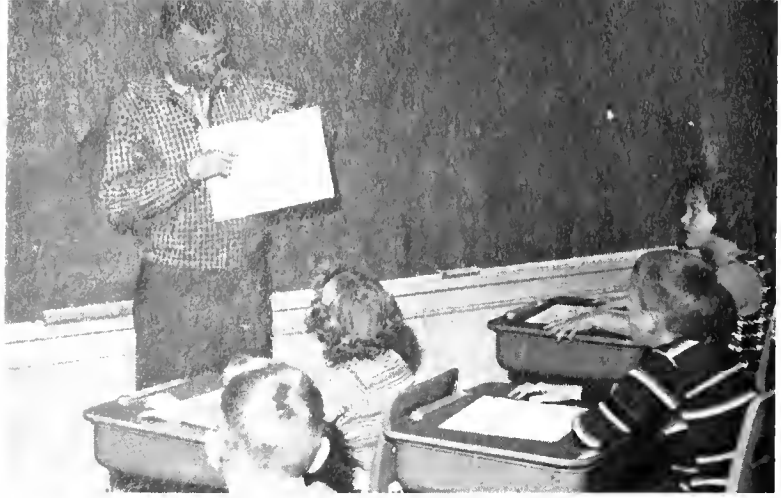
ONCE the professional staff had acquired some of the techniques of this approach, the parks and recreation department asked the school district's fourth-grade curriculum builder to request four of his teachers to go over the area to see if they felt this information would be of value to their pupils. In addition, some supervisors and the curriculum builder himself "cased" the area. All felt the trail would provide valuable experiences for the children. As a result, four different school classes were taken over the trail at four different times, each group being given the same information in approximately the same fashion.

Each class had been oriented by the teacher in the classroom on some of the objects to be seen, maps of the area to be covered were distributed, and points of interest were explained. On the actual day of the trip, one of the members of the park and recreation staff visited the school to talk with the class and further prepare them for their experience. As a part of this pre-trip orientation, the parks and recreation leader explained what an individual has to do in the woods in order to be a successful investigator: he must use his eyes, his ears, his nose, his taste; he must be quiet as an Indian in order to hear the sounds of the woods; must be observant in order to see the birds flit from one tree to another.

EACH CLASS of approximately thirty was divided into three Indian tribes of about ten children each. Each tribe was to have a chief, two of these being members of the park and recreation staff and one, the classroom teacher. Sometimes in the beginning, the teacher felt slightly inadequate and asked for another member of the park and recreation staff. This was done if possible, but, as time went on, the teachers took their places as leaders along with the park and recreation staff members.

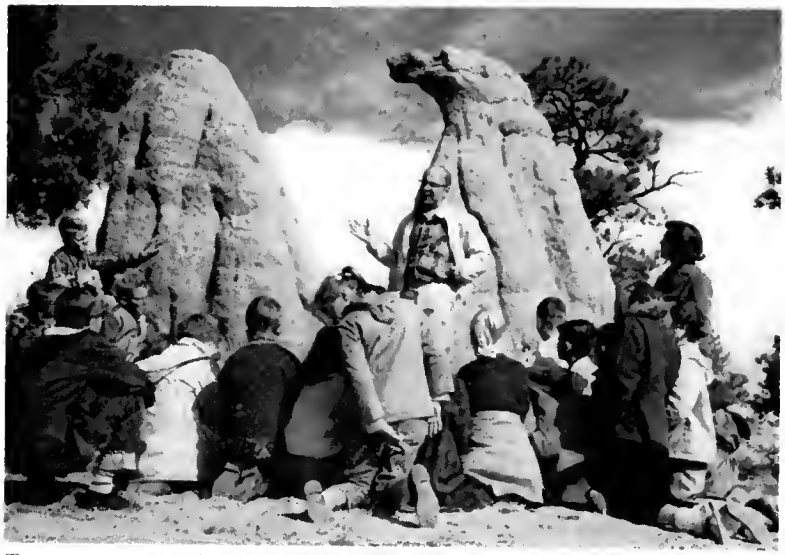
Now the children were transported to the mountain park by bus and were dropped off at the starting place under a group of very large Ponderosa pine. Here, they investigated why the needles grow in threes and fours, how seeds are formed, how they are scattered, what the sap of the Ponderosa tastes like, what the wood is used for, and why it is commonly called Western yellow pine. Then the class broke into its three tribes and each started off on separate side trails, but all in approximately the same direction, to look for other interesting objects, such as the juniper tree with its

MR. RICHTER *is assistant director of parks and recreation in Colorado Springs, Colorado.*



On the actual day of the trip, a member of the parks and recreation staff visited the classroom to orient the children for their outdoor adventure.

The children relived their explorations on the trail by bringing samples into the classroom, developing a real museum and designing a mural.



Two stone sentinels guard a roadside intersection along the nature trail. They can tell you what happened in the area some 60,000,000 years ago.

little blue berries. When you cut into an old dead juniper, you discover the wood has a reddish color similar to cedar and that it even smells a little bit like cedar. Then you move on to the feather bush. This, of course, is mountain mahogany; we named it "feather bush" because the seedwing curls and locks something like a feather. This fascinated the children because they had never realized that a seedwing could look like a feather. They would pull them off of the bush and blow them, watching them twirl like a helicopter.

They found that if you keep on climbing the trail, you are on top of a mesa, a yucca preserve. Here, the mystery of the yucca moth and its service to the yucca plant can be probed and the method of scattering the seeds and the beauty of the flower discovered. The little worm that is planted by the yucca moth sometimes drills a hole into the seeds and makes them unfertile. Some of the seeds are black and some seeds white. The white yucca seeds are immature. The Indians used the strands of the Yucca root for making rope, and the exudation, somewhat like sap, was used for Indian soap.

As you walk along the gravel road you find many flowers that are wild but resemble some varieties in our own gardens. Of course, those in our gardens are larger because they are domesticated, cultivated, and fertilized. This opens up another avenue of investigation, and the realization that man plays a big part in the development of vegetation. Not only does this help man, but it also helps all living objects, because without vegetation on a hillside, erosion will take place, eliminating plant growth. All of these things go into the adventure of nature.

Then there are the two stone sentinels that guard a roadside intersection. They are approximately twelve to fifteen feet high, standing up almost straight, not more than two or three feet in diameter and resemble penguins. Why do they rise above the surrounding soil? How did they get this way? What eroded them? The wind or the water? Where did the water come from? The rains

wouldn't do all of this. You discover the area was covered by an ocean some sixty million years ago. This is why you find fossils in the area.

All of these things are very fascinating to the child, especially the fourth-grade child. He imagines and he sees in his daydreams things he has often wondered about. Perhaps he has tumbled over geodes, kicking them out of his way. Now they become a living thing to him because they have a story connected with them, a fascinating story, an interest, a real adventure.

Finally, it is time to go back to school, the bus arrives, and the group boards. The conversation continues all the way back to the schoolroom. When the youngsters get into the classroom, the teacher takes over and they begin to discuss their experiences on the trail. Finally, they begin to draw some of the objects they have seen, begin to make murals on the walls designing them with cut-out animals or trees seen during their trip. In one instance, the children relived their experience by bringing samples into the classroom and developed a real museum. In several instances, the children took their parents over the trail.

> I BELIEVE that life is given us so we may grow in love and I believe that God is in me as the sun is in the color and fragrance of a flower—the Light in my darkness, the Voice in my silence. I walk unafraid toward the Enchanted Woods where the foliage is always green, where joy abides, where nightingales nest and sing, and where life and death are one in the Presence of the Lord.—HELEN KELLER.

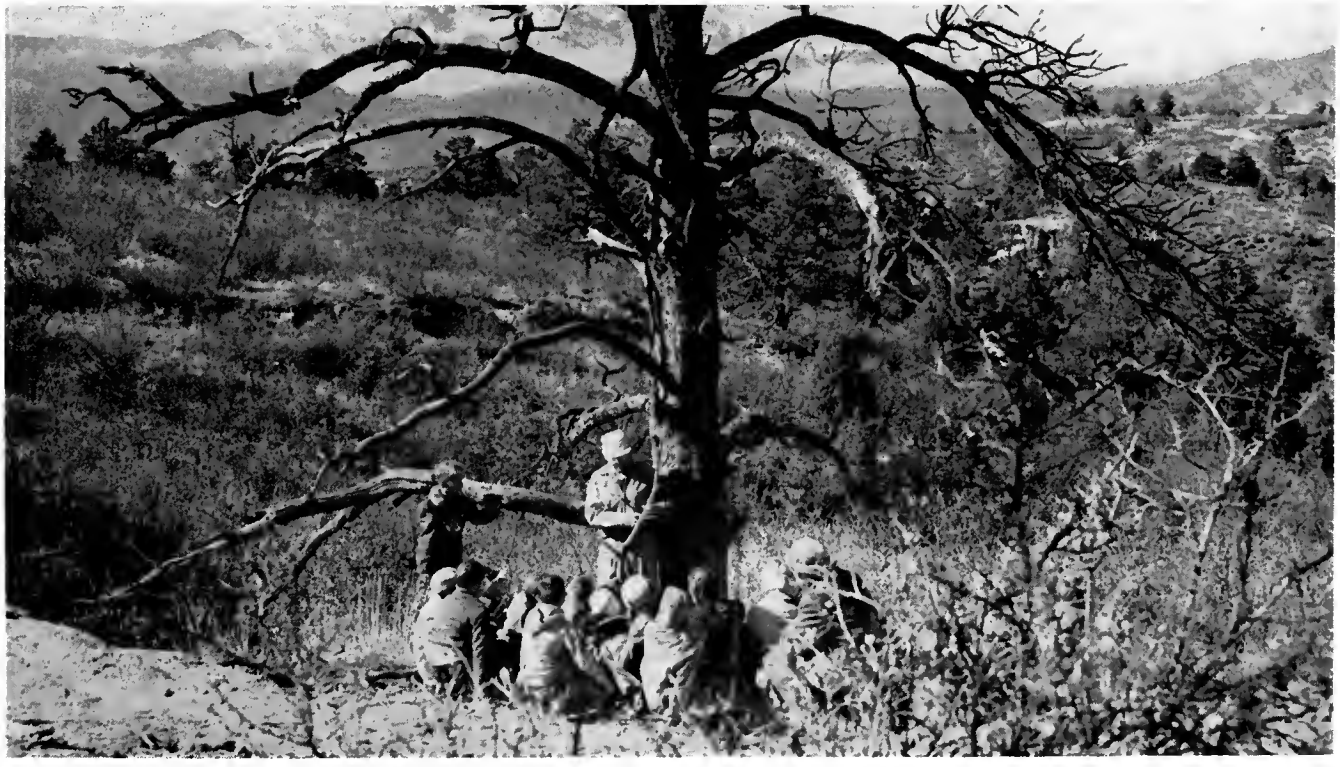
AFTER the four-class experiment had been completed, the supervisory staff and the teachers evaluated the experience, and the school district decided it wanted this program for each of the fourth grades. This involved close to sixteen hundred children, more than fifty classes of fourth-graders.

This larger number took more organization and it was necessary to put one person in charge of all the arrangements. Parks and recreation staff members were scheduled and rotated through several days of operation, each functioning two to three days per week. The entire program took approximately six weeks, operating for five days a week, with two classes a day going over the trail. The morning group would take the two-hour trip, then converge at a camp area with a dining hall, washroom facilities, etcetera. Here, the morning group met the afternoon class and the two lunched together. Then, the morning group boarded the bus to go back to school, while the afternoon group took off through the woods. And so went the new schedule, with each class group being broken up into three tribes as before, each of approximately ten Indians each under a chief.

The latter gimmick made it possible to bring out various aspects of Indian life and compare them with the white man's life and the child's method of negotiating passage through the woods. If he wanted to act like an Indian, he was told to be quiet, attentive, and skillful in his investigation.

Colorado Springs is raising a generation of nature sleuths. The children are on the trail of eternal mysteries. #

Sleuthing along the trail. Each tree, flower, bush, or rock formation has a history for trained eye and mind to decipher.



Dance, Seniors, Dance

Try the lively tunes of your day

Irene Weed Smith

DANCING FOR FUN is rewarding experience for many people sixty years of age and over who participate in public and private senior citizens programs in San Francisco and the Bay Area. Of course, not all who attend senior centers participate in the dancing; however, each center includes folk and social dancing in its program when desired by the members. Many do not dance because of health restrictions, but enjoy watching and listening to the waltzes, polkas, and melodies of yesteryear.

The social dancing program at the San Francisco Senior Citizens Center has always been very popular with the members. Senior citizens enjoy the same activities as other age groups when these are conducted with good planning and judgment in relation to age and health. Activities with easy-to-follow directions, which the leader is practically assured will be successful, go a long way toward building confidence and the ability to enjoy new experiences.

The staff at the center encourages members to use their own initiative when planning special events. At the Halloween Costume party the program director was present but remained behind the scenes and MC'd only for announcements and for personal touches of gaiety. Approximately sixty couples danced to a five-piece band selected because of its familiarity with the old ballroom favorites, such as "Roll Out the Barrel," "Piano Roll Blues," "Wild Irish Rose," and so on. Senior citizens enjoy lively and gay music, and the manner in which they two-stepped and waltzed around the dance floor certainly displayed their enthusiasm. Since it was a costume party, they were dressed appropriately in muumuus, Floradora Girl and Colonial lady outfits.

In order to include those who were unable to dance, we had a grand march and asked a little elderly lady dressed as a Halloween witch to select as her partner a paralytic who had recently suffered a stroke. This aged gentleman appeared happy to be leading the procession, and, although he had to walk slowly, the very fact that they were proceeding to the beat of music and waving to the others seated around the room as they strolled by was a great morale booster to the other dancers. For the folk mixer we used Circassian Circle and the orchestra played "Turkey in the Straw" slowly, thus enabling the group to learn a simple sequence with the spectators participating by clapping in time with the music.

The floor was crowded when they danced the Varsouvienne, waltzes, and quick, lively one-step dances. One gentleman said that while he was working and rearing a family both he and his wife had little leisure time to dance, but now they are trying to pursue this interest and were finding it difficult to remember the steps they once knew. He wanted to know what had happened to the lancers and schottische, always a part of a social-dance evening in his day. Because older persons remember the dance programs of their youth, many public ballrooms still feature old-fashion dancing one evening a week. This always includes the Varsouvienne, waltzes, Spanish waltz and the Trilby.

Throughout the evening many of the dancers would stop to remark how much they enjoyed the mixers, especially the ladies, who favored the tag dances because there is always a scarcity of men at senior dances.

The director was successful in making the members feel it was their party and its success their responsibility. Following refreshments, tasks were assigned to various members, such as sweeping and returning used dishes to the kitchen. Thus, they were made to feel useful and to actually participate.

In the ladies' recreation folk-dance

MRS. SMITH *is a recreation director assigned to the drama and dance division of the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department as a dance instructor. She is also a physical education and dance instructor at St. Paul's High School, San Francisco.*

Invitation to a waltz. A dance program for seniors promotes sociability as well as much-needed modulated exercise.

class, sponsored by the San Francisco Recreation and Park Department, widowed senior citizens attend for the sociability of being with ladies of various ages. They meet one afternoon a week to learn fundamental dance patterns and simple sequences. If the dance is too strenuous, they will not participate or will practice the steps alone. Some members' husbands are not interested in dancing, and this program provides the ladies an opportunity to go dancing in the afternoon. They can have fun in this way, using energy to keep their bodies active and their minds mentally alert. Even ladies in their eighties learn to dance the tango, squares, and mixer waltzes, thus stimulating their minds to learn new patterns and to remember sequence of pattern. The leader must always watch for signs of fatigue and try to be selective in the types of dances taught in order to provide a well-balanced recreation dance program.

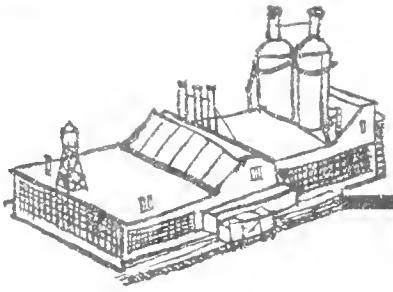
Participation in this ladies' class has developed related interests and hobbies, in that these ladies copy the dance steps, take notes, purchase records, sew folk-dance costumes, attend festivals, and subscribe to folk-dance magazines. One little elderly lady, who dresses in eighteenth-century "Arsenic-and-Old Lace" style and who uses a cane, will attend when her arthritis is not bothering her and travels a great distance to attend this class.

Another elderly lady, eighty-four years old, joined the ladies' class at her doctor's suggestion that she participate in some physical activity. With this new interest she is feeling mentally and physically happier and healthier, and is now able to cope with her husband's health problem which was responsible for her nervous breakdown.

FOR SENIOR CITIZENS, participating in a dance group is a good practical lesson in developing human understanding, cooperation, and consideration. People who have these qualities will not tend to become introverts as they grow older, but will have the interests so necessary to mature into self-reliant and happy individuals. I do not wish to imply that dancing alone will keep one well, but dancing can be an avenue towards maintaining a balanced adjustment in dealing with the various problems of increased leisure as one grows older.

One widower, seventy-four years of age, who attends the recreation and park department folk dance class is an avid advocate of the values of dancing. As he lives alone, he practices daily two hours by himself. In the evening he plays records, passing the time this way and keeping physically fit. He not only attends all the folk-dance festivals, but the public ballroom old-fashion dance nights as well. As stated in his words, "When they play nice snappy music you can 'git in and go.' Instead of taking a long walk you can exercise right in the house and use the whole body instead of just from the hips down."

Senior citizens may be old in years, but certainly not in their mental outlook when they become active participants of a dance group and attend festivals and instruction classes. After all, age is but a state of mind—so dancing can be fun at any age. #



MARKET NEWS

For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

• Jump high, fall easy. A new product to be used in high-jump and pole-vault pits has been created by a special rubber process that produces small foliates or leaves, uniform in color and texture. A much greater absorption of fall impact is obtained with this material—the sensation is like falling into a thick featherbed. The product is free of allergenic chemical residues that could be harmful to athletes' skins. It is sold by the pound. "Fall-Ease" has no sponge effect, does no hold water. Manufacturer has also devised a unique cover arrangement that is unfolded during pit use to catch the rubber petals displaced by athlete's fall. For further information, circle #100.

• Comprehensive pool catalogue-data book contains illustrations, diagrams, and descriptions of over 250 pool products. Commercial and residential pool layouts show all necessary equipment in relation to the actual installation. A pool-care manual section includes many hints on pool operation and maintenance, accurate dosage charts to guide in proper use of various chemicals required for proper water treatment. For copy of forty-eight page catalogue, circle #101.

• Yes, we have some cabanas—they're bright, all aluminum, roomy, and light-weight. These rustproof cabanas come striped in a range of sunny colors—green, flamingo, turquoise, grey, sandalwood, or yellow, and in combinations thereof. The finish is baked enamel inside and out. The cabana has a door with lock and keys, raised roof for ventilation, shelf and clothes hooks, comes either 48″-by-36″by-6′2½″ or 48″-by-48″-by-80″. For further information, circle #102.

• Add a new twist to Bingo with the "double diamond" on your Bingo cards. With this addition, there are four new ways to Bingo. (There are eight *additional* ways to use the double diamond as described in a special bulletin available from the manufacturer.) These Bingo cards are machine stitched, entire card can be cleared instantly, come in three colors—woodgrain, green, or orange. For information on the Bingo cards and on the double diamond imprinting, circle #103.

• New swimming pool cover offers an attractive combination of safety and low maintenance. The permanent aluminum pool cover automatically locks into place, opens and closes accordion style via a switchboard which secures power from either battery or electricity. Reduced maintenance costs help pay for this unit: pool heating can be reduced up to two-thirds through installation and use of this pool cover. Use of bactericide chemicals can be reduced, too. The filter workload is lessened because dust, leaves, and other foreign matter have a harder time getting into the pool. Cover comes in a wide choice of colors, can be concealed when not in use. For information on this childproof item, circle #105.

• Portable, thermal aerosol fog gun kills bugs. Works on same principal as large fogging machines. Weighing only eight pounds, the electrically activated fog gun produces dry, dense fog that gradually spreads over large areas outdoors and indoors. Special insecticides formulated to use with this device. No jets to clog, no moving parts connected with fog

generator. Utilizes a blower as fog propellant. For outdoor meeting areas, camps, picnic sites, etcetera. For information, circle #104.

• Your program should be hidebound only in regard to leathercraft which can be a progressive craft. Starting with leathercraft kits (you can tie these in with a nature-slanted program—making of moccasins, pathfinder shoes), the program can be enlarged until creative participants are using hides, cutting own patterns, creating own designs in tooling, etcetera. Catalogue on leathercraft supplies includes kits for making bowling record book, bowling bag, billfolds, camp-seat, arrow quiver, hides, tools. For copy, circle #106.

• Water fun. An underwater slalom course is the newest and most exciting swimming and diving game. Six colorful rings are tied to weight to float upright at various depths in pool or swimming areas, creating path through which to swim. Swimming mask also included. Instruction booklet comes with set. For information on this and other water games—floating volleyball games, basketball games, baseball, bowling, ring toss—and equipment, circle #107.

• What's Your Name? New self-adhering (no moistening) badges—no uncomfortable pins or catches—are excellent get-acquainted aids for parties, conventions, club meetings, intercamp or interleague events. They help break the ice, prevent embarrassing name-groping. The badges are printed with a cheery "Hello, my name is . . ." and are available in red, blue, or green with a white space for name and organization. They adhere to clothing fabric with a light touch of the fingers and their specially developed pressure-sensitized backing does not mar or soil even the most delicate knit-wear or silks. The durable and heavyweight badges can be peeled off easily and are reusable. Packed attractively in plastic packets of twenty-five, they are two inches high and three inches wide. The specially designed plastic packet is sealed before use and snaps shut after use, keeping the badges clean. The clear plastic permits users to keep a visual check on the quantity remaining. Manufacturer also makes a series of Handi-Stik labels for a variety of uses. For further information, circle #108.

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TRADE MART

FREE AIDS

Here are resources—catalogs, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on—to help the recreation leader. Circle the key number following any item about which you want more information. Cut out the coupon, insert in envelope, and mail.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

FOR MANY HUNDREDS OF YEARS the art of batik prospered in Indonesia. Designing on fabric with wax is a long tradition and it can be adapted to your program; it involves relatively few tools, the main ingredients being originality and patience. For catalogue giving the background of batik and describing the various tools of the craft, circle #110.

SHADES OF CLEOPATRA! The self-glazing clay used by Egyptians two thousand years ago has been reproduced. Mixes with water, fires at Cone 06, and produces lovely ceramic stones. Available in turquoise, dark blue, purple, yellow, chartreuse, and other colors. For further information, circle #111.

SCRATCHPROOF craft projects so they don't mar furniture finishes by spraying them with rayon. Spray gun applies even, nappy rayon surface to the bottoms of sculpture, wood projects, lamps. Suede finishing can also be used to cover repairs. Available in twenty-four colors. For information, circle #112.

A PASTEL WORLD. Art-supply house offers wide assortment of semi-hard, soft, and firm pastels, drawing crayons, oil crayons, fixatives, pens, draftsmen's and artists' supplies. For new, enlarged catalogue, circle #113.

CERAMIC CHESSMEN, a strawberry sugar bowl, some well-shaped pitchers, vases, and bowls are among sharp-detail molds available from fine-arts company. For catalogue, circle #114.

A WAX MUSEUM. Beeswax dyed in various colors makes original candles for parties, raffles, gifts. Honeycomb sheets combine with molding wax, sequins, glitter. For leaflet detailing wax materials and giving instructions in candlecraft, circle #115.

PAINT WITH A HUNDRED FACETS. Water-base paint can be used as a fingerpaint, screen paint, ceramic glaze, easel paint. Company also manufactures a textile paint which is sun- and laundry-fast, can be used for spatter painting, stenciling, vegetable and block printing. For information, circle #116.

WILL HOLD. Glues for bonding woods, plastics, paper, cloth; grout binder for mosaic tiles; glitter and glue projects; paper paste, artist's glue; plastic repair glue. For booklet of full lines of glues for all uses, circle #117.

PROGRAM AIDS

IF YOU EVER USE A MICROPHONE—and chances are you do or will—booklet giving basic rules of microphone technique will help you understand the problems that sometimes crop up with this instrument, different types of microphones, their uses and limitations. Will aid in choosing the correct microphone for your use. For copy, circle #118.

WHY GO BROKE? Teenagers can tackle budget problems with the aid of a human, down-to-earth, colorful booklet on allowances, earnings, and what to do with them. For copy, circle #119.

DID YOU KNOW that young whales have fur on their noses? Filmstrip on animal babies is just one of many scientific visual aids for your nature program: bird study, seasons, rocks and minerals, science experiments, astronomy, weather study, electricity and mag-

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netism, etcetera. For filmstrip catalogue of science and other films, circle #120.

RARE FINDS. Shells from the Philippines, Costa Rica, Cuba, Gulf of Mexico, painstakingly selected by a Florida conchologist. For booklet containing descriptions and sometimes humorous editorial comment, circle #121.

ISLAND PARTY for mainland hosts. A luau of ideas for Hawaiian parties include tropical decorations, entertainment (lei-making, Hawaiian music, hula lesson, entertainment by Hawaiian students in your community), refreshments (pupus or island hors d'oeuvres). For colorful booklet, circle #122.

EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

STANDING ROOM ONLY? Estimates or professional help in planning bleacher and grandstand installations are available without obligation. Portable sectional bleachers are built from Douglas fir and steel. For information, circle #123.

PLANT A TREE for tomorrow. Film provides a completely detailed description (fine for both department maintenance men and for conservationists) of how to plant a small shade tree—planting technique, wrapping, guying, watering, and proper pruning. Films also available on importance of trees, conservation (this film should prove interesting to youngsters), and safety in working with trees. These films are available only to the Eastern half of the United States. For further information, circle #124.

WASTE DISPOSAL UNIT for indoor or outdoor use has flap which swings in to keep rain out. Ends messy water-soaked papers that invite corrosion. Available in enamel or painted in choice of color. Stainless steel legs prevent floor damage, rounded corners prevent snagging. For literature, circle #125.

WHEREVER RUST AND CORROSION present difficulties in painting, a protective paint provides a good solution. A shield of protection against rot of wood, metal, and masonry and against the liquids, fumes and electrolytic action that attack metal, eat away concrete. Contains vinyl resins blended with plasticizers and high-boiling-point solvents. Is non-contaminable, odorless, tasteless, non-inflammable when dry, resistant to checking, cracking, crazing. For details on use, circle #126.

FOR A PUT-UP JOB on wall, windows, and woodwork, solid adhesive does the trick. Eliminates damage from tape and tacks. Displays papers, posters, signs, and exhibits. Holds more weight, no staining, reusable, comes in plastic storage box. For information, circle #127.

INCINERATOR designed to burn most classifications of industrial trash ranges in size from one suitable for backyard use to one large enough for factory disposal. Can burn cardboard, light cafeteria scraps, if material does not contain in excess of ten percent wet material. Burns without smoke, odor, or fly-ash and without use of auxiliary fuel. Hydroxolative combustion principles used. Constructed of heavy-gauge Armco aluminized steel and stainless steel. For literature, circle #128.

BEAUTIFY YOUR GROUNDS with bursts of color—day lilies ranging from spun-gold, salmon pink, vermillion, orchid pink, red-purple to black-red. For plant catalog, circle #129.

A WALL IS A WALL IS A WALL until you decide to do something original with it. Lovely marble-texture wallpaper, wallpapers with Oriental, damask brocade, lace, abstract designs offer wealth of decorating possibilities. Classic, provincial, Eastern, and contemporary styles. Also wall murals with variety of themes. For attractive style index, circle #132.

SPORTS

BOWLING TIPS are detailed in helpful, instructive booklet which includes how to fit and grip the ball, stance, approach, delivery, scoring. Drawings and diagrams fill out the text. For copy, circle #133.

A PERFECT FOIL. Fencing equipment in interesting catalogue includes foils, sabres, epees, masks, uniforms, practice jackets and trousers, gloves, films, electrical equipment for fencing matches. Comments on the equipment and its use will prove instructive and interesting. Did you know there were three schools of fencing with differing equipment and technique? For copy, circle #134.

A POTPOURRI OF SPORT EQUIPMENT from fish scalers, loop movies, baseball uniforms, water carts, rain ponchos, pennant streamers for crowd control to scoreboards, timers, wrestling helmets, and others. For 1962 catalog of athletic equipment, circle #135.

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THREE POPULAR CRAFT BOOKLETS are now available to out-of-staters from the Oregon State University Extension Service. *Decorative Tin-Can Craft* ($.15) contains good photographs, text, and explicit diagrams on projects which are exceptionally pleasing to the eye and serve a variety of decorative uses. *Christmas Decorations for Your Home* ($.20) concentrates on paper decorations—metallic-fringe trees, Christmas socks, etcetera. *Party Favors and Decorations* ($.20) includes papercraft, wrapping wires, twisting paper flowers, leis, raffia dolls, etcetera. All are available from Bulletin Clerk, Department of Printing, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon.

•

TELL A RETIRED PERSON on a modest budget that he can live like a millionaire and he probably won't believe you. A Trail-R-Club booklet tells how this is possible in mobile homes *(see also Page 238)*. It details the benefits of trailer park living with its recreation and outdoor living benefits, its opportunity for independence. *How to Live Like a Retired Millionaire . . .* is available for $1.00 from Trail-R-Club of America, P.O. Box 1376, Beverly Hills, California.

•

NATURE CENTERS are no longer a luxury for a community. With the advent of industrial landgrabbing, the setting aside of some land for learning and recreation has become a *must*. The National Audubon Society in *A Nature Center for Your Community* details the importance of a nature center in your town and how you can go about making it a reality. What is a nature center? What are its values? Where can you get help in organizing one? The booklet answers all these questions and supplements the text with many photographs and some illustrations. Available for $1.00 from the Nature Centers Division, National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28.

•

AMERICAN INDIAN DESIGNS. A booklet filled with illustrations, *Decorative Art of the Southwestern Indians*, by Dorothy Smith Sides, will supply a wealth of ideas for arts and crafts projects. This fascinating book shows the development of symbolic images in the various Indian tribes; the art ranges from very geometric patterns to involved patterns reminiscent of Oriental design. Available for $1.00 from Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 14.

•

A PIONEERING EXPERIMENT by the Jewish Guild for the Blind and Bronx House in New York City is described in the booklet *Group Work Services for Blind Children in Sighted Settings—A Community Program.* It explains how blind and sighted children integrate in a camp setting, covering the change in the *sighted* children from tolerance or fear to acceptance and friendship and the changes in the blind children: increased self-respect, physical dexterity, ability to reach out to others and to hold their own in the integrated group. Available from the Jewish Guild for the Blind, 1880 Broadway, New York 23, for $.75.

WOODS, STREAMS, and SKY

The power of outdoor recreation

E. V. Pullias

THE COMPLEX PRESSURES of modern industrial life threaten physical and mental health, the perspective necessary to wisdom, and the fundamental quality of excellence in achievement. In my judgment, properly conducted outdoor education reduces this threat and hence should be considered not a frill but rather something essential to all other education. A sick, anxious, tense people cannot make a great nation. Effective education at any level must not only heal the wounds that thwart growth but also provide the experience necessary to full personality development.

How then can outdoor education play its major role in the complex, demanding drama of life in industrialized society? Let us examine a few practical ways this aspect of education can contribute to the balanced education of man in relation to his world.

It can provide a regular and satisfying contact with varying forms of the natural world. Woods, streams, meadows, unobstructed sky, mountains, rocks, desert sand—all these compose the physical environment which contributes immeasurably to the growth of body, mind, and soul. To touch these things directly and with interest is a healing and growth-producing experience. Regular interaction with the physical world will take place only if a strong desire is created to spend time in the out-of-doors.

A second phase of a good outdoor-education program is the development of the skills, knowledge, and sensitivity which make outdoor experience satisfying. If contact with natural things deeply satisfies, its priority in a rushed busy life will be high, for we do the things we most want to do.

Skills in outdoor activity must be learned, but it is of utmost importance that they be learned pleasantly. To help students learn the necessary skills without killing interest, or better, to learn them well and yet in such a way that each difficult learning contributes to the joy of the whole achievement: Such is a secret of great teaching at any level.

Also, knowledge is important to a satisfying outdoor experience. In this connection I think of my early life on a farm in a beautiful section of Tennessee. I was out-of-doors much of the day and often much of the night. Doubtless, the constant touch of natural things left some residue in mind and body, but much of the richness was missed because I lacked the knowledge to reach the true meaning of that beautiful place.

Going back years later after a little study of subjects like geology, astronomy, and biology, I found that the intriguing rocks and caves, the heavens, animal and bird life, the streams, the trees, and the seasons with their rain and snow were alive with new interest for me. To be ignorant in the midst of such things is to be like an animal. Doubtless, there is always some unconscious satisfaction, but without knowl-

DR. PULLIAS *is professor of education, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, and member of the Los Angeles County Board of Education.* *This material is digested with permission from the* NEA Journal, *May 1959.*

Nature provides children with new sights and insights.

edge the joy of the mind which is distinctly human is lost.

EVEN MORE IMPORTANT than skill and knowledge is sensitivity. But this central goal of all outdoor—or for that matter indoor—education is most difficult to achieve. It cannot be taught in the usual sense of teaching. Direct attempts to teach sensitivity, even though done sincerely and with enthusiasm, may produce dullness instead. The task is to open up to their full capacity the outer senses and also what may be called the inner senses. This combination is what Robert Frost calls "sight" and "insight."

Outdoor education should strive to cultivate the wisdom to withdraw and seek renewal at the optimum moment for growth and healing. There is probably a breaking point in the health of both body and mind for every individual. It is important to develop wisdom enough to withdraw for renewal a safe time before the crucial danger point is reached.

PERHAPS MOST IMPORTANT of all, outdoor education involves a state of mind. Essentially every person needs what has been aptly called "the great good place," after a fable by Henry James. This is a place of needs of the individual for achieving a creative detachment from practical affairs. So one could envision outdoor education that finally might lead to an attitude of mind that would enable one to find his particular great good place in a small garden or backyard or even in the contemplation of a rose.

Perhaps all guidance and growth should point toward the ultimate goal of such inner self-reliance and freedom as would make constantly available all the resources of nature for the replenishment of the spirit. But in the meantime (and that is a long meantime for most of us), planned and somewhat guided outdoor education is needed to lead us gradually toward this goal of a fuller maturity. #

Barriers to Service

Continued from Page 252

construct a building without steps and on a single level that it does to put the structure "on a pedestal." A thirty-six-inch door costs little more than a thirty-two-inch door. Adjustment of a door-closing device costs nothing, and showers with level floors and grab rails are less expensive and far safer. In addition, it would be a real service to everyone if we removed the many sources of accidents from our facilities, such as steps which become treacherous when icy, slippery tile floors that cause so many falls, the quick-closing door, and the bottom step which is a different height from the rest.

In the long run, the savings on insurance, legal fees, loss of goodwill, and repairs and maintenance more than pay for any small additional costs. As one operator who had a ramp built into his building stated, "After a few years of operation, eighty-five percent of the people entering the building now use the ramp in preference to the stairs, in spite of the fact that it is at a far less convenient location than the entrance with steps."

As the owners and operators of theaters, supermarkets, and modern merchandising establishments have learned, barriers to people are barriers to sales and service. The story is the same with recreation, cultural, and sporting facilities. Aside from the mercenary interests involved, think how much more meaningful life could be for the handicapped or aged person who has just seen his favorite ballclub in action, or the paraplegic who has just returned from a refreshing swim or an evening of bowling. If these activities can do so much to enrich the lives of the non-handicapped, think of what they can do to brighten and strengthen the lives of the handicapped and aged—if we make our recreation facilities freely available to them. #

JUNE · NATIONAL RECREATION MONTH

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W. C. Sutherland

SEVENTH NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC RECREATION EXECUTIVES

HOW FAST recreation departments and services move forward depends on the motivation of employees, professional and nonprofessional, and the conditions under which they work in the office and in the field. How to create within each employee a desire to learn and improve and how the office administrative and management function can aid the recreation function are important concerns of executives. These questions will be discussed and the latest and most advanced information and thinking will be presented at the National Recreation Association's Seventh National Institute for Public Recreation Executives, which this year will deal with "Office Administration, Management, and Procedures." The Institute will be held at the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, on September 29-30, 1962, just prior to the official opening of the 44th National Recreation Congress.

Recreation authorities are sending their executives to the Institute as an important part of their on-the-job training program. The quota of one hundred is limited to executives from local and state tax-supported recreation and park agencies or their assigned representatives. Members of university recreation faculties will be admitted up to ten percent of the quota. The National Office Management Association, the recognized leader in its field, has helped in securing the outstanding faculty.

NOMA is composed of eighteen thousand office executives, most of whom are affiliated with chapters in the major cities of the U.S. and Canada, as well as members from over thirty countries. NOMA's purpose is to stimulate better management through the office.

The National Recreation Association, in cooperation with NOMA, makes it possible to bring to executives the best in resources and talent. Inquiries about the Institute should be directed to W. C. Sutherland, Director, Recreation Personnel Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

'62 Institute Faculty

William H. Latham, administrator of technical and program services for NOMA, will serve as the Institute consultant. His professional responsibilities include national conferences, seminars, chapter program services, systems, data processing, personnel, research and administrative services.

Gibbs Myers will lead the session on forms—designs and control, which will include techniques of developing effective forms, and discussion of when and for what purpose forms are needed. He is manager of systems and procedures at the Kearfott Division of General Precision, Inc., founder of the Northern New Jersey Chapter of the Systems and Procedures Association and has served as its president and national director, among other offices and chairmanships. He was named "Systems Man of the Year" by the International Systems and Procedures Association in 1960.

Albert Prioletta will serve as instructor on office equipment, dealing with the pros and cons of various types of office machines and reproduction services. He is senior management analyst at the Port of New York Authority and has had extensive experience with duplicating and reproduction processes and services.

Robert W. Crawford, commissioner of the Philadelphia Department of Recreation, will explain how the recreation movement is aided by the administrative and management function. Mr. Crawford is a member of the NRA Board of Directors and past-president of the American Recreation Society. He is a member of the Policy Committee for the 44th National Recreation Congress and chairman of the Congress Local Arrangements Committee. *(See also Page 246.)*

William T. Cavanaugh, executive director, secretary, and treasurer of NOMA, will present an introduction to office administration and interpret the services of NOMA. His extensive experience includes college teaching and advisor to private and federal government agencies.

Kenneth Ripnen will conduct the session on physical planning, dealing with office planning in relation to the influence various arrangements have on office effectiveness—space standards, layout, decorating schemes, and maintenance. Mr. Ripnen heads his own firm of architects, The Ripnen Company, Inc., and is author of *Office Building and Office Layout Planning.*

➳

Jack Crowley, the systems and procedures instructor, is coordinator of corporate systems and research for the Reuben Donnelley Corporation and is responsible for coordinating systems and procedures projects of the various divisions and conducting research in basic techniques for improving clerical procedures. He is past-president of the Chicago Chapters of the Systems and Procedures Association of America and the Office Management Association.

Mona Sheppard will conduct the session on correspondence management session, with step-by-step development of her "better letter" plan. She is vice-president of Leahy and Company, management consultants. She has received the Distinguished Service Award for government service and is the author of *Plain Letters (see* RECREATION, *April 1962).*

Howard Brooks will conduct the session on mailing procedures. As director of the customer relations division of the U.S. Post Office Department, he is in charge of the nationwide improved mail service program. This newly established division handles all customer services and public cooperation programs of the department. He is also a member of the Bar Association in Washington, D.C., and the author of *Mail Room Manual, Mail Clinic,* and articles relating to postal services.

Jack Lilienfeld will serve as instructor on records management and methods of filing instructor, dealing with retention of records, disposal of records, and filing systems. He is chief of forms control and records analyses for the Philadelphia Department of Records. A member of NOMA, the National Microfilm Association, the American Society for Public Administration, and the Society for Advancement of Management, he has served as communications instructor at the Philadelphia Government Training Institute.

Robert Erler will deal with personnel management, which includes job analysis, selection, placement, and development of office employees, and general personnel policies and practices. He is manager of wages, salaries, and benefits for Air France and formerly was manager of wage and salary administration for Babcock and Wilcox; supervisor of engineering personnel for Vought Aircraft, and, for several years was with the Department of Labor and the Glenn L. Martin Company. #

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We hope you will come join us on our 1962 Friendship Tour. Last year's tour proved a wonderful, gay, rewarding experience. So this year we have planned another fine cruise and tour to provide the same rich experience for you.

That's the personal message from Mary and Howard Galloway, (right) who sponsored and conducted last year's tour group. The Galloway's, editors and publishers of Camping Magazine, will again add to this year's itinerary opportunities to meet your "opposite numbers" in the countries you visit.

You will enjoy a restful Fall cruise through the beautiful Mediterranean. Then a not-usually-included visit to fascinating Greece. Followed by happy days in Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, England and France.

It's a great opportunity to swap ideas on youth leadership. To get to know on a personal basis the people of other countries.

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Get full information. Write Mary and Howard Galloway, Room R5, 1114 South Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

R FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

✢ The Children's Rehabilitation Division of Bird S. Coler Hospital in New York City is doing a study of "Play as Another Modality in the Treatment of Physically Handicapped Children." Under the leadership of Daniel Halpern, M.D., and Harold Rubin, a fellow in doctoral studies at Yeshiva University, the study aims at developing play activities which are useful for the improvement of specific physical functions. So far, over two hundred day activities have been devised that are useful for adjunctive support of formal physical and occupational therapy programs.

When the study is completed, the rehabilitation division hopes to have a series of graded play activities to improve the handicapped child's physical functioning. Techniques of adaptation of these play activities will be described in terms of meeting the differing needs of children, according to such criteria as intelligence, age, degree and kind of handicap, and sex.

✢ Barbara Mumford, recreation specialist with the King County Park and Recreation Department, Seattle, Washington, informs us that since 1958 her department has had a year-round recreation and swimming program for all types of physically handicapped and mentally retarded children. Over 550 children are enrolled. In addition, it has a weekly craft class for ten to fifteen handicapped adults and four weekly social recreation programs for over one thousand senior citizens.

✢ The Recreation Department of the Canton, Ohio, City School District reports a new program for thirty-six handicapped persons, including mentally retarded, cerebral-palsy, and polio cases. This group, ranging in ages from fourteen to thirty, meets twice each month for recreation and participates in square dancing, bowling, art, handicrafts, lectures, and drama. The program is under the sponsorship of the United Fund and is conducted by volunteer leaders.

✢ The Wisconsin State Board of Health is planning a series of regional institutes in recreation for the aging and chronically ill. The institutes will be directed towards state agencies, nursing home associations and recreation and occupational therapy associations.

✢ David M. Langkammer, Great Lakes District representative of the National Recreation Association, reports that the Toledo Mentally Retarded Children's Association is opening a new public school which will include facilities and educational programs for the retarded. The association will form a handicapped center council to provide the operation of special programs after hours for:

- Social recreation opportunities for the retarded.
- Opportunities for the entire family to participate in cultural arts and other leisure-time programs.
- Making the retarded school accessible to those living in the neighborhood as a community center where they can participate in programs designed for normal individuals and other programs that would provide an opportunity for both the retarded and normal individuals to participate together. #

JOIN THE FALL 1962 FRIENDSHIP TOUR

Join the happy couple at left, comparing notes by a Paris fountain. Stroll in London's Picadilly Circus, below. Visit fascinating Greece, Italy, Austria, Germany, Switzerland. All with a congenial group and at budget prices. To find out how, mail the coupon.

To Mary and Howard Galloway

Room R5, 1114 South Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

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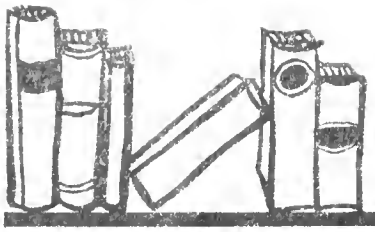

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Opera Production, Quaintance Eaton. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. Pp. 266. $6.50.

This handbook should prove indispensable to both amateur and professional opera-producing units, a list of which is provided for each of the fifty states. It will also be valuable to the layman, student of opera, and the broadcaster. It provides compact and accurate production data on more than five hundred operas. The data consists of pertinent historical notes, plot synopsis, roster of characters and brief assessment of music involved, choral requirements, orchestration, sources of scores and other materials, photographs, lists of performing companies, and other vital information. Quaintance Eaton, formerly associate editor of *Musical America* and author of several books on music, is a recognized authority in the field of opera.

How To Develop Mental Magic, Paul R. Hadley. T. S. Denison and Company, 321 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 117. $3.95.

Here is a really *new* book! The author gives away his secrets as a "mentalist." He has written a good-humored, generous explanation of how he and an assistant perform the "mind-reading" acts everyone enjoys watching. He does not pretend—in fact, makes this point very clear—that he has any mystic or magic power. He *does* claim that he has an interesting, useful, and possibly lucrative hobby that others can learn and enjoy—and he has written a very clear, organized and detailed book to prove it!

All About American Holidays, Maymie R. Krythe. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 276. $4.50.

This book, by the author of *All About Christmas*, gives salient information on the origin, history, and types of celebration for fifty-one holidays—religious, patriotic, historic, and others. They are arranged chronologically, beginning with New Year's Day and ending with Christmas. In between come not only the usual ones—Lincoln's and Washington's Birthdays, July 4, Halloween, Thanksgiving, and the like—but a number of less well-known ones, such as Chinese New Year, Cinco de Mayo (May 5), American Indian Day, Poetry Day, and Forefathers' Day. The Jewish holidays of Purim, Pesach, Shavuoth, Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashana, Sukkoth, and Hanukkah are included. This book is good background material. It is not an activity book.

Mosaic Art Today, Larry Argiro. International Textbook Company, 1001 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton 9, Pennsylvania. Pp. 242. $9.00 (text edition, $7.50).

This a real beauty of an art book, full of excellent black-and-white photographs as well as many lovely ones in color. It is written by a man who is an art educator and who writes in a simple and understandable way. Here is a creative approach to working with mosaics and the finest book I have seen on this subject from an educational point of view. It is not merely a "how-to-do." There is a good list of suppliers included in the back of the book. Anyone interested in doing a piece of mosaic art would derive a great deal from this book.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

The Master Game and Party Book, Genevieve Richart. T. S. Denison and Company, 321 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 253. $3.95.

Three things make this collection different from the usual games book. First, it has a slightly old-fashioned, rather quaint, air about it, due probably to the use of such words as "trinkets," "pails," "vials," "news vendor," "men guests," etcetera. (Our guess is that either the material has been assembled from old sources or is from England). The second difference is that the names of games are in remarkably large type; in fact, anyone with poor eyesight will find the type of this book unusually easy to read. The third is the inclusion of a fairly short section on the celebration of wedding anniversaries and showers.

The actual game content includes very little that is new. All the old standbys are here, from children's singing games on up to "Prince of Paris," "Up, Jenkins," "Crambo" and the like. A pleasant enough collection, but very routine as well.—*V.M.*

The Complete Picnic Book (second edition), John E. Shallcross. Ronald Press, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 198. $4.00.

The second edition of this useful book contains some new material, but, even without anything changed, to have this book available is welcome news. Half the book is filled with excellent ideas for family and small group picnics; the other half deals with big organizational picnics. The game section, nicely organized to include activities suitable for small children, girls, women, boys, men, and older people, is very complete. The section on outdoor cooking for backyard and for large groups is helpful, as is a small section on special events. Mr. Shallcross is picnic consultant for the Cleveland Division of Recreation, planning around five hundred picnics for groups of all sizes each year.

Toys to Sew, Charlotte L. Davis and Jessie Robinson. J. B. Lippincott, East Washington Square, Philadelphia 5. Pp. 96, illustrated. $3.00.

From the first cuddly stuffed animal that goes to bed with the child to the sophisticated autograph animal in the teenager's room, or the puppet on a TV show, young hearts are won with stuffed toys. Most are fairly simple to make. Here are projects that involve sewing and that make sewing fun, whether the group is adult or made up of little girls or teenagers. Whether it's Cornelius Camel, Gerald Giraffe, Susie Sock, Penny Penguin, the Gingham Dog or the Calico Cat, they're all here—with friends and relatives!

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

Administration

Administrative Control and Executive Action, B. C. Lemke and James Don Edwards. Merrill Books, 1300 Alum Creek Dr., Columbus 16, Ohio. Pp. 795. $7.95.

Business of Management, The, Roger Falk. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11. Pp. 251. Paper, $.95.

Design of Regional Accounts, Werner Hochwald. Johns Hopkins Press, Homewood, Baltimore 18. Pp. 281. $6.00.

Executive and the Board in Social Welfare, The, William D. Schmidt. Howard Allen, Inc., P.O. Box 1810, Univ. Center Station, Cleveland 6. Pp. 78. $2.50.

Governing Urban America (2nd. ed.), Charles R. Adrian. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 508. $7.50.

National Program of Research in Housing and Urban Development, Harvey S. Perloff. Resources for the Future, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 32. $.50.

OBC Digest of State Boat Trailer Laws (2nd. ed.). Outboard Boating Club of America, 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1. Leaflet. Free.

Organization, Automation, and Society, Robert A. Brady. Univ. of California Press, Berkeley 4. Pp. 481. $8.50.

Planning the Neighborhood. Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago. Pp. 94. Paper, $3.00.

Public Leadership, Wendell Bell, Richard J. Hill, and Charles R. Wright. Chandler Pub., 660 Market St., San Francisco 4. Pp. 242. Paper, $2.25 (cloth $4.50).

Shaping a New Concept of Administrative Management. American Management Assoc., 1515 Broadway, New York 36. Pp. 112. Paper, $3.00 (AMA members $2.00).

Vandalism—How To Stop It, George T. Wilson. Amer. Institute of Park Executives, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, W. Va. Pp. 38. Paper, $2.00.

Family

Family: A Focal Point in Health Education, The, Iago Galdston. Internat'l. Univ. Press, 227 W. 13th St., New York 11. Pp. 216. $3.00.

Family Activities with Other Families, National Board of the YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 47. Paper, $.75.

Family Boating, Lillian Borgeson and Jack Speirs. Fawcett Publ., 67 W. 44th St., New York 36. Pp. 144. Paper, $.75.

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Family Recreation and Safety 1961. Div. of General Education, New York University, Washington Sq., New York 3. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.00.

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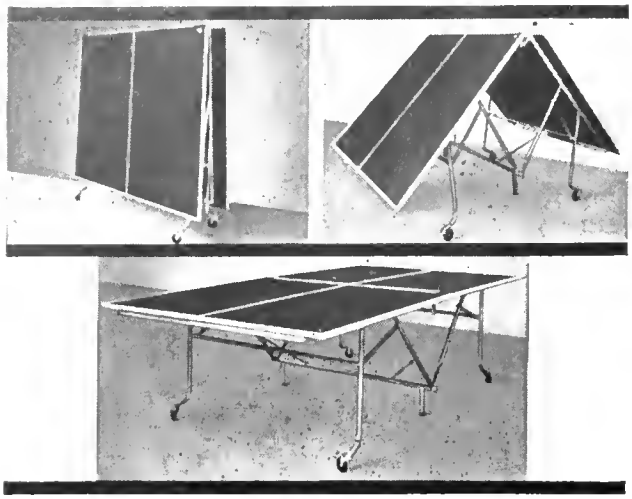

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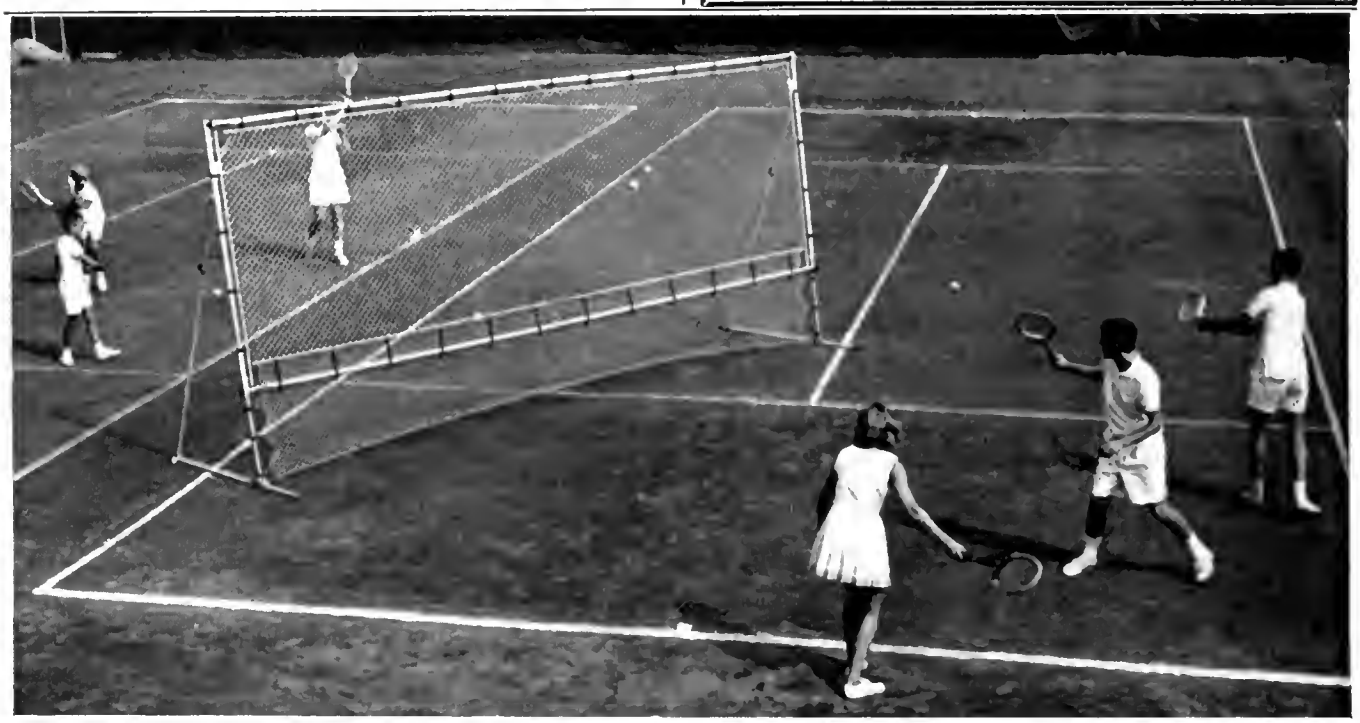

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Assistant Editor, ELVIRA DELANY

Associate Editors

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On the Cover

FUN IN THE SURF. A $400 Grand Award in the Senior Division of the 1960 Kodak High School Photo Contest went to Charles H. Fretzin of Lane Technical High School, Chicago, for this picture taken while on vacation at Malibu Beach, California. He says it was taken from a pier and was completely unposed. It pays to take a camera along on your vacation trip!

Next Issue

As we sign off for the summer months, our September Issue is already well under way. It will, of course, carry last minute news of the 44th National Recreation Congress. A special article by Bud Wilkinson will discuss the role of recreation departments in our country's physical fitness program as set up by the President's Council on Youth Fitness. A supplementary article will cover unusual fitness programs being offered by recreation departments.

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Jet-Age Swimming

The old swimming hole may have been good enough for grandpa, but the jet-age city needs more and better holes than grandpa ever had to assure the new generation can swim like a fish and dive like a rock. Tom Lantz, superintendent of public recreation for the Metropolitan Park District in Tacoma, Washington, reports huge success with modern instruction techniques which teach children to swim in three weeks. The classes are divided into eight grades, with a "graduation exam" at the end of each. In Tacoma children are taught the crawl stroke from the first, no intermediate dog paddle. The three-week graduates demonstrate their ability to swim three hundred yards of the crawl, one hundred yards breaststroke, and seventy-five feet butterfly stroke. Youngsters must be able to complete thirty minutes of a survival swim or survival float. They are given Red Cross swimming certificates. There is a continuing program for the graduates —diving, life-saving, and competitive swimming classes go on all summer long. For morning classes, the pools are roped off in class sections with all beginners at one end. When they reach the *other* end of that pool, they can *swim*.

Astronaut Day

When the countdown was over in Cleveland, Ohio, a myriad of jewel colors filled the air . . . Astronaut Day was well in progress. The brightly colored balloons which rose in the air over the city were filled with helium and had messages attached. The contest, sponsored by the Cleveland Recreation Department, the Pick-n-Pay supermarket chain, and Radio Station WJW, was a resounding success. Responses to the attached cards came from Pennsylvania; Long Island, New York; and Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Seven balloons reached Long Island cities. One man went to his local Chamber of Commerce to certify that he found the balloon. The winning prize, a two hundred-dollar merchandise award, went to an eight-year-old from Southampton, New York. Youngsters picked up entry blanks at the supermarkets. There was good radio, TV, and newspaper coverage. Fifty thousand balloons were released. Over five thousand returns came in. Cleveland Mayor Celebrezze broadcast the countdown at Radio Station WJW. As the balloons disappeared, they carried youngsters' hopes of winning one of the fifty prizes to be awarded to the balloons traveling the farthest distance. The cards attached to the balloons were actually business reply cards. They contained space for the finders to write their name and address. Awarding prizes to the finders as well as the racers assured that the cards would be returned.

Out of this World

Minot, North Dakota, is sitting on top of the world. The city used a playground display layout of a rocket on launching pad, a moon, and the world as a promotional gimmick for an increased mill levy. It worked—the budget was doubled. The moon and the world are hollow domes which have a door and two windows along with circular seats fourteen inches wide. They seat five adults or eight children. There are three other domes in addition to the earth and moon—a pumpkin, Humpty Dumpty, and igloo—used in the playgrounds of Minot. Adults sit and visit, sew, read in them and children rest and use them as shelter on windy or rainy days. The maintenance crew constructed the domes using a welded rod frame covered with metal lathe and coated with stucco.

The Pennants Fly

The Garden Club of Illinois puts on an Arbor Week flag-waving campaign to get more trees planted. Since the Plant Illinois project began five years ago, garden clubs have reported 57,580 new trees. White pennants, the symbol of the campaign, are to be found on trees of all descriptions. This year the clubs labored to help replace thousands of trees wiped out by Dutch elm disease.

Attention, Surfboarders

Surfboarding will be on a restricted basis this summer at Bolsa Chica and Huntington Beach State Parks, California. At Bolsa Chica, the sport will be confined to the southerly quarter-mile of the beach from June 1 to October 1. At Huntington Beach, surfboarding will be prohibited or restricted to certain areas depending upon how large a crowd is using the park. The restriction is being imposed to protect non-surfboard visitors who far outnumber the surfboarders. This restriction will apply during the full year at this heavily used park.

Operation Youth

Camp Kilmer in Edison, New Jersey, where several million boys, hardly out of their teens, prepared for shipment to faraway places and battlefields during

World War II, is, for the fifth consecutive year, opening its gates—and arms—to thousands of boys and girls from dozens of communities, as near as Edison and as far as Jamaica, New York, and Philadelphia. This is "Operation Youth."

The program offers the facilities of the camp to sponsored youth groups in the hope of teaching these youngsters self-discipline and group living and to provide healthy recreation. While Camp Kilmer sets up a few rules and regulations as a guide, the young visitors are under the control of their own leaders who plan their daily program.

Operation Youth, conducted through June, July, and August, has already scheduled visits by Sea Scouts, day camps, Cub Scouts, community centers, Brownies, Boy Scouts and Junior Cadets. During these months, it is expected that Camp Kilmer will have been host to some three thousand boys and girls. Two barracks, each accommodating sixty boys and girls, have been set aside in different areas just for this program.

The youngsters have the privilege of eating at the post cafeteria or preparing their own meals at cookouts. Most of them, of course, prefer the adventure of preparing their own meals (no reflection on Army cooking, of course), bringing most of the food from home. They make their own beds, too, and clean their quarters during their stay and prior to departure. They police their area. Although to many a soldier this represents work, to the kids this is just another type of fun. They use the post's indoor swimming pool, baseball diamond, picnic areas, and movies. The camp also has a chapel for Sunday service, and a dispensary is ready for those scratches and bruises that youngsters are very likely to pick up while playing.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles H. W. Foster, Massachusetts commissioner of natural resources,* was recently appointed chairman of the ten-man Cape Cod National Seashore Advisory Commission. Vice-chairman of the commission is **Joshua A. Nickerson,** an Orleans, Massachusetts, businessman and civic leader. **Robert A. McNeece,** a town selectman of Chatham, Massachusetts, was named commission secretary, and **Leo Diehl,** head of the Massachusetts Excise Tax Division, represents Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall on the commission. Land-acquisition activities of the new national seashore are being directed by **George H. Thompson,** whose office is in the former U.S. Coast Guard Lifeboat Station in the town of Eastham.

Robert F. Gibbs has been named superintendent of the Cape Cod National Seashore Project. He was formerly superintendent of Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreation Area and Fort Raleigh National Historic Site in North Carolina.

• • •

Constance Skidmore, a recreation major at Indiana University, was honored as the most outstanding 1962 senior in the School of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation at the school's Senior Banquet. Miss Skidmore came to Indiana University on a scholarship awarded by the Youth Recreation Association of the Evansville, Indiana. Department of Public Recreation.

• • •

It's bouquet throwing time in Westchester County, New York. **Dr. Sal J. Prezioso,** executive officer to the county executive in White Plains, New York, recently received an Award for Merit from the Westchester County Recreation Society in recognition of his dedicated service to the field of public recreation over a period of twenty-five years. A public-service award was presented to **Ed Riley,** president of the Westchester County Swimming Association.

• • •

William Penn Mott, Jr., superintendent of the Oakland, California Park Department since 1946, has been appointed manager of the East Bay Re-

Continued on Page 322

* See Mr. Foster's article, "Recreation Demands on Public Water Supplies," Page 292.

"my grandfather makes the best playground equipment in the whole world...because he loves little people like me! he makes slides and swings and see-saws and all kinds of things. they're real strong and they're very safe. if you're going to buy playground things you better talk to my grandfather or my father first. they're both named mr. burke."

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IMPACT! A raindrop falls in shallow, muddy water on soil.

WATER FOR RECREATION

Robert Hutchings

OUR COUNTRY is now in the grip of what some call "aquamania." Millions of people—and most of them today live in metropolitan areas—enjoy the water as part of their total community environment. They are people who picnic or swim, who like to beachcomb, birdwatch, or simply walk along the shore. If they are able to, they like to build their houses close to water and, if the water quality is suitable, they like their parks to border the water. They enjoy its scenic values and are enthusiastic about sailing, power boating, canoeing. Desirability of water areas is further illustrated, in many cases, by the fantastic increases in value of waterfront real estate.

Water is a key element in outdoor recreation. The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission found that forty-four percent of the population prefer water-based recreation activities over any others. Water is a prime factor in most outdoor recreation activities and also enhances recreation on land. Recreation on the water is increasing and this trend is likely to continue. In fact, ORRRC studies indicate that by the year 2000 swimming will be the most popular single outdoor recreation activity. The trend will be greatly accelerated if pollution-control programs are successful in cleaning up streams, lakes, and seashores. The problems stemming from pressure on water resources are considered among the most difficult in the entire outdoor recreation field. "As with land, the usefulness of water for outdoor recreation hinges on three factors: proximity to population; physical and legal accessibility; and suitability for recreation purposes."*

AGGRESSIVE EFFORT to control water pollution is the only economical way of increasing play areas in many urban areas. By making more water acreage available for water sports and by making river, lake, and ocean beaches

MR. HUTCHINGS, *a member of the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control of the U. S. Public Health Service, was for a number of years a volunteer staff member in public relations for the National Recreation Association.*

* For summary of ORRRC report see RECREATION, March and April 1962.

suitable for play, a city or state park system can materially increase its total recreation facilities where acquisition of already developed land should be impossible. By the same token, the recovery of water recreation resources can add thousands of acres of usable play space to land areas which are now useless because of sight or odor nuisances or health hazards.

The need for these water-orientated parks and recreation areas is pressing. Our mushrooming towns and cities are said to have 750,000 acres in parks close enough to population centers to be used after school or work, against an estimated need for two million acres. A similar disparity exists between present supply and demand in the case of recreation areas (mostly state parks) which are within a couple of hours in travel time from population centers and which can be used for all-day or weekend recreation.

The recreation leader can play a very powerful role in helping his own community develop an adequate clean water program. Expertly prepared economic analyses are in existence which attempt to measure the money value of recreation and the economic loss which occurs when water pollution destroys these values. This is useful information to bring before a city council but it pales in significance to the firsthand evidence which a recreation or youth leader can present of the losses in human values which occur when a beach or park must be closed.

Pollution drives fish and wildlife away from the water as well as people. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service has said that we lose more fish and wildlife habitat each year to pollution than we gain back through stocking and wildlife restoration programs. This is not an upstream or a national park problem, comfortably distant from the city or suburban recreation department, but a loss in recreation values which is occurring in city rivers and streams and city estuaries. Along the west bank of the Hudson, people fish endlessly in polluted waters, dutifully throwing back their pathetic catches because the fish are too dangerous or too tainted to eat.

Name your poison and it adds up to fifteen million dead fish each year, according to 1961 estimates of the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control of the U.S. Public Health Service. The tabulation of toxic materials shows that agricultural chemicals lead the list of killers, followed by industrial wastes. Last year, forty-five states reported significant poisoning. Only five could say they did not suffer from such affliction or, if they did, it was not in any significant amount. The total mileage affected was 1,700 miles of rivers, fifty miles of lake and bay shore lines, and six thousands acres of lakes, reservoirs, and bays.

The Public Health Service reports show that every day numerous small "slugs" of toxic pollution are shot into countless flowages, killing relatively few fish and passing unnoticed into water used by people for drinking, cooking, and washing. Fortunately, human beings have a higher tolerance for poison than fish. Tests have shown that agricultural chemicals are so potent, and are such an unknown factor in the ecology of the land, that the time is past for strong control on what is dumped into the land and in the waters.

Last fall, a stretch of the Susquehanna River was poisoned so thoroughly that hundreds of thousands of fish floated belly up. The state of Pennsylvania said it was caused by acid mine wastes pumped into the river and sent a bill for $58,000 to the responsible company. The state has yet to collect.

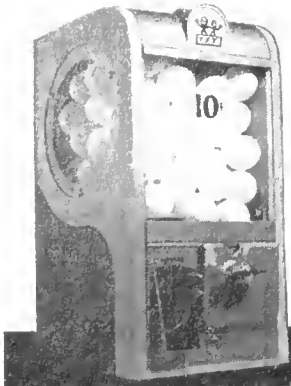
ABOUT FORTY YEARS AGO our friends of the Izaak Walton League began an organized campaign to fight water pollution. They began this campaign by passing a resolution that a "civilized community is morally bound to take care of its waste in a decent and civilized manner." They have held to this eminently sensible opinion ever since. The Izaak Walton League is by no means alone any more in its fight against water pollution. One by one, other groups have joined the battle and are fighting it at national level, within their own states, and perhaps most important, in their own communities. It is not surprising that in the forefront of many of these campaigns have been men and women whose primary interest has been recreation.

There are two things which one can say at the outset about the relationship between water pollution and recreation. The first is that water pollution is not necessary and that something can be done to prevent it. The second is that something must be done.

A sympathetic observer not long ago told a conservation group to adopt a three-point criteria of water quality and complain accordingly as the waters in their own communities fail to live up to these criteria. They are exactly as applicable to recreation people as to conservationists.

The three questions are: can you swim in your river or lake, can you fish in it, and can you enjoy being on the water or along its shores? If the answer to any one of these questions is NO, water pollution is robbing your recreation program and the people in your community of a priceless possession. #

• Water for recreation offers a problem with myriad complexities and perplexities. Some aspects of its Hydra-headed challenge are covered in articles that follow: "Recreation Demands on Public Water Supplies," Pages 292-3; "Outdoor Recreation and the Delaware River Basin," Pages 299-301; "Flood-Plain Zoning Provides Recreation Areas," Page 307; and "Dust Into Spray," Pages 313-4.—Ed.



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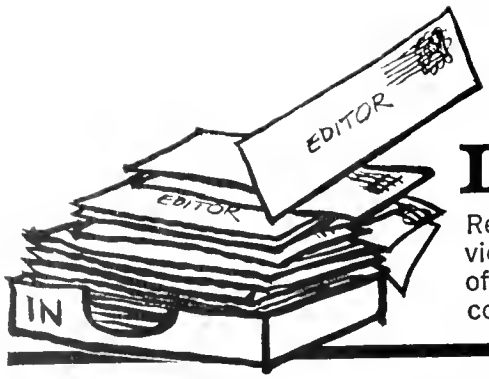

LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

Drama Given Free Play

Sirs:

It took a long time for the idea to "take root" but you would be thrilled and amazed to see how creative drama has come into its own with some of the men prescribed daily to my recreational guidance at a Topeka hospital.

Following the annual "kick-off" for our Creative Writing Contest, a patient said he wanted help in producing a movie-musical and that his motivation had come from assistance given by a volunteer from Kansas University (an English instructor) who directed our creative writers' workshop for psychotic men.

Permission was obtained for such an activity (for clinical purposes only), 8MM movie films were ordered, a nursing assistant brought his movie Kodak, and we were in the business! The men chose songs first, then decided how the songs would fit into a plot. We blocked out the scenes on the blackboard by writing dialogue and action suggested by various members. Whenever there was a clash of opinion about what went into the final script, we took a vote.

Members designed stage sets, constructing them of wrapping paper (we can't be extravagant with taxpayers' money). Some supports were made of strips of plywood. Each man decided which part of the work he would assume on the production staff. A female patient (John Powers-trained, with experience at Bonwit Teller and Neiman-Marcus) was our leading lady—most attractive and cooperative.

We used a tape recorder for our audio and synchronized it with the films. Volunteers assisted as pianists, actors, actresses, projectionists, makeup artists, and wardrobe mistresses. An industrial therapy patient did the recording. Our choreography was done by our corrective therapist who was thrilled to work in a free play situation.

The chief psychiatrist of our section came a number of times to observe rehearsals. He likes this method of procedure better than psychodrama because the patients have to think, make choices, plan, work together, practice, and then see what they've accomplished.

We held a cast party, a premiere showing (invitation only), and awarded Oscars (made in ceramics). A second group of patients has just begun on a script; even so they have completed the first act.

MRS. ELIZABETH HEINZ. *Topeka, Kansas.*

Bowling in College

Sirs:

Football, baseball, basketball, and track have long been a part of the American college scene, but the scene is shifting and broadening, and competitive intercollegiate bowling is increasing in favor and acceptance as facilities are being added on campus after campus.

In the Midwest, bowling is included in the program at Notre Dame, Southern Methodist, and Minnesota. Out on the West Coast, keglers are a part of the picture at UCLA, Stanford, California, and Oregon. The latter holds the distinction of being the first university to award letters in bowling.

It is easy to see why this coeducational sport is so popular on campus. Not only is it a fine competitive team sport, but a fine "date" activity as well, and a splendid all-round coeducational activity at any level. Of course, it will never take the place of the popular spectator sports because, even under the best conditions and circumstances, the possible number of spectators is restricted.

Nor is competition an unorganized hit-and-miss affair. Besides tournaments at intramural and conference level, there is an annual national championship known as the Intercollegiate Tournament of the Association of College Unions, or ITACU for short. In 1961 it drew seven thousand participants.

Fifty colleges now have bowling centers, but the number is bound to increase. In fact, just recently Lou Bellisimo, a bowling coach, and mainspring of the sport at Oregon, bumped into former Webfoot John McKay, currently coaching football at USC. Out of their exchange came the feeling that the day may well come when Oregon and USC will be matched in bowling competition.

JAN S. PAUL, *Bakersfield, California.*

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ A NATIONAL RECREATION RESEARCH CENTER PROJECT has been initiated by the National Recreation Association. The need for a national center of recreation research has long been recognized by leaders in the field and the need has become increasingly apparent in recent years. The center project involves a special study being conducted by the State University of Iowa for the Association under the direction of Dr. Betty van der Smissen. She is giving part time to the project during the the spring semester and will devote full time to it during the summer months. Dr. van der Smissen, assistant professor in the department of physical education for women at the university, holds both a law degree and a doctorate in recreation.

▸ THE MEDIAN SALARY for recreation executives placed by the National Recreation Association in 1961 was $7,821. This is a thirty percent increase over the median salary for executive positions filled in 1960 and a fifty-three percent increase over those filled in 1953.

▸ SUMMERTIME IS LITTERTIME. A Walt Disney cartoon short, *The Litterbug*, starring Donald Duck, was released last year and is currently being shown in first-run theaters throughout the country. On July 1, 16MM prints will be available for organizations. Like all Disney films, prints are not sold outright but are leased for six years which is the normal "life" of the film. For further information, write to Keep America Beautiful, 99 Park Avenue, New York 16.

RECENT AWARDS AND APPOINTMENTS

▸ CARL J. BENKERT, vice-president of Hillerich and Bradsby Company, Louisville, Kentucky, was elected president of the National Golf Foundation.

▸ THE THOMAS L. STOKES AWARDS for articles on conservation were given to:
• Katharyn Duff, assistant editor of the Abilene, Texas, *Reporter-News*, for "revealing the alarming extent of salt-water pollution of fresh water supplies resulting from oil exploration and production in the Texas oil fields."
• Helen Monberg of the *Congressional Quarterly* and the Grand Junction, Colorado, *Daily Sentinel* for articles on power problems and natural resources.
• Harry Farrell and Howard Watkins of the San Jose, California, *Mercury and News*, for a series on water shortage in Santa Clara County.
• Bill Becker of *The New York Times* Los Angeles bureau for a series on water and power problems in the West.
• Bert Hanna of the Denver *Post* for coverage of energy and other natural resources.
• Nat Caldwell of the Nashville *Tennessean* for articles on the Tennessee Valley Authority.

▸ NEW ADDRESS of the National Recreation Association's Midwest District Office is Room 600, 1020 McGee Street, Kansas City 6, Missouri.

▸ CONSERVATION DONATION: The American Conservation Association has given a $15,000 grant to the Conservation Library Center in Denver to help finance a first-year program for developing a centralized library of materials pertaining to the conservation of natural resources in America. The collection will be the first of its kind in the United States and, probably, in the world. The ACA also has pledged an additional $10,000 to continue organizational work for the special library in 1963.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ THE TENTH ANNUAL Industrial and Institutional Landscaping Awards of the American Association of Nurserymen will be given for the landscaping and beautification of institutions, industrial plants, communities, downtown areas, and so on. Entries must be received by September 1, 1962. For a folder describing awards and entry procedures, write to Curtis H. Porterfield, Executive Vice-President, American Association of Nurserymen, 835 Southern Building, Washington 5, D.C.

▸ THE STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND has established a Command Arts and Crafts Achievement Award to be presented to the winning SAC base in December. Joseph D. Owens, SAC Command recreation director, hopes the award will encourage each base to provide adequate facilities, tools, equipment, supplies, and personnel necessary for a well-balanced arts and crafts program.

▸ A SPECIAL COAST GUARD STUDY of accidents on navigable waterways of the United States during the eighteen-month period from July 1, 1960 to December 31, 1962 reveals that life pre-

MANIACS ON WHEELS

O. D. Shipley, Pennsylvania's Commissioner of Traffic Safety, expressed his forceful views on drag strips in the Saturday Evening Post *of May 12, 1962. He said in part--*

"A lot of nonsense has been published about the great value of 'letting young fellows get the speed bug safely out of their systems on drag strips,' and about the educational advantage of permitting teenagers to soup up ancient clunkers until they can challenge any car on the road. You hear a lot, too, about the great sport of letting anyone from five-year-olds to their grandfathers careen around a paved lot in a tiny racer called a kart. . . . Check with a few police and traffic-safety experts. Some years ago, when hot rod and drag races on the open highways became a menace, a number of officials did go to the trouble of setting up off-highway drag strips . . . it was a happy thought. . . . Law-enforcement officials were reluctant to admit they'd been wrong, but the majority of them have now soured on the plan, and most of the 'approved' strips have been closed down."

servers were not worn by the overwhelming majority of those who perished in the water. This echoes similar findings in a 1960 report. *(For further aspects of boating safety, see Page 291.)*

▸ FEDERAL AID for fish and wildlife restoration, totaling $12,350,000, will be made available to states on July 1. This is a preliminary apportionment for the fiscal year starting July 1. The balance of aid funds for the year will be apportioned in the fall. The comparable preliminary apportionment for the current fiscal year was $12,850,000.

▸ A TWO-AND-A-HALF YEAR STUDY of the impact of millions of visitors on the wildlife and vegetation of our national parks will be undertaken by the Conservation Foundation of New York under a grant from the Old Dominion Foundation. In 1961 the national parks reported an attendance of 80,000,000. The figures will certainly be higher in 1962, and higher still each succeeding year. A decade ago no one conceived that our national parks would be subjected to this kind of pressure. *(For the impact of campers on our national forests, see Page 297.)*

▸ WITH A CHARTER REVISION looming on the horizon, hope is revived in New York City for a long overdue reorganization of recreation services, possibly through the establishment of a department of recreation and community services to achieve effective coordination, improved quality, and more equitable distribution of facilities and services.

▸ WANT TO ATTRACT TOURISTS? Provide animals and culture. The New York State Department of Commerce finds that animals and culture share equal honors as top drawing cards among the attractions in the Empire State. New York City's zoological park, popularly known as the "Bronx Zoo," was visited by 2,500,000 people last year. The Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Museum of Natural History, both in New York City, each reported slightly over two million visitors.

▸ FREE REPRINTS available from Resources for the Future, Inc., 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., now include *Natural Resources Projections and their Contribution to Technological Planning*, and *Reason in Water Management*.

COURSES, CAMPS AND WORKSHOPS

▸ THE SECOND ANNUAL SEMINAR on "The Arts, Education, and Modern Life," will be held August 19 to September 1 at the Stockbridge School, Interlaken, Massachusetts. A full two-week program is planned, with time for swimming, music and leisure-time activities in addition to lectures and workshops. Discussions include sessions on art and education, painting, eurythmy, bamboo recorder making, stained glass, and architecture. For further information, write to Rudolf Steiner Exhibitions, 25 Pershing Road, Englewood, New Jersey.

▸ THE 17TH GEORGIA YOUTH WORKSHOP will convene on the campus of South Georgia College in Douglas July 30-August 3. Sponsored by the Georgia Recreation Society, the workshop is the oldest such event for young people in the United States, and similar workshops now being held throughout the country have been patterned after it. South Georgia College and the city of Douglas Parks and Recreation Department will host the five-day event. Dr. Janet Mac Lean, assistant professor of recreation at Indiana University, will head the workshop faculty.

▸ THE THIRD OHIO WORKSHOP on School Camping and Outdoor Education will be held June 17 to July 21 at the Antioch Outdoor Education Center and School Camp in Yellow Springs. It is cosponsored by Antioch College and Miami University. For information write to Jean R. Sanford, Director, Antioch Outdoor Education Center, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

▸ DANCES AND MUSIC of America and England will be covered in a series of weeklong sessions at Pinewoods Camp, Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts. The workshops, sponsored by the Country Dance Society of America, include Chamber Music Week, August 5-12; First Dance Week, August 12-19; Second Dance Week, August 19-26; and Folk Music Week, August 26-September 2. For further details, write to the society at 55 Christopher Street, New York 14.

▸ WORKSHOPS FOR ARCHERY instructors will be held in Michigan, Vermont, and Maryland. These include the Michigan Archery Workshop to be held at Twin Springs Camp, Berrien Springs, June 18-21; Teela-Wooket Workshop, Roxbury, Vermont, June 18-22; Teela-Wooket Fall Workshop, August 29-September 2. The Maryland workshop will be held in June, date to be announced. For information about any of these workshops, write to Julian W. Smith, 403 College of Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

▸ MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND families are expected at the national convention of the National Campers and Hikers Association at Indian Falls Lake near Batavia, New York, July 7-14. For further information, write the association at Box 452, Orange, New Jersey.

▸ AN UNUSUAL WEEKEND symposium, "The Uncertain Quest: The Teen-Ager's World," will be presented at the University of California Medical Center in San Francisco, June 16-17. It will explore the roles of study, work, and athletics in teenage society. Sessions include: "The Need for Acceptance," "Accepting and Resisting Activity," "Different Cultures, Different Generations," and "Expression of Creativity."

▸ GEORGE WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Chicago, will inaugurate a graduate program in camping and outdoor education this fall. The program will lead toward a Master of Science degree. One-third of the new master's program will be related to group work, guidance and counseling, group dynamics, and research. Another third will be related to administration of outdoor education and camping programs. The final third will be a nature-recreation education sequence, designed specifically for use in informal education programing. Candidates for degrees will be required to complete field work requirements in museums, forest preserves, and community centers. This field work will involve group leadership, nature-recreation education, camp leadership, and school camping programs.

▸ FOURTEEN EXPEDITIONS into wilderness areas of the West will be conducted this summer by the American Forestry Association of Washington, D.C. Adventurers from all over the United States will meet at rallying points in Utah, Montana, Colorado, Wyoming, California, and New Mexico to pack out on horseback into little-known but vast expanses of wild, roadless country. Two parties will take to canoes. For further information, write to the association at 919 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

▸ AUDUBON CAMPS for teachers, youth leaders, and all adults interested in the world of nature will be held in June, July and August in California, Connecticut, Maine, and Wisconsin. For information about the California camp in the Sierra Nevadas (Sugar Bowl Lodge, a resort near Donner Pass and Lake Tahoe), write to Audubon Camp of California, 1000 North Durfee Avenue, El Monte, California. For the camps near Greenwich, Connecticut, the Todd Wildlife Sanctuary, an island off the coast of Maine, and the camp near Sarona, Wisconsin, write to Audubon Camps, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28.

RECREATION: *AN EVER-WIDENING SPHERE*

Leaders from many fields to address 44th National Recreation Congress

THE EVER-WIDENING sphere of recreation is well exemplified by four of the topnotch leaders who will address the 44th National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia September 30-October 5. They represent the fields of anthropology, public administration, physical rehabilitation, and forest economics.

Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, chairman of the board of the Institute of Public Administration in New York, vice-president of the National Recreation Association, and generally regarded as "the dean of American public administration," will address the Congress October 1 on "The Challenge of Recreation." This will be part of a day-in-depth program on "The Recreation Participant."

Dr. Gulick was Eaton Professor of Municipal Science and Administration at Columbia University from 1931 to 1942. Both before and after this assignment, he served as consultant to various government and research agencies in the United States and abroad and has lectured at many universities and congresses. From 1954 to 1956, Dr. Gulick was city administrator of New York City. He is the author of *The Metropolitan Problem and American Ideas* just published by Alfred Knopf. His other numerous works include *Administrative Reflections from World War II* (1951), *Modern Management for the City of New York* (1953), and *Metro: Changing Problems and Lines of Attack* (1957).

Professor Ethel J. Alpenfels of the New York University School of Education, a nationally recognized authority on anthropology and social behavior, will address the Congress October 1 on "Man—His Nature as an Individual Today." This is also part of the day-in-depth program. Dr. Alpenfels was named "Teacher of the Year" by the American Women's Association in 1956. She has done research among the Modoc Indians under a Rockefeller Foundation grant and has made a study of the life of the Haida Indians of Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia. She is the author of books used extensively by church-study groups. She writes frequently for anthropological journals, and her monograph *The Human Hand* has received world-wide circulation. She edited the one million words on anthropology for the *Encyclopedia Britannica* of 1944-45; in 1957 she wrote the anthropology section for *Junior Britannica;* and she has contributed to many scientific and professional journals.

Dr. Howard A. Rusk is the director of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at the New York University Medical Center, and is associate editor of *The New York Times.* He will address the Congress October 2 on the significance of hospital recreation to the community. During World War II, as a colonel in the Medical Corps of the Army Air Force, Dr. Rusk originated and directed the AAF convalescent-rehabilitation training program for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

In addition to his numerous contributions to professional journals and books, encyclopedias, and general periodicals, he is co-author with Eugene J. Taylor of *New Hope for the Handicapped* (1949) and *Living with a Disability* (1953), co-author with Drs. Paul Dudley White, Philip R. Lee, and Bryan Williams of *Rehabilitation of the Cardiovascular Patient* (1957) and *Cardiovascular Rehabilitation* (1957); and senior author with thirty-four colleagues of *Rehabilitation Medicine* (1958).

Dr. Edward C. Crafts, director of the recently created federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, will address the closing general session of the Congress October 4 on the scope and significance of this new agency. A forester with twenty years of federal service, he began his career in forest and range research in California. During World War II, he moved to Washington to become coordinator of Forest Service projects in timber requirements and supplies for the War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, and other defense agencies. Later he became director of forest economics research activities of the Forest Service.

In 1950, he was appointed assistant chief of the Forest Service in charge of long-range program development, legislation, and Congressional relations.

Dr. Crafts is author of a number of articles, research and technical notes. He directed the five-year review of timber resources in the United States published in 1958 as *Timber Resources for America's Future.* He received the Distin- Service Award of the Department of Agriculture in 1960.

TODAY'S PHILADELPHIA

The story of an exciting Twentieth Century renaissance and a new city within a city

PHILADELPHIA is a twentieth-century renaissance city. The bold and visionary plans for restoration or renewal of the city's business and historic areas have made it a focal point for architects, city planners, and urban developers all over America. The eyes of business and industrial America are upon that section of mid-town Philadelphia now known as Penn Center. It forms, with the historical development and restoration of the Independence Hall area, the key to Philadelphia's future as well as evidence of its past.

Until April 27, 1952, when the last train ran from Broad Street Station, the Penn Center area was dominated by the redstone station building and the "Chinese Wall," which carried the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks to the banks of the Schuylkill River and beyond. For two generations the area had become an increasing eyesore to civic-minded Philadelphians.

When the modern 30th Street Station was erected and enlightened leaders of the Pennsylvania Railroad determined to raze the old Broad Street station, it was also decided in the railroad's executive offices that the land should be part of a unified development. The City Planning Commission, which had long hoped for such a reality, worked closely with the railroad personnel to keep land speculators at bay.

Never before in the history of a modern American metropolis had such an area become available for creating a city-within-a-city. The ribbon of cleared land stretched from City Hall, the radial hub of Philadelphia city life, west to the Schuylkill River. The city responded to the challenge and now one of the most dramatic urban developments in the nation is rising in the shadow of midtown Philadelphia. Progressive city planning has come of age in Philadelphia at an estimated cost of $150,000,000.

A wide boulevard, reminiscent of those broad European thoroughfares, now stretches to the river. A new bridge connects it to the railroad's magnificent station at 30th Street. And, bordering this expanse of Philadelphia Boulevard and the equally important Market Street, a new city, facing Penn Center, is rising. The gauntlet has been cast down and local business firms have shown their faith and courage by planning new structures on the periphery of Penn Center. A new city of functional architecture has sprung to life in the heart of Philadelphia.

NUMBER 3 Penn Center, a twenty-story glass and steel office building opened the city's eyes to the fact that Penn Center was a reality and not just an idea on the drawing board. Since the opening of Number 3, the Transportation Center, a city-block square, has reached completion. This houses the center city offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the new Greyhound Bus Terminal. Underground ramps carry the buses from the crowded city streets to the spacious unloading zones below. A thousand-car garage, restaurant, and waiting room facilities and an eighteen-story office building are part of the entity that is now the Transportation Center.

Facing the terminal is the splendid new twenty-one-story Sheraton Hotel, *headquarters for the 44th National Recreation Congress*, which contains a thousand rooms and suites and a thousand-car garage. The new multi-million-dollar hostelry houses the city's largest and newest ballroom and banqueting and dining facilities beyond the staid Philadelphian's fondest dreams. Plans are being developed for additional buildings to be erected on the site during the next several years. Number 2, now finished, harmonizes completely with Number 3 and with other structures already built or planned for the center.

The Penn Center development is Philadelphia's answer to New York's Radio City. Tree-dotted esplanades run between those buildings already erected, giving the walker

Philadelphia combines a historic past with an ultra-modern future. ***Left,*** *the Hospitality Center of the Philadelphia Convention and Visitors Bureau at 16th and Pennsylvania Boulevard, serves as a reception and information center.* ***Above,*** *the Betsy Ross House, birthplace of the first American flag.* ***Right,*** *the Number 1 urban redevelopment project in the heart of the center city replaces a railroad station* and the "Chinese Wall" of train tracks bisecting the city.

in this locale the feeling of a promenade or of the old Regency parade. Fine examples of contemporary sculpture interestingly accent the open area and a large sunken skating rink gives a sophisticated flavor to the scene.

Below the surface of the street a concourse is being readied. This arcade, housing shops, restaurants, and an equally spacious walking area, is expected to accommodate between thirty thousand and fifty thousand people a day. The railroad also has installed foundations capable of supporting two twenty-story buildings above this area. A circular, underground ramp will speed trucks to strategically located unloading docks. Entrances from the shopping concourse connect Suburban Station, the Sheraton Hotel, the Transportation Center, and all other buildings in Penn Center proper.

Open wells with staircases descending to the landscaped courts on the lower level are a feature of the plaza. Air and sunlight find their way to the maze of shops below and the effect above ground is that of a Continental square with an airy, spacious vitality all its own. Here visitors and Philadelphians alike find the dream has become a reality and a glistening world of steel, glass and concrete has risen to become a symbol of the Philadelphia of tomorrow.

IN THE HEART of old Philadelphia, more than elsewhere in America, is the greatest concentration of physical reminders of the American Revolution and the establishment of the United States as a free nation. Familiar to everyone are the three venerable buildings on Independence Square—Independence Hall, Congress Hall, and the Supreme Court Building—and Carpenters' Hall, but there are other reminders of our national beginnings: the First Bank of the United States, the Bishop White House, the Dilworth-Todd-Moylan House, and the sites of City Tavern and Franklin's home.

Urban blight unfortunately transformed this once attractive neighborhood of America's most historic mile into a jungle of fire-trap buildings, parking lots, and rundown commercial establishments. To revive the neighborhood and, above all, to rescue the irreplaceable shrines of our past, a group of distinguished civic leaders, headed by Judge Edwin O. Lewis, formed the Independence Hall Association in 1942. Through tireless effort this group stimulated the city, state, and the federal governments into action, resulting in two major projects: the Independence Mall and Independence National Historical Park. The mall project is sponsored jointly by the city and state; the park project is under the direction of the National Park Service. Together they form one of the most important historical projects in the United States and to complete the projects within the next two years will cost in excess of $20,000,000.

These projects involved nothing less than the demolition of all non-historic buildings in an area approximately seven city blocks and the landscaping of the resulting space. In the federal area, moreover, the National Park Service will substantially restore all historic buildings and features to their appearance in the 1774-1800 period, and reconstruct

City Tavern and New Hall. The latter has been completed and is being administered in cooperation with the Marine Corps as a memorial museum. Historic Library Hall has been reconstructed and is being used by the American Philosophical Society to house its historic library collections.

Extending eastward from Independence Square lies the federal "Park" project, embracing about four city blocks. Designated by Act of Congress in 1948 as the Independence National Historical Park Project, the development of this area is well under way. In excess of one hundred buildings have been cleared in this area to develop the park.

Comprising the principal area are the three blocks east of Independence Square. Subsidiary areas lie on either side, the site of Franklin's home and a strip of ground adjoining Christ Church to the north, and a section bounding several historic churches and features to the south. In the principal area lies Carpenters' Hall, scene of the meeting of the First Continental Congress in 1774. In this area stood, also, America's foremost hostel, the City Tavern, where in 1775 Paul Revere arrived with the news of the closing of Boston port by the British, and where delegates to the First Continental Congress first gathered. Nearby still stands the imposing first Bank of the United States built in 1795 to house the Federal Bank conceived by Alexander Hamilton.

The court which marks the site of Benjamin Franklin's home, where the sage died in 1790, will be developed as a memorial area. Christ Church, a short distance away, where George Washington, Robert Morris, and Benjamin Franklin worshipped, will be closely associated with the park. In its churchyard lie seven signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Most important by far is the Independence Hall group of buildings transferred to the National Park Service by the city in 1951 for administration, restoration, and interpretation. The Assembly Room of Independence Hall is truly the birthplace of our nation, and the immortal Declaration of Independence adopted in this room has as much meaning for us today as it did in 1776. The room has been restored and substantially refurnished by the National Park Service (thanks to the generous contribution of funds by the General Federation of Women's Clubs) marking the first step in the restoration and refurnishing of the entire building—and eventually of all the buildings on the square.

Plans for the Independence National Historical Park also include adequate public facilities, such as a parking area and visitor center to accommodate the more than a million and a half visitors annually. The interpretive program will include museums, auditorioums for film and other presentations, special events, literature, markers, self-guiding tour routes, as well as guides to lead visitors along the streets and paths from the reconstructed City Tavern, where the story of American independence began, to Carpenters' Hall, where the first steps toward independence were taken, to Independence Hall, where the die was cast. Thus, in the completed historical park the visitor will gain a feeling of familiarity with the events commemorated and derive spiritual and patriotic inspiration. #

RECREATION UP THE CREEK

An organized recreation program developed stroke by stroke.

TALLADEGA SPRINGS, Alabama, never had a recreation program until a youngster drowned and local coach vowed not only to put on a swimming program but introduce other activities as well. Last summer the town went in for recreation in a big splash. Organized recreation made its debut in the town when Winford Alford, coach of Fayetteville School, realized that practically none of the children in the area could swim. He consulted Charles Pitts, mayor of Talladega Springs, and, between them, they outlined the shape of recreation to come. There wasn't a big swimming pool in the vicinity, but there *was* a creek.

Coach Alford took a Red Cross swimming course, graduated with honors, and started rounding up his swimming class. Over ninety persons, representing families from the five surrounding communities, turned out for the triweekly classes in this wooded stream. He had a goal in mind: that every youngster in the area learn to swim. As instructor, he now has a right to beam with pride because he is well on the way to achieving his goal.

The swimming program was the first glimpse the community had of what a good thing organized recreation could be. After the swimming classes, a teenage night was held once a week (with an attendance of over seventy), and an adult night weekly. The community baseball league begun last year gives youngsters of varying ages a chance to play. Later, the town hopes to affiliate with Little League when enough youngsters reach the proper age.

Practically all able adults in the area worked on the program during the summer months in a community effort. The way in which the program was organized was a larger factor in its success. The community, about eight miles wide by nearly ten miles long, was divided into five areas according to population

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Philadelphia's Garden Blocks and 4-H Clubs

They bring more than beauty to a neighborhood . . .

Louise Bush-Brown

PHILADELPHIA's Garden Block Program has proved such a unique and vital force in neighborhood conservation and has had such an impact upon the lives of people that it has received wide recognition. Visitors have come to Philadelphia from many sections of the United States and from several foreign countries to see and learn about this program initiated by the Neighborhood Garden Association. Similar projects have been started in Wilmington, Washington, D.C., Boston, and a number of other cities.

The Neighborhood Garden Association of Philadelphia was founded in 1953, its purpose being to encourage and foster an interest in gardening and flowers in the blighted areas of the city and to awaken a sense of civic pride and fellowship through the organization of constructive garden projects for adult and youth groups. The work of the association has been carried on as a cooperative endeavor by the settlement houses, the garden clubs, other sponsoring groups, and the residents on the blocks.

From a modest beginning in the spring of 1953 with the development of seven pilot garden blocks, each year has brought the association new opportunities for service, and its areas of endeavor and its influence are being constantly extended. At the close of 1961 the records showed the following accomplishments.

- 301 Garden Blocks
- 15 Vacant Lot Gardens
- 12 Play Areas on Vacant Lots
- 122 4-H Club Individual Project Gardens
- 1200 Dooryard Gardens in Low-rent Housing Projects.

A TYPICAL GARDEN BLOCK, during its two years of sponsorship, is transformed from a shabby, litter-strewn street into a block in which the residents may take very justifiable pride. There are flower boxes at the windows, gay with petunias and geraniums, and in the little brick bays against the house climbing roses or other flowers have been planted. Trash-filled vacant lots have been cleared and made into flower gardens or, in some cases, into totlots for younger children. House fronts have been painted and the street and sidewalks are kept clean and free of litter.

Equally important as the change in the appearance of the block is the change in the attitude of the people living there. The window boxes and flower bays on these garden blocks have offered much more than beauty for the eye to enjoy; they have created a new vision for the mind to grasp; they have been as a torch to the spirit, kindling in the hearts of the people a striving for a better way of life. Where nothing but apathy had existed before, neighbors, under the guidance of NGA, have learned to work together to improve their community; teenagers have learned to use their energies constructively instead of destructively; and adult and youth leaders have emerged where no opportunities for leadership had existed before.

GARDEN BLOCKS are pleasant places upon which to live, they are happy places for children to grow up, they are blocks where neighborliness and goodwill dwell. They are blocks where the residents not only have a feeling of dignity and pride, but where they also acquire a growing awareness of their responsibilities as citizens in a wider community. The flowers touch the hearts of all, from the very young to the very old, as is evidenced by the little girl who wrote. "To me they were the most beautiful flowers in the world because I was part of them being there." An aged grandmother sitting on her doorstep on planting day remarked, "It gives a lift to the heart just to look at it."

In developing the garden blocks every effort is made to have as much initiative as possible come from the people themselves and certain obligations that they must meet. Application must be made through the settlement house or other welfare agency serving the area. Exceptions are made in areas where no such agency exists. There must be a good block leader, who is usually the person who takes the initiative in making the application, and there must be a high percentage of participation within the block. Each person must pay for the lumber for his own box, and, whenever possible, the boxes must be made by the men and

MRS. BUSH-BROWN *is president of the Neighborhood Garden Association of Philadelphia.*

boys who live on the block concerned.

After the block has been organized, the NGA makes arrangements for its sponsorship by a garden club or some other participating group. On a designated day, known as Planting Day, the flowers, provided by the sponsors, are brought in and the people on the block are shown how to plant their window boxes and are given instructions for their care. At the annual dinner in the autumn, awards of merit are presented to blocks which have maintained a high standard of excellence. After two years of sponsorship, the block becomes an independent block and from that time on it is responsible for the purchase of its own flowers. Independent blocks have the privilege of ordering their plants through the association at wholesale rates. They also have representation at the annual dinner and are eligible for awards.

Through the years there have been an increasing number of requests to work with youth groups and, in the autumn of 1960, the NGA suggested to the State Extension Service in Philadelphia that it would be glad to cooperate in organizing some horticultural 4-H clubs. It has been extremely difficult to organize urban 4-H clubs because of the lack of local leadership and, as everyone familiar with 4-H club work knows, 4-H clubs are very dependent upon good, local adult leaders. However, on the association's garden blocks there were many potentially fine adult leaders and, in cooperation with the Extension Service, a pilot 4-H club was organized in November, 1960. This Oasis Green Thumb 4-H Club proved so successful that fourteen additional clubs were organized during 1961, with a total membership of 220 boys and girls, ranging in age from ten to nineteen. Fifteen new clubs are being organized in the spring of 1962.

Adult leaders' workshops are held once a month throughout the year and are of inestimable value. At these meetings the program for the coming month is discussed, demonstrations are given on such things as seed sowing, the making of cuttings, and planting dish gardens, and special events are planned.

The project undertaken by all the clubs organized in the spring of 1961 was Unit 1 in the 4-H "Plan and Plant for Beauty Series," being a garden of

annual flowers, starting with plants. Each club garden was planned as a whole, each member having his or her own section to plant and care for. The pilot Oasis Green Thumb 4-H Club undertook as a community project the planting and maintenance of a 150-foot flower border in City Hall courtyard, for which it received a citation. Each member of the club had a ten-foot section of the border to plant and care for.

In August, a 4-H "round-up" was held, being a bus trip which made it possible for the members to visit each other's gardens and enjoy a jolly picnic together. A prize essay contest was also conducted, the awards being made at the annual dinner. In September all the individual gardens were judged, and on Achievement Night, which is a very important event in the life of any 4-H club member, certificates were presented for the completion of the project, and ribbons were awarded for excellence. The incredible success of the 4-H club gardens developed on vacant lots in widely scattered sections of the city, and the eagerness and enthusiasm of the members are convincing evidence of the tremendous potentials of horticultural 4-H clubs for city boys and girls.

Winter projects included dish gardens, house plants, forcing bulbs for indoor bloom, and Christmas workshops. The members of the pilot club took orders for dish gardens for Christmas and Valentine's Day and were very successful in this initial venture. Other clubs plan to do the same next year in their neighborhoods.

In the spring of 1962 a new program was set up, known as the 4-H Neighborhood Improvement Program. This program is cosponsored by the NGA and the Agricultural Extension Service of the Pennsylvania State University under a grant of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. Through this program a club will be eligible for a nominal grant to be used in carrying out its own neighborhood improvement project. This is the first program of its kind in this country. #

Conservation Bravos!

• The Wisconsin Resources Development Act, which put into action a one-cent tax on cigarettes, amassed over $417,000 in the first six weeks after the tax went into effect on February 1. This is far in advance of the anticipated amount and will enable accelerated purchase of open space, water rights, wildlife refuges, and highway easements for picnic spots and rest stops. Thirty-six miles of water frontage have already been purchased, and 173 land parcels and miles of stream and lake easements have been leased for later development. Wisconsin's slogan is "Purchase now, develop later."

• In the state of Washington, action is being taken to acquire additional beach and shoreline areas. An 82½-acre tract of land on Orcas Island was set aside as a public recreation area. The land, including about a half mile of water frontage, is being turned over to the state Parks and Recreation Commission.

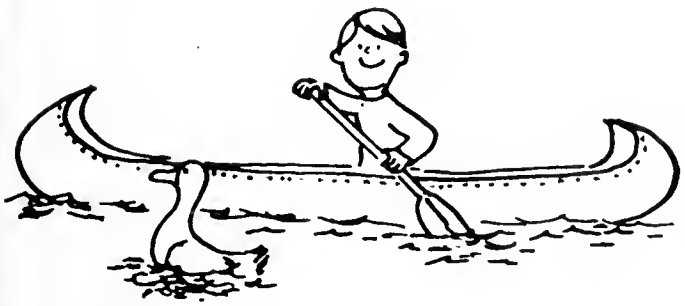
• Sixty-two of Iowa's ninety-nine counties have organized conservation boards and have acquired more than eleven thousand acres of locally financed county parks and recreation areas. This program, authorized by legislation in 1955, is headed by Wilbur Rush, former director of the Iowa State Conservation Commission.

SAFETY FIRST — FORE and AFT

MILLIONS OF AMERICANS will take to the open water this summer in everything from a kayak to a ketch, but mostly in motorboats. Park and recreation departments offering family boating courses or sponsoring family boating clubs should see that safety rules for both ashore and afloat are prominently posted, distributed widely, and stressed constantly. Departments administering marinas should see that rules are prominently displayed—and obeyed.

The National Fire Protection Association offers reminders which, heeded now, may later save boats—and even lives.

• Observe a strict "No Smoking" rule and extinguish all open flames when refueling. Wipe up any spills from fueling operation immediately. Portable fuel tanks used with outboards should be removed from the boat for filling.



• Use only approved stoves labelled for marine use. Never use gasoline fueled stoves aboard ship.

• Never take portable heaters of any type on board.

• Use your nose before you turn on the ignition switch to start engine. Ventilate the engine compartment and check for gasoline vapors before you try a start.

• Because of the fire and explosion hazards from leaking fuel in boats, it is essential that the materials used, the design, the construction and the installation of all parts of the fuel system conform to the highest standards. NFPA *Standard No. 302* contains detailed recommendations to follow. *(Available at $.50 a copy from the NFPA, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10, Massachusetts.)*

• A fire protection must for any motorboat over sixteen feet is a bucket with lanyard attached. Smaller motor craft should follow suit.

• Every motorboat should have at least one (larger boats, several) approved extinquisher designed for use on flammable liquid (Class B) fires.

Preparing boats for the summer fun ahead also involves certain fire risks, warns the NFPA, whether the craft is berthed in backyard, garage, or in the boatyard. The most common fire dangers occur during paint removal, painting and finishing, and welding or cutting. NFPA stresses the following pointers to help pleasure boaters come through unscorched:

• Good housekeeping is the first line of fire defense here as anywhere. So don't let oily rags accumulate and remove sawdust and wood shavings promptly to avoid trouble.

• For getting off the old paint, scraping, hand and machine sanding, wire brushing, and use of nonflammable removers are safest. If flammable liquids must be used, work should be done to the open air.

• While painting boat interiors or working in an enclosed area, provide good ventilation, do not operate any spark-producing equipment, or allow any open flames, and observe strict "No Smoking" rule.

• Get professional help for all welding, brazing, soldering, or cutting operations and insist on the highest professional standards for safety during such work.

Further caution for boat owners comes from the University of Rochester Department of Pharmacology. The department, a nationally known center for research on poisons, notes that boating hobbyists are apt to expose themselves to serious health hazards, especially in the spring when they ready their craft for the season. Some tips from the University of Rochester group to reduce such hazards:

• Never use a blow torch to burn old paint. This can result in vaporizing mercury or arsenic compounds in the paint—with considerable discomfort (or, perhaps, even fatal poisoning) for you.

• Handle turpentine with care—it is not only flammable but toxic as well. Prolonged exposure to "turp" has been known to produce a serious kidney ailment. Even mild exposure can cause dizziness and other accident-predisposing symptoms.

• In tuning up outboard motor indoors, the room should be well ventilated to avoid exposure to carbon monoxide. Even when it does not have an immediately apparent effect, inhaling carbon monoxide can produce accident-causing dizziness or blurred vision afterwards. Some puzzling accidents in which skilled boatsmen have inexplicably fallen out of boats and drowned are believed to have been caused by dizziness due to previous carbon monoxide exposure.

• In removing motor sludge, be careful of solvents which contain naphtha or naphtha derivatives. When vaporized, these can produce symptoms similar to acute alcoholism. Prolonged heavy exposure can cause serious internal injury.

• When using a plastic coating in boat building or repair, note whether the coating contains "methyl ethyl ketone peroxide," a hardener. In addition to being sold as catalysts, products containing this substance are sometimes supplied in home boat-building kits. Although the resins and the fiberglass components of such products are considered nontoxic, "MEK" should be handled with care. It can produce chemical burns through contact with the skin, is poisonous if swallowed, and is flammable as well!

• If boating activities involve any toxic materials, it is a good idea to keep the workroom well-ventilated, to wear rubber gloves while working, and to clean utensils and work areas when finished. And, of course, keep toxic substances tightly closed when not in use and store them where small fry cannot reach them. #

RECREATION DEMANDS ON PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

The demand for water recreation necessitates a reappraisal of legislation

Charles H. W. Foster

A NUMBER OF TRENDS contribute to the growing demand of the public for water recreation. Total population growth is an obvious factor, but equally important has been the movement away from urban centers to the suburbs, thereby exposing more people to the attractions of outdoor pursuits. A rising standard of living has produced a shorter work week, higher per capita income, and a greater proportion of income available for recreation activities. Personal preferences have also swung noticeably to the outdoors and the boom in boating and camping nationally are examples of this trend.

Among all the factors responsible for an explosive interest in outdoor recreation, none can match the astonishing mobility of the American people. Thanks to an expanding system of new highways, and the automotive convenience now standard in the American home, outdoor recreation is within reach of any family today. The demand for water recreation necessitates a realistic reappraisal of the recreation use of water supply reservoir and other water areas.

Let's use Massachusetts as an example. Water must certainly be classified as one of the region's most abundant assets. With 1,215 great ponds, eleven water bodies over one thousand acres in size, 4,230 miles of river and stream, and some three per cent of its land area in surface water, Massachusetts is considerably more fortunate than the states to the west. An ample, regular rainfall and a sizeable but still uncharted system of ground water reservoirs contribute still further to what would appear to be an area of plenty.

Yet the future promises to hold its share of troubles. According to a report prepared in 1957 by the Legislative Research Bureau, the state must face a projected rise in population of nearly seventeen per cent by the year 1970, and the per capita consumption of water in Massachusetts is expected to jump from the present 250 GPD to an estimated 350 GPD by the turn of the century. In short, Massachusetts cities and towns must take steps now to meet an anticipated forty-sixty percent increase in total water use by the year 2000.

The most recent analysis of the state's recreation resources also took place in 1957 with the filing of legislative recommendations by the Department of Natural Resources based upon a comprehensive study by outside consulting engineers. The report itemized a number of trends contributing to the growing needs of the public for outdoor recreation, pointing out that Massachusetts is now within a day's drive of fifty million people!

The answer seemed to be an accelerated program of acquisition and development at the state level to provide needed public recreation facilities. Also stressed was the need for multiple use of all existing areas in order to meet these demands within the limited framework of a small and already densely populated state.

In Massachusetts, Chapter III of the General Laws states categorically that bathing shall not be permitted in sources of water used for domestic water supply purposes. Relative to other types of recreation usage, the Department of Public Health, by rule and regulation, delegates its authority to local boards of water commissioners who are legally responsible for the safety of their water supplies.

Thus, a general law, placed on the statute books in 1884 at a time when few sources of supply were treated, still offers broad prohibitions when all but six surface sources of supply in the state now receive some form of treatment prior to consumption.

Of the state's sixty-one natural ponds used as water supply sources listed in the 1957 report, half are closed entirely to any form of recreation use. The record of artificially constructed reservoirs is even more severe, with 97 out of 150 closed entirely to recreation. Even where filtration is provided, half of the ponds or reservoirs are still restricted from any usage for recreation purposes.

Even where some forms of recreation are permitted, the record is, to say the least, arbitrary. Local regulations range from no use to full use; all uses of the watershed to none at all. Recreation may be permitted year round, restricted to a season, confined to a two-week period each year, or in one instance limited to Saturdays only. A common practice is to restrict use to residents only, to require a written permit, and, in a few instances, the privilege of fishing is reduced to the level of political patronage.

There are cases where water from a river system heavily used for recreation purposes becomes inviolable when impounded a few miles distant as a secondary source of supply. Another instance comes to mind where this same policy prevents the use of ponds within a watershed for bathing despite the fact that the source cannot be used by law for water supply purposes during the summer months. Perhaps the ultimate occurs in the case of an interstate

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MR. FOSTER *is commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Natural Resources. This material is adapted from a paper presented at a meeting of the New England Water Works Association last year.*

water body where the portion in one state can be used for bathing, but the other half cannot!

In Massachusetts, only ten percent of the natural ponds over ten acres in size are reserved for water supply purposes and since 1940 not a single great pond has been taken by any municipality for such purposes. Yet, by virtue of current restriction, municipalities have removed some twenty-six percent of the state's natural surface water (ponds) from recreation usage. In the case of one county (Essex) this total reaches fifty-eight percent.

Recreation administrators know that pond and lake fishing can offer one of the most efficient types of recreation opportunity. Small ponds in urban areas, for example, can support one thousand hours of fishing per acre per year, far in excess of their rural counterparts. Comet Pond in Hubbardston, some sixty-five miles from the Boston area, produced two hundred to three hundred hours of fishing per acre in 1960. Quabbin Reservoir recorded over

Boaters on Lake Wallenpaupak in the Pennsylvania Poconos. The lake was developed by the Pennsylvania Power and Light Company for the purpose of generating hydroelectric power.

ninety thousand angler trips this past season but only eighteen hours per acre of fishing pressure.

For other types of recreation, water is almost invariably the prime requirement. Reservoirs are usually surrounded by attractive wooded areas, located within easy reach of populations, of sufficient size for efficient development, and exhibit the type of previous care and maintenance which would make them of prime recreation value.

Springfield, Illinois, was faced with the need for an additional surface source. Water works officials carefully planned the location and costs of the proposed reservoir. When the proposal was placed before the voters, it contained alternate cost estimates based upon full or limited recreation usage. Fuller usage, though more expensive, won out at voting time . . . the voters knew what they wanted!

The present restrictive policies governing broader usage of water supply sources frequently constitute a shocking waste of a valuable resource, in many instances to the direct economic disadvantages of a municipality. *In a densely urbanized state such as Massachusetts, multiple use, where feasible, must be a basic principle of land and water management.*

Over 150,000 acres of forest land are presently held for watershed protection purposes in Massachusetts, land fully capable of sustained production of wood products. Yet less than a fifth of this acreage is estimated to be under adequate forest management at the present time. Given the same degree of professional service afforded the rest of the water supply system, these watersheds could be returning upwards of three-quarters of a million dollars in annual income to their respective municipalities.

Would water yields suffer under intensive forest management? Recent studies indicate to the contrary. Specialized practices have been developed for water supply watersheds which include species changes, strip cutting to encourage snow storage, and thinnings to reduce interception and transpiration. Such programs can be undertaken commercially with valuable returns in both water and wood products.

Also on the economic side, it is perfectly feasible to anticipate recreation usage which will, at the least, pay for itself. Voters do not object to paying for facilities which are provided for their comfort and convenience, and it might well be that the municipality could reap a modest income from the operation of certain recreation facilities. It is my understanding, for example, that the facilities for fishermen at Quabbin Reservoir are now being operated at an annual profit to the water users of metropolitan Boston.

Where recreation functions are given proper recognition, rather than permitted to flourish surreptitiously, the water user may actually receive better sanitary protection at the source under multiple use. A basic principle of any recreation development is to limit entrance and exit points in order to gain effective control of recreation users. A logical rule of thumb might be to open those reservoirs and drainage areas to controlled recreation where proper standards cannot now be effectively enforced.

Also on the side of an economic asset are the problems being faced by the communities in providing adequate recreation facilities for their own citizens. There is an astonishing degree of interest to this end in Massachusetts through the efforts of newly authorized city and town conservation commissions.

Where such facilities can be provided at water supply reservoirs, the municipality may be relieved of substantial added financial burdens. In fact, the cost of providing additional treatment to permit multiple use may be well below that of acquiring and developing a new area for recreation purposes alone.

In some urban communities, the reservoirs and protected watershed constitute the only sizeable green space remaining! In terms of increased property values, sound future

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The World of the Swimming Pool

It should be a place of learning and growth for our children and youth

Robert A. Dentler

FOR ALL CHILDREN, the world of the swimming pool is a special world indeed! The world of the pool or beach offers valuable opportunities with a scope and variety potentiality that cannot be duplicated in park recreation, in school, or in neighborhood play. Pool operators and managers are engaged in an extremely serious business as far as the well being of children is concerned. For child's play is serious, and swimming is one of the very best kinds of play.

In the world of the child, play is often the most important thing there is. It is what you plan to do, dream about, scheme toward, and, most of all, spend your waking hours on. Psychologist Roger Barker has pointed out that good play entails *risks*. It involves a balance of drama, danger, and challenge. The child finds all of this in the special world he finds at beach or pool.

Learning to swim has very high priority on any list of elementary school age children's interests. This is clear from a variety of studies of play preferences. It is also clear from the record of what happens whenever a community sets up a well-planned swimming program. To understand what makes swimming such a good form of child's play, let us consider the different values it offers children at their various stages of growth.

The Preschooler: How four- and five-year-olds will respond to water play depends largely on how their parents handled bathing and water toddling when the child was one, two, and three years old. Behavior of four- and five-year olds is important because functions such as running and swimming cannot be exercised heavily before four.

Part of the motor development of four-year-olds is intrinsic or maturational; that is, it depends upon what happens genetically from within the child. Most research on motor development, however, emphasizes the external factor of *learning*. By age four most children have the stamina, the musculature, and the bone structure necessary for sustained swimming activity. Whether they will swim depends chiefly upon whether they have a chance to learn.

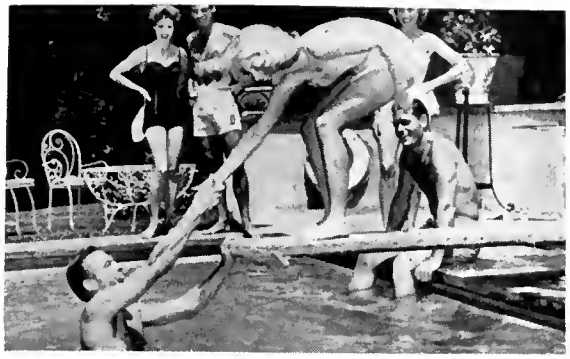
Learning to swim depends first upon proper motivation. There are three fundamental reasons why swimming provides an ideal motivating condition for the motor development of the advanced preschooler. First, the four- or five-year-old is psychologically most concerned with the problem of personal initiative. If he has developed soundly as a two- and three-year-old, he has begun to solve two earlier psychological problems, those of trust and autonomy.

Trust is a matter of the younger child's realizing that his parents and, indeed, the world around him as a whole are there to stay; that they hold no threat of withdrawing support; and of sensing that one can trust one's own responses to this world. Water play is important to this development problem because it involves risks and danger in the mind of the child. Through experimentation one more area of threat surrenders to a sense of trust. Part of the motivation of the four-year-old toward water play and swimming comes from a reliving of the achievement of trust.

The key psychological problem for most two- and three-year-olds might be said to be that of autonomy, the problem of whether the child can realize he is someone set apart, independent of parents and other people and things generally. Autonomy involves also the challenge of control, for it is hard to be *somebody* apart from others until you can make your body behave as you wish.

One often sees one- and two-year-old children having more fun in a pool than three-year-olds. Three-year-olds are more fearful and more frustrated. They are coping with the question of whether they can "handle themselves" safely

DR. DENTLER, *formerly assistant director, Bureau of Child Research, University of Kansas, is now assistant professor of sociology and anthropology at Dartmouth.* *This paper was presented at the 1961 Annual Meeting of the Kansas Swimming Pool Association and provoked much comment.*



The world of the swimming pool is a special world indeed!
Opposite page: *Good play entails risks, involves a balance of drama, danger, and challenge . . . under supervision.*
Above left: *The adolescent is busy showing himself off and watching others show themselves off. Life around the pool is apt to achieve its silliest level among teenagers.*
Left: *Programs of instruction, supervision, transportation, and water play should reveal to children possibilities for fun and learning, are a necessary part of pool operation.*
Above: *Where organized competition is de-emphasized, swimming takes on a novelty and uniqueness not shared by other child activities. Swimming and water play should provide a learning experience, increase child's confidence.*

and successfully in the water, a question that seldom occurs to the two-year-old. Part of the motivation toward swimming for the four-year-old, then, is a reliving of his sense of being somebody set independently apart from adults.

For the five-year-old who has achieved a sense of trust and a sense of autonomy, the prime challenge is one of active initiative. The four-year-old is self-activated. He has a high surplus of energy to pour into play. He can forget failures quickly, and he can aim his efforts at mastery of skills. Play becomes less and less random for him. Activity gets focused and disciplined. Splashing and running in the water, for example, are transformed into efforts to hold one's breath under water, to go out where it is deeper, to dog-paddle and, most of all, to swim like the bigger children.

The preschooler of five knows he can walk and run effectively; indeed, he is interested in what else he can do with his arms and legs. Swimming for this child is more novel than any other leg or arm exercise. It seems like another sort of basic achievement, a way of getting your body to do what you want under completely changed conditions. As a challenge for the child wrapped up in the question of initative, it is ideal.

The Young School-Age Child: The limitation on the five-year-old is that he tires quickly of sustained effort. He likes to initiate but he seldom follows through. If the chance at trying to swim or trying to water slide is missed during this period, it becomes that much harder later on, for no confidence has been built up. It is an untried thing, and the fourth and fifth are the best years for *trying*. They are not the best for motor learning, however. Fatigue, boredom, and distraction are quick prohibitors. Concentration is short, and the child turns quickly toward distractions.

Water play for the preschool child is not merely a siphon for excess energy. It is a road toward mastery of the self, the body, and the world through experimenting, sharing, and trying out the body. For the eight-year-old, it is

all these things too. Water play and swimming are *not* merely exercises toward mastery for the eight-year-old; rather they are ways of becoming part of the adult world.

The child from seven through twelve sees the swimming pool as a miniature world, socially as well as physically. Everything about the pool area and its operation becomes important. Lifeguards are men and women to be identified with. Lockerroom transactions, dressing, undressing, showering, being inspected are significant procedures for the school-age child, procedures he sees as part of the industrious, busy world of rules, skills, and achievements.

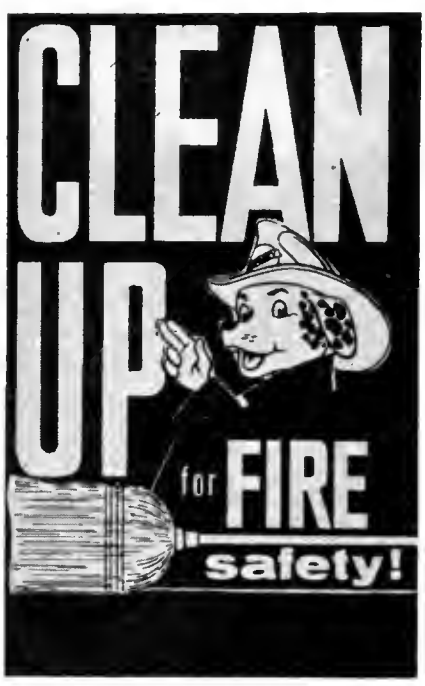
The big danger in this elementary-school period is the psychological danger of inferiority. Learning to swim and to do it well, learning to dive, to stay under water, to play complicated games of tag and water-hide are vital resources for achieving a sense of physical and social adequacy. If the child has had a chance at the water before he is seven or eight, this adequacy and the confidence it brings are easier to achieve.

School-age children are the hardest hit group when pool administrators place sharp restrictions on the games and forms of play that are permitted in the swimming area. These rules are often necessary; usually they are for safety. Often they result from poor design of the plant. Where conditions are ideal—where the diving area is widely separated from other sections, where a sloping wading section is available, where the decks are thirty feet wide or wider—rules against diverse play can be held to a minimum and younger children can become skilled in rapid order.

Programs of instruction, supervision, transportation, and water play that reveal to children the possibilities for fun and learning, are a necessary part of pool and beach operations. However, it is doubtful whether competitive swimming and diving are sound features of such pool programming for school-age children. First, American school-age children are exposed year round, at home, at school, and in their peer groups to competition. Research investigations suggest that eight- and nine-year-old children have learned to be more competitively oriented than cooperative. They will work harder to make a good individual or team showing than to cooperate with others. Competitive swimming of the organized sort simply adds to this exaggerated condition. When overdone, organized competition can become just one more among dozens of competitive situations confronting the child. Where organized competition is de-emphasized, swimming takes on a novelty and uniqueness not shared by other child activities.

Secondly, competition strikes deep at the key function of swimming and water play for the school-age child: to provide a learning experience that increases the sense of *adequacy*. In competition, few are good enough to even get into the running—and they are always the least inferior among the children. Most children must find themselves too inferior to even "get in the swim" in organized competition. Competitive swimming puts most of the children out of the pool and on the deck, where they do not really want to be.

Adolescents: Competitive swimming for teenagers is an entirely different matter. Psychologically the concern of the adolescent is aimed not at answering the problem of learning skills and adequacy, but at estimating identity. The question for the sixteen-year-old is, "Who Am I?" and, "What do they think about me?" Much fear of inferiority may be built into the asking of this question for youth who did not gain enough confidence earlier. But the distinctive interest is centered on the question, "How do I look—to others and to myself?"



Pool life for the teenager becomes a blend of self-display and spectatorship. The fifteen-year-old is showing himself off and is watching others show themselves off. Organized competition is one ideal vehicle for constructive channeling of these impulses. It gives the teenagers a chance to work toward a good display of self under fair, or adult-supervised, conditions, and it gives them a chance to watch, review, and appreciate each other as audiences.

Life around the pool is apt to move toward its silliest level among teenage youth. In trying to give the world of the pool the appearance of glamour, excitement—in trying to build up a setting in which they can "see themselves" and others most impressively—adolescents are very apt to settle for suntan lotions, cokes, and nervous flirting, combined with blaring radio or phonograph music. These features are essential to this world—in proper degree; but if this is all the pool has to offer, it gives nothing more than the roller rink, the sock hop or the drive-in and therefore becomes a bore.

Three techniques which will fulfill adolescent needs constructively in the world of the pool or beach may be these:

- Teenagers should have a part in the operating of the plant, as lifeguards or other employees or helpers. This tells them as an age group that the world of the pool is partly theirs. Since the best youth may be chosen as workers, models are provided for the big watching activity that is part of the search for identity.
- Organized competition is ideal for teenagers.
- Some tolerance for the junk of their special world must be accepted—the loud music, the sex byplay, the loungelizardry of lazy kids—to prove that the pool is a place where they can find themselves. But this feature must be limited. If the pool becomes only for them, it offers nothing of special value. It must be controlled and supervised by adults and operated for little as well as big children. #

We Must Preserve Campground Habitat

Arthur W. Magill

What are the results of overuse of campgrounds?

THE NUMBER of camping families in the United States has reached four million a year as G. T. Wilson recently pointed out in RECREATION *(June 1961)*. Through Operation Outdoors, the U.S. Forest Service is busy working to take care of this growing recreation activity by rehabilitating worn-out facilities and developing new ones. Other federal agencies and state and local governments have similar programs. Yet, despite herculean efforts of all agencies, new facilities have not kept pace with the rising demand for campgrounds, picnic areas, and other improvements. Consequently, soil and vegetation on many outdoor recreation sites are deteriorating faster than nature can rebuild them.

For evidence of this trend, you need only look around at some heavily used areas in the West. Take Billy Creek Campground in the Sierra National Forest in California. At its edge you'll see, as Forest Service researchers have, a thirty-eight-year-old white fir less than two feet tall. If this "dwarf" had grown normally it would be about seventy-five feet tall at this age, but now it has little chance to mature and help maintain the forest scene at Billy Creek.

This tree is only one of many symptoms of campground deterioration recorded in a survey of 137 campgrounds on fourteen national forests in California during 1960. The survey is part of a two-pronged research program started by the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station of the U.S. Forest Service to seek solutions for problems created by the impact of recreation use.

One phase of the program is looking into economic factors: What patterns of forest recreation do people prefer? How should we measure use of recreation areas to get consistent. accurate data for recreation planners?

The other phase, with which we are concerned here, is looking into ecological factors: What is the capacity of a particular site to provide pleasant, suitable surroundings for outdoor recreation? What is the result of overuse on campgrounds and picnic areas? The aim of this research is to develop knowledge of ecological factors upon which to base capacity estimates. Such estimates will help land managers select the best campground sites and manage them for sustained high production.

THE 1960 SURVEY was a first step. Its goal was to identify more clearly the problems that must be studied if we are to evaluate how soil and vegetation on recreation areas react to human use and to other factors of the environment.

Chances are you have seen many of these problems yourself—perhaps unknowingly helped to create them—if you were one of the ninety-two million visitors to national forests in 1960. Here are some of the conditions found in the 137 campgrounds surveyed in California:

Half of them did not have enough young trees to replace those which will succumb to old age and natural enemies in the years ahead. More than half of the campgrounds in ponderosa pine forests lacked shrubs and young trees needed to screen individual campsites and preserve the forest scene. Seventy percent of the campgrounds lacked a normal accumulation of dead twigs and leaves on the forest floor. This accumulated litter plays an important role in the development of a forest. As it decays, it feeds nutrients to plant roots. It aids movement of water into the soil and it protects soil from compaction and erosion. On three-fifths of the campgrounds, so little of it was left that the trampled soil resembled paved surfaces. The net result is that many campgrounds look like outdoor ballrooms—with scattered columns of old trees supporting a roof of green above a dusty floor.

HOW have these conditions come about? Increased camping pressure must take much of the blame. Trampling feet and auto traffic grind the litter to dust and crush shrub and tree seedlings. Campers chop off tree limbs and saplings to make tent poles, stakes, and bough beds. Not even mature trees escape injury—many have open wounds where cars bump them or campers carve and chop at the trunk.

All of this damage makes campground plants easy prey for natural

MR. MAGILL *is a research forester for the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service in Berkeley, California.*

enemies. Broken, stunted plants are too weak to resist insects and diseases. Open wounds are entry ports for airborne spores of wood-decaying fungi that attack living trees. New growth on dwarfed trees stays within reach of deer which browse off the succulent young twigs each year. Even the dust from bare campsites contributes to the damage: it reduces plant growth by sealing the pores through which plants absorb or release air and water vapor.

Foresters have learned to cope with most forest pests, but losses which are considered tolerable on commercial timberland cannot be tolerated on recreation areas. Here, every young tree, each screening shrub, has a vital role in maintaining the aesthetic complex. An entirely different approach must be worked out for sites in which the wear and tear of camping and picnicking is superimposed on the normal attrition caused by insects, disease, and animals.

How can ecological research help the recreation planner overcome these difficulties? Judging from their survey of National Forest campgrounds in California, Forest Service researchers believe that the necessary new approach can be developed to determine:

- The level of recreation pressure under which established plants are able to survive and reproduce.
- The effects of soil compaction and other soil disturbances on recreation areas.
- The amount of use that different kinds of soil can absorb without inhibiting plant growth.
- The importance of accumulated natural litter to soil protection, seedling establishment, plant growth, root protection, and dust control, and the kind of use that litter can withstand.
- The degree to which recreation use accelerates damage to plants by insects, disease, and animals.

STUDIES seeking such information were started by the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station in 1961. From these studies will come guidelines to help planners select potential campsites with high ability to withstand the impact of recreation use.

Thus, through research, the Forest Service is striving to make sure that future camping facilities will find the scenic appeal and back-country atmosphere they expect in National Forest campgrounds. Better knowledge of plant and soil behavior under stress will permit management for high "sustained yield" of recreation values, just as timber and range lands are managed for continuous production of wood and meat. #

Conservation Awards

The Ninth Annual American Motors Conservation Awards resulted in honors for twenty individuals and two groups. Each winner received an engraved bronze-and-walnut plaque. In the professional category, each recipient was awarded $500. The awards honored accomplishments in virtually all aspects of conservation, including water resources, pollution control, forestry, soil, range management, and wildlife.

In the professional category, winners were O. N. "Pop" Harrington, Arizona Game and Fish Department; Charles E. Baker, New York State Conservation Department; Robert C. Baum, Oregon State Soil Conservation Committee; Gabriel Epstein, USDA Soil Conservation Service, Redlands, California; Harry R. Gaines (retired), Michigan United Conservation Clubs; Charles H. McDonald, U.S. Forest Service, Stevensville, Montana; Werner O. Nagel, Missouri Conservation Commission; Richard Pough, Natural Area Council, Inc., Pelham, New York; Frederick G. Renner, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.; and Laurel Van Camp, Ohio Division of Wildlife.

Ten winners who were not professional conservationists but who were honored for notable contributions were Louis H. Barkhausen, Chicago, past-president of Ducks Unlimited; Bruce Bowler, Boise, Idaho, a lawyer who battled for conservation; Mrs. James Buell, Gary, Indiana, crusader to save the Indiana Dunes; David B. Charlton, Portland, Oregon, bacteriologist fighting water pollution; Harvey Flint, Providence, Rhode Island, another fighter against water pollution; Arthur B. Johnson, West Covina, California, leader of the fight to preserve Rainbow Bridge National Monument in Utah; Charles F. Lewis, Pittsburgh, the unsalaried president of the Western Pennsylvania Conservancy; Ernest Linford, Salt Lake City, Utah, editorial writer and advocate of sound conservation practices; Earl S. Mensch, Boyertown, Pennsylvania, director of the Soil Conservation District of Berks County; and Howard E. Nelson, Vancouver, Washington, promoter of National Wildlife Week.

The group winners were the Committee to Save the Glen, Yellow Springs, Ohio, which fought right to the state house to preserve a one thousand-acre tract belonging to Antioch College, and the League of Women Voters, with headquarters in Washington, D.C., who have been working as influences on federal, state, and local legislation on water resources and pollution control.

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Outdoor Recreation and the Delaware River Basin

Proposed Tocks Island National Recreation Area would be created by constructing dam across northern end of the island (view is looking upstream) with a reservoir extending upriver thirty-seven miles north to Port Jervis, New York.

A comprehensive water plan will mean expanding recreation areas

Frank W. Dressler

A GLANCE AT A MAP showing the population concentration of the United States reveals a virtually continuous urban area on the Eastern Coast that stretches from Portland, Maine, to Norfolk, Virginia. Dr. Jean Gottmann, the eminent French geographer, has dubbed this urban sprawl phenomenon "megalopolis" and in his brilliant book of that name has analyzed the problems and reactions of urban, suburban, and exurban areas as one spills into the other. *(See Page 323 for a review of* Megalopolis.*)*

Two of the major problems of "megalopolis" are its need for vast quantities of free water and its equally great need for water sites that can be used for recreation purposes; two of its major characteristics are its continuing reach into the lightly populated, water-rich hinterlands for the needed supplies of water and the periodic migration of its population to the same areas for water-based recreation activities.

Lying at about the heart of "megalopolis" is the 12,750-square-mile Delaware River Basin, a midget in comparison with many American river basins but a giant from the point of view of the service its water resources render. The population of the Delaware Basin is about seven million, mostly concentrated along the navigable estuary from Trenton to the Delaware Bay. The basin's upper two-thirds is lightly populated, largely wooded . . . and water-rich.

In 1920, long before "megalopolis" emerged, New York City began looking at the headwaters of the Delaware as a potential source of potable supplies of water. New York's covetous glances alarmed Pennsylvania and New Jersey and, intermittently between 1920 and 1955, the three parties litigated their "rights" to the waters of the Delaware. However, the incipient "megalopolis" had to be served. In 1931, the U. S. Supreme Court permitted New York City to divert water from the Delaware to slake its expanding thirst; in 1954 the Supreme Court permitted New York City to increase its Delaware diversion to a daily total of 800,000,000 gallons and also permitted New Jersey to divert another 100,000,000 gallons per day to its thirsty industrial heartland. As a result of these diversions, the "midget" Delaware Basin daily supplies all or part of the water needs of a service area with a population of 23,000,000.

AFTER the devastating floods that followed in the wake of hurricanes Connie and Diane in August of 1955, the Delaware Basin states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, acted quickly to resolve their allocation dispute and thus get under way a badly needed program of both water control and development in the basin. The urgent need for development became dramatically apparent about two years ago when the Army Engineers announced that Philadelphia would feel the "water pinch" by 1970 if a program of development was not undertaken almost immediately. Two water-resource programs were initiated in 1956 by the federal government and the Delaware Basin states that should have the profoundest effect on the development of

MR. DRESSLER *is executive director of the Water Resources Association of the Delaware River Basin in Philadelphia. The association is a nonprofit, impartial federation of over 450 organizations and individuals in the basin area and was established in the belief that citizen interest, understanding, and participation are essential for the orderly development of the Delaware's water resources to service four states.*

outdoor recreation resources in the basin.

The first program was started in late 1955 when the U. S. Congress directed the Army Corps of Engineers to comprehensively survey the water problems and needs of the basin and, once the survey was completed, to design a comprehensive physical plan to solve the problems and meet the needs as projected for the years from 1960 to 2010. Significantly, the Corps of Engineers was directed to include *outdoor recreation* as a prime consideration in both the survey and the plan.

By the end of 1956 the Army Engineers had contracted with the National Park Service to:

- Inventory existing outdoor recreation resources in the area served by the Delaware.
- Estimate the outdoor recreation demands for the years from 1960 through 2010.
- In conjunction with the Engineers, submit plans to develop the outdoor recreation potential of every reservoir that the Engineers included in the final comprehensive plan.

THE National Park Service's findings and recommendations became publicly available about a year ago and boil down, in essence, to five major points:

- The Park Service concluded that total outdoor recreation demand in the area served by the Delaware would increase by more than six and a half times between the years 1955 and 2010.
- The Park Service concluded that the recreation products of multiple-purpose dam and reservoir projects should be developed to satisfy one-day outings since this will be the major recreation need in the next several decades. Specifically, the Park Service recommends that all proposed reservoirs be developed to provide the type of activities usually found at state parks.
- The Park Service estimated that in 1955 there was need but no facilities or parks to support visits by 15,680,000 people. This is hardly news to anyone that has gone to a state park or even a privately developed outdoor recreation establishment lately. In too many state parks in the Delaware Basin fifty thousand people are jammed into areas designed to support or accommodate twenty thousand. In short, overcrowding is now and for too many years has been the order of the day in most outdoor recreation developments, whether public or private.
- The Park Service estimates that total annual visitation to state-park-type establishments, the type of establishment featuring water and water-related activities, will reach 55,700,000 by 1965, 98,700,000 by 1980, and 227,000,000 by the year 2010.
- The Park Service estimates that by developing the recreation potential of all the fifty-eight proposed reservoirs in the Corps of Engineers' plan for the Delaware for one-day outings they could be made to support about 38,000,000 visitors annually.

These National Park estimates mean, in conclusion, that with present private and state park facilities in the Delaware the fifty-eight reservoirs are developed for recreation purposes—that the Delaware Basin will still face a deficit of outdoor recreation spaces and facilities to support at least 144,000,000 visits a year. Reduced to an annual basis, this means that each and every year for the next fifty years, space and facilities should be acquired and developed in the service area to accommodate close to 3,000,000 visits.

WHAT WILL BE DONE about this crisis in outdoor recreation in the Delaware Basin?

A major part of what will be done stems from the second water resource program initiated by the Delaware Basin states in 1956. Experience as recent as 1953 taught the basin states that comprehensive plans for developing and controlling water resources can be valueless without an agency of government whose major concern is the comprehensive plan and its execution. The size of the coordination function embraced within a comprehensive water plan alone staggers the imagination. In the basin today, there are nineteen federal, forty-three state, and fourteen interstate agencies with water programs, as well as over two hundred and fifty private or public water utilities.

The upshot of this realization was the drafting and legislative passage of a unique interstate-federal compact for the Delaware Basin. Signed into law by President Kennedy only last September, the compact provides for the creation of the Delaware River Basin Commission, a truly regional agency of government with vast powers for developing and controlling the waters of the entire Delaware Basin. The new commission is the first instance in this country in which the states and the federal government have become equal partners in an operating agency of government.

Since last September the Delaware River Basin Commission has met several occasions, most recently on February 28, at which time a public hearing was held on its first plan. Not surprisingly, the commission's first plan is largely the one developed by the Corps of Engineers. The commission's first plan, like the Army's, calls for the development of outdoor recreation potential of all proposed reservoirs. Most significantly, however, the commission's first plan calls for the development of the proposed Tocks Island Reservoir as a National Recreation Area by the National Park Service.

THE PROPOSED Tocks Island dam would be located on the Delaware River about six miles above the Delaware Water Gap. The reservoir created behind the dam would extend about thirty-seven miles from Tocks Island to Port Jervis, New York, with a secondary reservoir running about eight miles up Flat Brook in New Jersey. The entire reservoir would have over a hundred miles of shoreline.

In recommending that the first National Recreation Area in the Eastern United States be created at Tocks Island, the National Park Service pointed out that 20,000,000 people live within seventy-five miles of the project, and 30,000,000 within a hundred miles of the project. The Park Service also recommended that the approximately 62,000 acres involved with the project—14,000 acres of water surface, and 48,000 acres of land surface—be developed into ten integrated recreation

areas that would afford an estimated 7,000,000 visitors annually a choice of everything from camping, fishing and hunting to swimming and hiking.

The proposed Tocks Island National Recreation Area has generated such interest that Congressman Francis W. Walter, whose district embraces the Pennsylvania portion of the project, has taken the extraordinary step of introducing a bill to authorize the National Recreation Area *(H.R. 10522)* even before the dam and reservoir project have been authorized by the Congress. There seems little doubt, however, that the current Congress will authorize the construction of the Tocks Island Dam. It is hoped that the reservoir and the National Recreation Area will be in operation no later than 1975 and perhaps as early as 1970.

To quote the report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, the problem of outdoor recreation resources "is not one of number of acres but of effective acres—acres of land and water available to public and usable for specific types of recreation. . . ." *(For further details on the ORRRC report, see* RECREATION, *March and April 1962).*

Neversink Dam on a Delaware tributary is typical of the nine large multipurpose dams to be built in the Delaware Basin in the next thirty years.

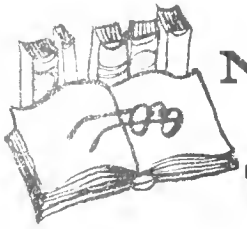
Canoeists enjoy a placid reach along the Delaware near the historic picturesque town of New Hope, Pennsylvania.

Last one in is a . . . . This trio leaps into a privately owned pond, one of the many dotting the upstream area of the river.

THE SIGNIFICANCE of the long-range, well-planned program of the Delaware River Basin Commission is that it will be developing the most highly effective of all recreation acres, acres centering upon water. Moreover, by directly involving the federal government in a huge undertaking like Tocks Island, the commission helps to release state dollars for the purchase of additional effective acres. New Jersey, for example, will use some of the money from its $60,000,000 "Green Acres" program not at Tocks Island but at Hackettstown, a reservoir site which the National Park Service calls one of the best nonurban recreation areas in the East.

Obviously, the outdoor recreation "crisis" in the Delaware Basin, as in other basins, will be met only through the separate actions of both government and private enterprise. Private enterprise, however, cannot create the vast impoundments needed to slake the thirst of cities and industries and meet the daily recreation needs of hundreds of thousands of urban residents. Private enterprise, can, however, meet the needs of those groups—groups that will grow ever larger as the workday shortens and per-capita income rises—that seek outdoor recreation in the somewhat more tranquil privately owned areas away from the urban crowds.

The significance of the Delaware River Basin Commission to the rest of "megalopolis" is that the commission will seek to reserve and develop, in the near future, reservoir (and hence outdoor recreation) sites that lie within easy driving distance of the heart of "megalopolis" itself. These publicly developed projects should stimulate numerous (and profitable) private developments also within easy reach of the heart of "megalopolis." Together, these effectively developed acres should go far toward meeting the basin's outdoor recreation crisis. #



NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

Fees Backfire

Evolution of a summer playground in an Illinois park district of approximately fifteen thousand people was recorded in a statistical report covering a five-year study of attendance. During the fifth year, when the district introduced a participant fee, attendance dropped off a third.

The first year of operation, involving a ten-week period of morning sessions, had a registration of 1,313 and a total attendance of 18,807 participants. The second year, the program was conducted afternoons for an eight-week period. Arts and crafts were added and registrations, including archery, tennis, and basketball, totaled 2,123. Total attendance was 27,356. The third year, nature, dramatics, music, junior Olympics track and swimming competition were added. During the eight-week period of afternoon operation, registration was 2,667 and attendance totaled 32,340. The fourth year, there were no changes in schedule but both registration and attendance increased to 3,104 and 39,648, respectively.

The fifth year, the program was again conducted afternoons for eight weeks, but bowling and baseball were added as morning activities. A $1.00 fee was assessed each participant for the period, although no excessive pressure was placed on a participant for not paying the fee. Registrations dropped to 2,078 and attendance to 22,874, or less than two-thirds the number recorded the previous summer.

* * * *

Late in 1960, following a comprehensive study of the local situation, a parks and recreation department in a Western city adopted a schedule of fees and charges designed to bring in approximately $44,000 during 1961, or one half the recreation division budget. The schedule included a wide range of activities, some of which had previously been free, and increased charges for many other program features.

By the first of September income from fees and charges totaled only $17,000, or less than half the anticipated amount. Players and team managers in several leagues refused to play because of the fees and charges schedule; in other leagues, the enrollment was curtailed markedly. A baseball program for older boys was transferred to diamonds outside the city limits, and basketball leagues decided to play outside the department's jurisidiction. A proposal to charge a fee for enrollment in elementary-school activities was dropped because of failure to reach agreement with the school officials. In four locations, it proved impossible to sell craft cards for a fee of $1.00 to participants in the playground program. On the other hand, there was little objection on the part of boat operators to a fee for a boat permit or to charges for older children at the swimming pool. Many groups did not use a picnic center because of the charge.

One comment on the results of the fees-and-charges schedule indicated that its failure was due in part to a lack of proper interpretation and preliminary discussion with participating groups and too drastic an increase at one time.

Cooperative Culture

Tacoma, Washington, has joined the ranks of the cities that have entered into cooperative agreements with agencies serving the cultural interests of their people. Tacoma has made an agreement with Allied Arts of Tacoma, a nonprofit corporation, for a fifteen-year lease of the city's public-safety building at $1 per year. The agreement provides that Allied Arts shall make necessary repairs and modifications to the structure, shall not permit any activities in the building for the private profit of any group other than Allied Arts, and will acquire appropriate liability and property damage insurance. The city will contribute $3,000 per year toward maintenance of the building. All branches of fine and applied arts will be sponsored for the benefit of the public, and facilities will include offices, workshops, exhibit spaces, and a public auditorium.

Mandatory Referral

According to the December 1961 issue of *Public Management*, a new Illinois law provides mandatory referral to the Chicago Plan Commission for all public improvement projects within the city proposed by the Chicago Board of Education, the Chicago Park District, Cook County, and other governments. Previously only city departments and urban renewal agencies were required to refer proposed projects to the commission. The mandatory referral applies to acquisition and sale of land, change of use of land already held by the government agency, and location of any new public improvement. If the plan commission objects to any proposal, it can file a written report, but this action is not binding upon the agency proposing the action.

Aquatic Zoning

The increased popularity of aquatic activities and the resulting hazards due to the unregulated recreation use of water areas have caused some localities to extend the principles of zoning to such areas. The National Safety Council reports that the Louisiana Wild Life and Fisheries Commission has given the New Orleans City Council the authority to set aside areas in Lake Pontchartrain for particular boating activities and to pass an ordinance providing places for water skiers, armed scuba divers, swimmers, bathers, and boaters. An ordinance passed unanimously by the council included the following: "Scuba diving without weapons, fishing, swimming, and bathing shall be lawful in all other areas of the lake not prohibited by the ordinance or other provision of the safety code."

ADMINISTRATION

Competitive Examination for Hiring Lifeguards

Franklin A. Lindeburg

THE HIRING of competent pool lifeguards and swimming instructors can be a haphazard process relying entirely upon subjective judgments unless some method or technique is utilized which objectively differentiates between applicants of varying abilities and experiences. The following competitive examination was developed to obtain an indication of the ability of each applicant compared to other applicants; to obtain judgments as to character and personality; and to discover abilities to teach. This competitive examination was specifically designed to rank according to ability, as demonstrated by the test pool lifeguards and swimming instructors. After administering the test, there is no doubt as to the varying degrees of ability of the individual applicant and hiring becomes a positive act with little or no subjective judgments involved.

Minimum Requirements. Certain minimum requirements are necessary so that high standards are maintained: (1) minimum of eighteen years of age, (2) current lifesaving certificate, (3) current water safety instructor's certificate, and (4) pass the competitive examination and be in the top three to be considered for each opening.

If swimming lessons are not taught and lifeguards only are being employed, Item Three as well as Phase Three of the test may be eliminated. Retaining these two items will, of course, raise the standards. In selecting one out of the top three on the qualified test, leeway is given so that particular traits in a person can be selected. These could be maturity, strong lifeguard, best teacher, etcetera.

The Test. The test is composed of four separate parts, each with specific points to be checked plus a character and personality rating.

1. RESCUE OF A VIOLENT VICTIM. The rescuer "saves" a violent victim by entering the water, approaching, placing the victim in a carry and then assisting the now "unconscious" victim out of the pool. The rescuers are graded on proper entry into the water, proper and effective approach, effectiveness of carry and ability to lift an unconscious victim out of the pool.

2. DEMONSTRATION OF SWIMMING ABILITY. The applicant is tested on the ability to swim the following strokes in good form: crawl, elementary back, side and breast.

3. TEACH A SKILL. Each person taking the test selects a skill which is normally taught at the beginner level and teaches that skill to the other testees in the group. Points to be checked include knowledge of subject, teaching ability, organization of class, and leadership qualities.

4. PERFORM SPECIFIC SKILLS. Each applicant demonstrates his ability to apply artificial respiration, execute a shallow water jump from a five-foot high chair, surface dive and swim thirty feet under water, and make an accurate toss of a ring buoy.

5. In addition to being checked on specific items at each station, the applicant is rated at each station by each examiner on general *personality* and *character* traits. Thus, four subjective ratings are compiled on each applicant on

DR. LINDEBURG *is assistant professor of physical education at the University of California in Riverside and summer aquatic director for the city of Riverside.*

TEST 1
RESCUE TEST

Name: JOHN DOE	Outstanding (5 pts.)	Above Average (4 pts.)	Average (3 pts.)	Below Average (2 pts.)	Failure (1 pts.)	Total Points
Entry into the Water						
Approach						
Carry						
Lift Out of the Pool						
Character & Personality						
TOTAL POINTS						

TEST 2
SWIMMING ABILITY

Name: JOHN DOE	Outstanding (5 pts.)	Above Average (4 pts.)	Average (3 pts.)	Below Average (2 pts.)	Failure (1 pts.)	Total Points
Crawl						
Elementary Back						
Side Stroke						
Breast Stroke						
Character & Personality						
TOTAL POINTS						

TEST 3
TEACHING ABILITY

Name: JOHN DOE	Outstanding (5 pts.)	Above Average (4 pts.)	Average (3 pts.)	Below Average (2 pts.)	Failure (1 pts.)	Total Points
Knowledge of Subject						
Teaching Ability						
Organization						
Leadership						
Character & Personality						
TOTAL POINTS						

TEST 4
SKILL TEST

Name: JOHN DOE	Outstanding (5 pts.)	Above Average (4 pts.)	Average (3 pts.)	Below Average (2 pts.)	Failure (1 pts.)	Total Points
Artificial Respiration						
Shallow Jump						
Surface Dive and Under Water Swim						
Ring Buoy Toss						
Character & Personality						
TOTAL POINTS						

Total Score Out of a Possible 100

John Doe	Test 1	18 points
	Test 2	18 points
	Test 3	24 points
	Test 4	20 points
		80 TOTAL POINTS

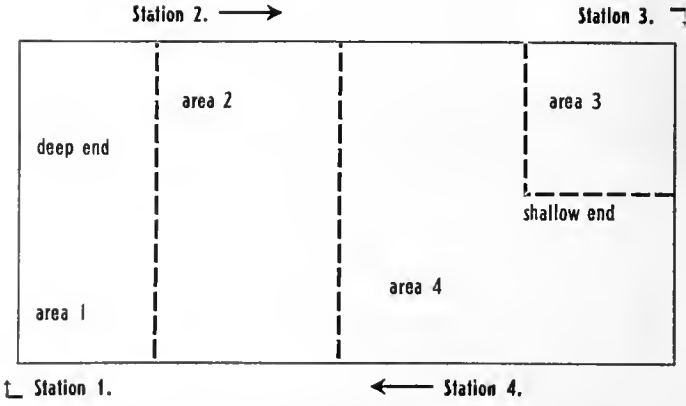


Diagram 1. Swimming pool with stations, areas and routes indicated for the administration of the test.

this important category. It is in this area that a purely subjective rating is made, but because the same rating is accomplished by four different individuals the results are certainly more reliable than when rated by one person. Personality and character traits considered are those which can be observed by an examiner and which are desired in lifeguards and swimming instructors. These would include the personal appearance (height and weight in proportion, strong in appearance, and well groomed), actions and manner (a sense of confidence expressed by firmness in voice and actions).

Administration of the Test. Four stations are set up with an examiner at each. The individuals to be tested are divided into four groups and one group is assigned to each testing station. As the group finishes at one area it progresses to the next station going from one, to two, to three, to four and to one. Diagram 1 indicates how a pool may be divided and how the individuals progress clockwise around the pool. If four examiners are not available, one, two, or three can run the test and then the number of groups are reduced accordingly.

The examiner rates each applicant on the items to be considered at his station on a five-point basis: **5** is outstanding; **4**, above average; **3**, average; **2**, below average; and **1**, failure. With four items to be considered at each station, plus the personality and character traits an individual could obtain a perfect score of 25 at each of four stations for a total of one hundred points. A checksheet is used at each station which makes the rating simple and efficient as only a checkmark is necessary to indicate the degree of performance on each item to be considered. Above are the four test sheets with the checks to be made on one person's ability during a test.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the use of a competitive examination such as the above will insure the hiring of the best personnel from among those who apply. This test is easy to administer in a relatively short period of time. The people who take the test can be appraised of their strengths and weaknesses. The test meets the requirements of city personnel departments in that the applicants must meet specific requirements in order to qualify for the examination and the hiring is based on a competitive test. In addition to the above, and one of the most important items to be considered, is the fact that an orderly procedure is set up which provides specific machinery for the employment of the best qualified people. #

QUICK ACTION PAYS OFF

Maricopa County, Arizona, acquires large regional park system

Kenneth Smithee

Washington—*Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall is at work on what is potentially the most notable as well as the most extensive effort of the Kennedy administration in the field of conservation.*

And he indicated yesterday the regional park plan of Maricopa County [Arizona] may have a strong influence on some of the recommendations he will make to President Kennedy concerning outdoor recreation.

The President will send Congress a message February 21 [later postponed to March 1] setting out the objectives of a long-range plan for outdoor recreation for Americans.—The Arizona Republic, *Feb. 4, 1962.*

THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL of Phoenix, Arizona, a nonprofit, nonpolitical community-supported service agency, met with officials of Maricopa County and the city of Phoenix in 1957 to discuss the need for a county-wide park and recreation survey in order that recreation lands, facilities, and programs could be evaluated in terms of existing and projected needs. Since Maricopa County's population is among the fastest growing in the United States, the need for such a survey was apparent. As a result of these discussions, the National Recreation Association was selected hy the Community Council to conduct the survey on a contractual basis, with the cost being defrayed by Maricopa County and the city of Phoenix.

Subsequently, a NRA survey team—composed of G. Leslie Lynch, recreation planner; John J. Collier, Pacific Southwest District representative; and Marion Preece, program specialist—in cooperation with the Community Council, established the administrative plan for implementing the survey which involved over five hundred people serving on various committees and subcommittees in areas concerned with program, financing, planning, and so on. As a result of the intense and diligent work put forth by these committees, several major objectives were outlined in the survey.

The Land Sites Committee recommended that top priority immediately be given to the acquisition of urban and non-urban park lands, especially those lands which could be acquired by lease from the federal and state governments. The committee recommended also that the full-time position of land acquisition agent be established by the county, so that the land-acquisition program could be coordinated under one person.

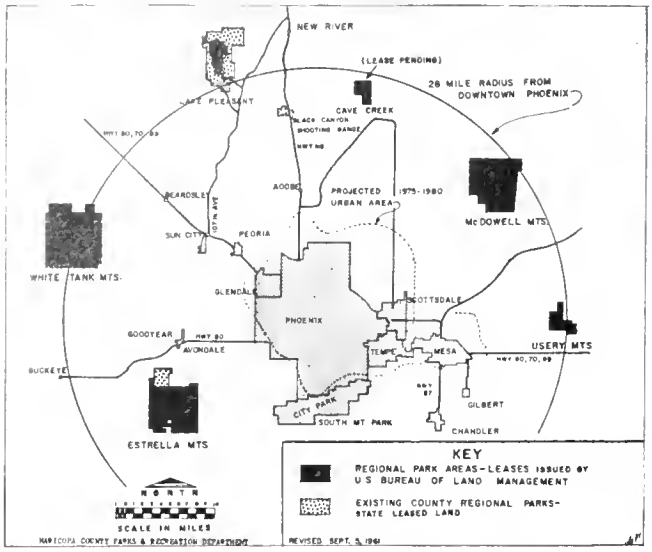
When the survey was completed in February 1958, the Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Commission unanimously recommended that the board of supervisors immediately file applications on four regional park sites, composed of desert and mountainous terrain, surrounding the projected urban area and totaling some sixty-eight thousand acres. Subsequently, within the year, two additional large regional park sites were recommended to be acquired. Again the board of supervisors, being aware of the acute need of preserving these large sites, immediately filed the necessary applications. Five of the six sites applied for were located within a twenty-eight mile radium of downtown Phoenix.

Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall (right) points to McDowell Mountain Regional Park recently leased to Maricopa County by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Looking on, left to right, are Fred J. Weiler, Arizona State Director of the BLM; Arthur B. Schellenberg, a member of the county Parks and Recreation Commission; and Mrs. Ruth O'Neil, chairman of County Board of Supervisors.

Because the policy of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management at that time required government agencies to pay a leasing fee based on the value of the land, the leases on the county regional park applications, if issued, would have resulted in a prohibitive leasing fee. The county contacted Bureau of Land Management officials, both personally and through written correspondence, urging that action be taken which would permit the leasing of federal lands for public park and recreation purposes at a reasonable fee, and thus allow government agencies to expend more funds on the actual development of the parks.

Subsequently, when Stewart L. Udall became Secretary of the Interior, one of his first actions was to issue an administrative order which allows government agencies to purchase federal lands for park and recreation purposes for

MR. SMITHEE *is director of the Maricopa County, Arizona, Parks and Recreation Department.*



The Maricopa County Regional Park system currently totals 83,185 acres of parkland for a rapidly expanding population.

$2.50 an acre, or to lease lands at $.25 per acre per year *(see* RECREATION, *September 1961, Page 385)*. Very shortly after this order was issued, the county received leases from the Arizona office of the Bureau of Land Management on the McDowell Mountain Regional Park site, a 17,648-acre site, located fifteen miles northeast of Scottsdale, and on the 28,194 acres on the White Tank Mountain Regional Park, located fifteen miles due west of Peoria. Soon thereafter, additional leases were issued on the Estrella Mountain Regional Park, an 18,574-acre site located twenty miles southwest of Phoenix, and on the Usery Mountain Regional Park, a 3,048-acre site, located fifteen miles northeast of Mesa; also 1,326 acres of federal land were leased to the county for the Lake Pleasant Regional Park.

In addition, during 1961, the county acquired a 340-acre urban park site in rapidly expanding Paradise Valley on a lease from the state of Arizona, and also a 1,320-acre shooting range and recreation area, subleased from the Arizona Game and Fish Department which holds leases on the area from both the federal and state governments. This acreage, coupled with 442 acres of county-owned lands, totals 83,185 acres of parklands currently within the Maricopa County Regional Park system. Since the county has taken advantage of the federal government's policy of making such lands available for recreation purposes, the present and future citizens of Maricopa County are assured of one of the finest regional park systems in the country. The board of supervisors in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management, as a matter of policy, has continued hunting and fishing, grazing, and other compatable supervised uses to the benefit of all concerned.

As might be expected, Maricopa County is purchasing a section of federal land each year with the intention of eventually acquiring all the present leased lands in this manner. Under present regulations, a fee of $1.00 per acre per year is charged to all government agencies leasing state lands for public purposes. Purchase of state lands by government agencies is prohibitive since, under present rules, the lands are sold at public auction to the highest bidder. At present Maricopa County expends $14,137 per year for leasing state lands, and $16,931 on federal lands, making a total of $31,068 spent annually on leasing fees. With Maricopa County's current population of seven hundred thousand expected to reach two million by 1980, the importance of acquiring park land now is obvious.

FIVE INGREDIENTS have been necessary which have allowed the county to acquire the regional park system it has today:

- The preparation of a sound, comprehensive long-range plan by a qualified agency such as the National Recreation Association.
- The involvement of lay citizens and community leaders in the actual preparation of the plan.
- A dedicated interest by the Maricopa County Parks and Recreation Commission in actively soliciting support for implementing the final survey recommendations.
- An awareness by the county board of supervisors of the need for taking prompt action in filing applications on the recommended federal and state sites.
- Involvement of Bureau of Land Management officials in an advisory capacity in the survey's preparation, resulting in their undertaking of the plan's objectives, and thus, how they could assist the local community in implementing the survey recommendations. #

Recreation Demands on Public Water Supplies

Continued from Page 293

development of the community, and supplemental services, these values may even outweigh the primary function as a water supply source.

Many municipal water departments have difficulty selling the need for improvements to their systems because people come to expect good water at a price ridiculous to mention. By narrowing their functions to just those of water supply, these officials tend to isolate themselves from general public support. From just a socio-political point of view, the recreation use of reservoir properties could serve as a valuable source of public relations and contribute to a better understanding of total water problems by people within a given community.

I recommend a realistic reappraisal by the water works profession itself of the technological advances in its field as they pertain to recreation uses. This serious study should be undertaken in a fashion to reflect present trends throughout the country, not just to echo the thinking in fashion several decades ago. Unless the water works profession becomes more aware of the inconsistencies in its present policies and takes voluntary corrective action, it may shortly face unilateral action which could swing the pendulum towards a type of under-protection none of us would like to see. #

Flood-Plain Zoning Provides Recreation Areas

PROBLEMS resulting from the flooding of low-lying areas that have been developed for housing, industry, and commercial establishments have stimulated a nationwide interest in zoning of such areas against intensive development. The need for such action was considered by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission which made the following recommendation in its recent report: "Flood-plain zoning should be used whenever possible as a method to preserve attractive reaches of rivers and streams for public recreation." In addition to the other benefits from such zoning, the commission pointed out that flood-plain zoning can protect valleys from unsafe developments and preserve natural areas; also that in many cases it may be more economical and efficient from a public point of view to restrict flood-plain areas to purposes like outdoor recreation which require only limited development and which are not frustrated by periodic floods.

The commission referred to the fact that several states have recently urged the adoption of flood-plain zoning in high-flood-risk areas along water courses in or near large population centers. It cited the action of the state of Connecticut which has employed such zoning principles in redeveloping areas devastated by the 1955 floods, some of which are now used for various forms of outdoor recreation. Reference was also made to studies of flood-plain zoning undertaken by the Tennessee Valley Authority and the University of Chicago, which indicate that this regulatory mechanism provides great potential for wider use of water courses and their adjacent lands.

In a paper presented by Paul Oppermann at the 1962 Great Lakes Recreation Conference, reference was made to the Northeastern Illinois Flood Hazard Mapping Project initiated by the Northeastern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission. Under this project, six metropolitan counties and the U.S. Geological Survey are cooperating in a five-year program of identifying and delineating the lands subject to periodic floods in the metropolitan area. The purpose of the project is to guide counties and municipalities in planning so that obstructive and vulnerable developments are not placed in the natural pathways of flooding streams. Much of the land within the flood plains will be made available for recreation.

THE Charlotte-Mecklenburg, North Carolina, Planning Commission has adopted a proposal designed to forestall flood problems along the creeks in the city and county. Unplanned development along two of the creeks has given rise to problems which prompted the commission to take a constructive step to forestall the creation of similar flood problems along other streams as intensive development extends out into the county. The commission believes that its proposal is worthy of consideration by the city and county authorities as a matter that with further study might prove to be a creative, workable, and effective policy. The commission has outlined its significant proposal as follows:

"Studies would be made to outline on maps the lands along the streams that are subject to flooding. These studies would be limited to those sections of the city and county that are expected to develop into residential areas. It would become the policy of the city and county that these lands should remain open and undeveloped. The policy would be carried out in two ways. Through subdivision regulations, controls would be adopted which would prevent the subdivision of these lands for residential purposes. When a subdivision involving any mapped flood plain lands was presented for approval, the portions of the subdivision involving flood lands would not be approved. The city or county would purchase the flood land to retain it in public ownership.

"Such a program would have many desirable results:

- Flood plains along the streams are areas created by nature for the storage of flood water. It would preserve these areas for their natural use.
- It would eliminate the necessity for future flood control projects.
- It would avoid the random development of flood lands along the streams which results in some people needing flood protection while others do not. Where divergent interests in flood protection along a stream exist, it becomes difficult or impossible to take any action that will meet the conflicting needs and interests of streamside developments.
- It would create a tremendous community asset in the form of publicly owned land that could be used for parks, playgrounds, and open space.
- Since the land would be purchased as the area about it was being developed with homes, park and playground areas would be secured about at the rate that the growth of the community created a need for them.
- A substantial amount of flood plain land has in the past been given to the community for park purposes. If it became a consistent policy of the governments to secure and develop these lands for park purposes additional donations of land might be encouraged.
- Federal financial assistance in the cost of acquiring the land would probably be available if the governing bodies would prefer to have such assistance. Recent legislation by Congress authorizes a thirty percent contribution to the cost of acquiring land for local parks and open space.

"A major question, of course, is the probable cost of such a program. While no dollar figures are available there are available figures on the amount of land that might be involved on an annual basis. During the last three years the planning commission has approved subdivisions inside the city that involved twenty-nine acres of flood plain land. In the same period of time it has approved subdivisions in the

county that involved fifty-one acres of flood plain land. Thus, if the program outlined here had been in effect during the last three years, the city would have had to purchase about ten acres of land a year and the county would have had to purchase about seventeen acres a year.

"Such a program would help to keep the community abreast of its increasing need for park and recreation space as new areas develop and the population increases. Standards of the National Recreation Association suggest that a community should have ten acres of park and recreation land for every one thousand people. On this basis the city alone should have twenty-one hundred acres, whereas our actual inventory is now 873 acres. According to planning commission estimates, it is expected that there will be 216,000 additional people in the urban area of the county by 1980—creating a need for an additional 2,160 acres of park and recreation areas. The acquisition and use of flood plains for this purpose would not only enhance the community but also help forestall difficult problems that would be solved only at substantial expense, if they could be solved at all." #

Across the River

Swim competition fosters international bonds

Harry Hollands and Stanley Stenek

LOCATED on opposite sides of the beautiful St. Clair River, one of the connecting waterways of the St. Lawrence Seaway, lie the cities of Port Huron, Michigan, and Sarnia, Ontario. Seven years ago the Sarnia Jaycees conceived the idea of a Cross River Swim competition. The first few years the swim was sponsored by the originating groups, with the help of the Sarnia merchants and the Sarnia Recreation Department, but the main responsibility was in the hands of the Sarnia Jaycees. Interest kept growing, invitations were extended to cosponsor the annual event in 1958.

As the International Cross River Swim gained momentum, the sponsors' problems increased in proportion. Amateur athletic codes, high school athletic codes, United States and Canadian amateur standings, all had to be protected so as not to innocently jeopardize some youngster's amateur standing. There were also those who were classified professionals and were interested only in cash awards. To accommodate both groups it was necessary to run two separate races, with as many as five heats in some divisions. The swim committees worked untiringly to solve these many problems and to supply fifty escort and official boats. Any person may take part, as long as he or she signs up before the deadline and can show proof of a recent medical examination by his family physician or will consent to arrangement being made for a physical. All swimmers must abide by the age restriction rule; that is, being placed in the proper division. Although it is not mandatory, swimmers are asked to secure their own boat, coach, and indicate the boat is provided with life jackets and safety equipment.

The swim event is held late in August usually, and both sides of the St. Clair River are crowded with spectators. Dignitaries from both countries are on hand in boats of various sizes not only to give the event their official blessings but to pull for their countrymen. The race starts from the United States side (Port Huron) and terminates at Sarnia, Ontario, a distance of about a mile and a half across the international waterway. To add to the above problems, shipping traffic cannot be halted and heats must be run during the intervals between ships, posing a difficult feat on the world's busiest waterway. Cooperation of the Coast Guard, sheriff department, state police, immigration and custom authorities must be secured before the swim is finalized.

These many obstacles would perhaps write a quick finale to such an event; but the wholehearted cooperation of the Sarnia Jaycees, Port Huron Recreation Department, and the many citizens of the two countries has made this an annual affair for the past seven years.

LAST YEAR, some six thousand spectators lined the banks of the starting point and finishing line as some forty-two swimmers from Sarnia, Port Huron, and other Michigan and Ontario cities pitted their skill against the strong five-mile-per-hour current. It is only through observance of all safety measures and maximum control of swimmers and escort boats that there have been no accidents to date.

The event has gained so much interest and attention that it is climaxed with an awards banquet of the day of the swim. The mayors from both cities are represented along with heads of federal governments from both the United States and Canada. They are there not only to praise their contestants and the event but to present the official awards. As a result of the wide interest, both mayors have pledged to establish an international trophy to be held each year by the country holding the most points. The trophy is designed with the famous Blue Water Bridge which connects the two countries. The awards dinner is alternated between the two countries.

Both Sarnia and Port Huron are proud of the International Cross River Swim, not only as a great sporting event, but because it exemplifies the splendid cooperation of international neighbors in solving many problems that could not be resolved alone. #

MR. HOLLANDS *is director of youth activities for the Sarnia, Ontario, Junior Chamber of Commerce.* MR. STENEK *is superintendent of recreation in Port Huron, Michigan.*

PROGRAM

Sailing in Quincy Bay

An aquatic recreation program of life-long value

Lawrence P. Creedon

THE FIRST MENTION of Merrymount in American history concerned a group of riotous and adventurous men who used the saltwater inlet, located in the bay of Quincy, Massachusetts, as the scene of merrymaking. These pleasure seekers so incurred the wrath of settlers in nearby Plymouth colony that Captain Myles Standish was dispatched with a group of soldiers to suppress the frolicking.

Three hundred years have passed, but Merrymount still exists and still connotates what its name implies: a place of enjoyment. However, soldiers are no longer needed to keep order as the riotous times of the past have been replaced by an aquatic recreation program of life-long value.

The boating and sailing program of the Quincy Recreation Commission is located on the shores of Merrymount and it is here that Quincy youngsters between the ages of eight and sixteen are rendered an opportunity during the spring and summer months to become proficient in the skills of boating, sailing, and seamanship.

Quincy is a city with twenty-seven miles of shoreline and its ninety thousand inhabitants have always been enthusiastic for the water. In recognition of the natural environment, the recreation commission provides, in addition to the sailing program, swimming instruction for beginners through senior life-saving at eleven beach locations and water-skiing instruction to those holding a Red Cross Junior Life Saving Certificate. Chairman of the commission is Fred Foye, sports editor of the *Boston Traveler*.

In 1950, the boating and sailing program was inaugurated by the recreation commission and was placed under the guidance of former Recreation Supervisor General William Boyer. At that time, it consisted of but two sailboats, one instructor, and a few score youngsters. During the decade of the fifties the commission, with the cooperation of Mayor Amelio Della Chiesa, developed the program until it now comprises a fleet of twenty-eight boats, a staff of seven, and more than four hundred young sailors under instruction.

As visualized by Director of Recreation William F. Ryan, the boating and sailing program is aimed at introducing youngsters to boating, thoroughly acquainting them with safety procedures afloat, and making them proficient in elementary sailing skills. It is not intended that accomplished and polished sailors will graduate from the program, but rather that interest will be stimulated and basic skills mastered, along with widening the horizon of leisure-time activity.

THE INSTRUCTION PHASE of the program is divided into four levels: Basic Seaman, Beginner Sailor, Inter-

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MR. CREEDON, *a Quincy, Massachusetts school teacher, is a lieutenant (senior-grade) in the Naval Reserve and has been employed part-time and seasonally by the Quincy Recreation Commission in various capacities since 1948. He has been the department's supervisor of boating and sailing since 1959.*

mediate Sailor, and Junior Leader. Before a youngster is admitted to the program he must pass a qualifying swimming test given by a recreation commission swimming instructor. The swimming instructors are all certified by the Red Cross.

The program from Basic Seaman through Junior Leader is designed to take three summers for completion; however, a youngster may enter any phase of the program if he shows proficiency in prerequisite skills. A Red Cross certificate of satisfactory completion is awarded at the successful conclusion of each portion of the program.

The Basic Seaman phase is designed to familiarize youngsters who have had no prior boating experience with safety precautions afloat, with proper handling of a rowboat and with necessary knot-tying skills. Classes at this level are limited to twenty-five and are held three times a week for ninety-minute sessions. The period of instruction is divided between lectures and demonstrations given on the beach, and practical application afloat. After completion of twelve hours of instruction the basic seaman is given a written and practical evaluation and then moves on to Beginner Sailor.

In Beginner Sailor, the young enthusiast is introduced to the sailboat where all instruction is given in a fourteen-boat fleet of ten-foot Turnabouts. Classes of twenty-five meet three times a week for periods of two hours duration. Again, the class time is split between discussion ashore and sailing. At this level the youngster becomes familiar with boat nomenclature, proper care of equipment, and rules of the nautical road. Basic sailing skills such as tacking, running, and reaching are also introduced along with mooring and docking procedures. Naturally, emphasis on safety afloat continues at this and all levels.

FOR THE FIRST several times afloat the new sailor is accompanied by a more experienced Junior Leader, but as the novice gains in proficiency he begins to function as skipper with classmates serving as crew. At no time are beginners allowed to sail alone and, at all times and at every level, each person in a boat must wear a U.S. Coast Guard approved life preserver or not go out.

As a Beginner Sailor, the youngster is allowed to sail and practice his skills for as long as he likes. There is no maximum time limit set on when he must move out of the beginner category. In practice, most youngsters are ready to move into an intermediate group by the end of the first summer. At the end of the beginner phase many youngsters terminate their association with the program and orientate their interests toward one of Quincy's six yacht clubs, the family boat, and the summer racing season in Quincy Bay.

However, a large number of graduate beginners move into the intermediate category where the emphasis can follow one of three avenues depending upon the participant's interest. Opportunity is provided for pleasure sailing, for further mastery in the skills, for further mastery in the skills, or an introduction to sailboat racing.

Intermediates meet for an hour and a half each day and the program is organized to last one full summer. During the experience the now somewhat skillful sailor is encouraged to indicate an interest in the Junior Leader program. This is a small group of mature, responsible teenagers who have demonstrated a deep interest in the program and participate daily. Exceptional intermediates are recommended for Junior Leader consideration by the instructional staff.

A JUNIOR LEADER in training is assigned to an instructor and he is expected to aid the staff member with beginner instruction. The prospective Junior Leader is also assigned a Turnabout for which he is responsible as to its cleanliness and seaworthiness. This is *his* boat and it is entered in weekly competition for seaworthiness with the boats of other Junior Leaders. Along with these duties, the Junior Leader attends class for one hour per day where advanced racing techniques are discussed. One afternoon a week is set aside for the Junior Leaders to race the recreation commission fleet and engage in intra-program competition. The culminating activity for the Junior Leader is the opportunity to represent the commission in the annual Quincy Bay Race Week and to compete with young skippers from other New England yacht clubs that are members of the Quincy Bay and National Turnabout Associations.

At present, the recreation commission maintains an instruction staff of seven to operate the boating and sailing program. One week prior to the opening of the season, the staff meets for a pre-season workshop in order to assure the success of the program and that the aims are understood by all concerned. Several of the instructors received their early training as participants, went on to become outstanding sailors, and have returned to work in the program while completing college studies. Both men and women are on the staff. In recent years, two instructors, Ronald Geddes and Kerry Foye, have distinguished themselves as National and State Turnabout Champions. Several other instructors are graduates of the Red Cross Small Craft School. Tuition and expenses involved in enrolling in the course have been met by the Quincy Chapter of the American National Red Cross and the Quincy Lodge of Elks.

The curriculum used in all levels of the program has been developed by Senior Instructor Isabel Howe, Mr. Ryan, and the author. In order to maintain a logical sequence in the presentation of skills, detailed lesson plans have been made available to each instructor. In that way, skill development follows a progressive pattern, yet each class within each level is free to develop and master the skills at differing rates of speed and set its own pace.

Continued on Page 314

Your Minor League

A way to bring baseball fun to Little League rejects

Ben Maggio

AN EXPERIMENT in baseball instruction for the young inexperienced beginner has led to a series of innovations and a new Minor League setup in Bound Brook, New Jersey. The experiment, approved at a meeting of the director and coaches, was begun among the youngest group of players, boys aged eight to twelve. Basically, it places the young boys in a lower league classification, with emphasis on instruction, removing many of the impossible situations that confront an eight- or nine-year-old in an official game of baseball.

Following the registration of players a tryout period involving all players and managers went into operation for a week. The main purpose of the tryout was to rate and classify the boys according to ability and experience. At the conclusion of the tryouts, a meeting of all managers was held, and the boys were individually assigned either to the A or B League. The A League was comprised of boys who rated higher in ability, consisting primarily of the ten-, eleven-, and twelve-year-olds. Boys who did not rate very high were assigned to the B League, were eight- and nine-year-olds.

The A League consisted of four teams and played a regular schedule. The B League operated primarily as a league clinic and utilized a set of special rules designed to promote learning. The greatest change is the use of the team managers as the pitchers. Each coach pitches to his own boys and does his best to allow them to hit. Knowing the ability of each of his players, the coach can vary his pitching accordingly.

The rules provide for no base on balls or called strikes. A boy has to go up to swing and is allowed three swinging strikes. Experience in previous seasons had shown that a small boy, who could hardly hold a bat, facing a big twelve-year-old pitcher who could throw hard, would just stand at the plate and hope for a base on balls, knowing that was the only way me could hope to get on base. No walks plus pitching designed to he hit has removed this situation from the B League.

The problem arose as to whether the adult pitcher should field balls hit back to him. This was solved by adding a new position to the team in the field—a fielding pitcher. This is filled by a youngster who stations himself next to the pitcher and fields anything that comes his way.

The spirit of instruction rather than competition prevails in the B loop. The league is primarily a clinic for the teaching of the game. Coaches are stationed throughout the field and on the benches to explain the proper move in each play which arises during the game. The instruction is given such emphasis that coaches switch teams and give help wherever it may be needed.

No coach is permanently attached to a given team. He has a team assigned to him only for organizational and contacting purposes. The coaches are assigned to a designated field. The teams report for play and are with that coach only for that day. The advantages of this procedure is that the coaches get to know and work with all the boys, and, by not being permanently attached to one given team, they are less apt to build up any false values and make winning games the prime objective.

During the course of the season, coaches from both leagues meet to evaluate the progress of the boys. If a boy has improved sufficiently to warrant transfer to the A League, he is then moved up. On the other hand, a boy in the A League can be sent to the B League if it is felt he needs more instruction and individual help.

The recreation committee's Minor League baseball is comprised of youngsters rejected by the Little League and others who choose the lower classifications. In both divisions all players on the fifteen-man squads get into the game an equal amount of time. The program this year had one hundred and twenty boys participating with sixty in each division. The coaches have noted very little apathy and absenteeism, crediting the innovations with the interest being shown by the players.

The informality of the program has stimulated the volunteering of men who have the ability, personality, and patience to handle youngsters but would hesitate to work in a highly competitive program. The youngsters have shown a great deal of improvement. They are playing under a system that reduces the tensions and anxieties built up under a highly competitive program, and they are playing in a program where instruction and learning is more important than winning games. #

MR. MAGGIO *is director of recreation in Bound Brook, New Jersey.*

PROGRAM

MUSIC UNDER THE REDWOODS

San Mateo, California, is successful in establishing a music camp

Matt C. Thiltgen

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS the recreation department in San Mateo, California, felt that its cultural program activities needed expansion and sought an "extra something" to make them more appealing to a larger group of possible participants than the customary dance, art, or music activities. The idea of combining music and camping seemed to offer a possible answer, but how could a municipal department undertake such an ambitious venture involving many cost commitments without assurance of the necessary number of registrations?

After three or four years of considering and analyzing the idea, but repeatedly sidetracking it because of the risks involved, the music coordinator for the high school district, who was wholeheartedly in support of the scheme, and the recreation superintendent, who had advanced it, decided that "nothing ventured, nothing gained" and took steps to inaugurate a music camp program during the summer of 1960. The music camp program in no way replaces a playground program nor the general music program held during the summer within our city.

For this initial venture the program was limited to high-school students and to one week. Professional staff for the activity proved to be the simplest problem as enthusiasm for the project was so high among the high-school music teachers that eight offered to serve for a minimum stipend, or even gratis if necessary, to get the program started.

Finding a suitable site appeared to be a bit more difficult, but even that proved to be relatively simple after a few inquiries. The San Francisco YMCA became equally enthusiastic over the prospects of such a program and offered on a bare-cost basis the facilities of its permanent mountain camp located at La Honda in the heart of the Santa Cruz Mountains and the famous California redwoods, just thirty-five miles from San Mateo. The board of trustees of the high-school district made available instruments, music, and similar equipment free of charge and buses were provided at cost.

RESPONSE to the program was immediate and heavy. A local organization of patrons offered a number of "campersships" and the music departments of several of the schools did likewise, with the result that the first music camp opened with an enrollment of 111 high-school students. In addition to the professional music staff of eight, three professional recreation leaders were also assigned to the program.

Each day was divided into two parts, with the musical activities in the mornings and recreation programs in the afternoons. The evenings provided a combination with such features as impromptu parties, dancing, group singing, musical games, and popular music ensemble presentations. The more formal aspects of the music program included band, orchestra, chorus, harmony, conducting, dance band, individual instrument study, and section clinics.

The recreation program offered swimming, volleyball, softball, table tennis, crafts, table games, and social recreation. The highlight of the week's activities occurred on the closing day, Sunday, when parents and friends of the campers, numbering more than four hundred, attended a barbecue luncheon and then enjoyed an open-air program consisting of band and orchestra numbers, a group of choral presentations, and an original operetta.

WITH THE SUCCESS of this "first" stimulating us to a "bigger and better" camp, plans were laid for the 1961 season. It was decided that the second season should also be available to seventh- and eighth-graders, but that they should be served independently. So a two-week program was planned for 1961, the first week being given over to the younger group and the second week again being restricted to high-school students.

The cost to the participant is $35.00 per week, which includes all meals, housing, insurance, musical instruction, recreation activities, transportation to the camp, and all supplies and materials. The patrons' group increased the number of its "campersships" so that one was available to every high-school and intermediate school in the area, plus three for the discretionary use of the music director —a total of seventeen in all!

Once again, the response was tremendous, with one hundred signing up for the first week and one hundred and seventy enrolling for the high-school session. Most of the first year's participants returned for the second year and the entire professional music staff returned of its own volition. The Y administration immediately asked about our plans for 1962 and future years and is now considering the erection of a permanent stage and bandshell and seating for approximately one thousand under the trees.

The San Mateo Department makes no claim to originality in this program and knows that others exist, but it is one not too many municipal departments offer. On the basis of the experience of two seasons, "La Honda Music Camp" as it has been named, bids well to become a widely recognized program in the field of youth music. #

MR. THILTGEN *is superintendent of recreation in San Mateo, California.*

TURNING DUST INTO SPRAY

Once surrounded by prairie wilderness, the Texas Panhandle is becoming the heart of a waterways paradise for boaters

Doyle W. Henry

BACK IN THE EARLY THIRTIES—water-sport enthusiasts would say — unenthusiastically — that Amarillo, Texas, in the heart of the Panhandle, had some of the finest boating in the nation. "Just drive one thousand miles in any direction" was the satirical punch line.

Thirty years ago it was inconceivable to most people in the Panhandle of Texas that the perennial dust in their eyes could ever be replaced by the spray from an outboard motor. Before the War Between the States, an army captain touring the Panhandle declared that man could not survive in this arid region. Today, it is one of the wealthiest sections of one of our wealthiest states. . . .

What was lacking in the dust bowl days of the past is now present in abundance—namely, water. It can be found in literally thousands of irrigation wells and dozens of lakes which dot the Golden Spread. With an average temperature of fifty-eight degrees in the area, the Panhandle boating and fishing season is almost ten months long. Even in January such events as marathon boat racing and skiing contests are held. Moderate climate, with cool evenings even in the hottest summer months, has proved irresistible to thousands of visitors, many of whom become residents. Amarillo now boasts a population of over 137,000.

The Panhandle of Texas is a long strip of land between New Mexico on the west and Oklahoma on the north and west. The wide well-paved highways that crisscross these plains can take the boating family quickly to Lake Conchas, New Mexico, 150 miles due west, or to Lake Altus, Oklahoma, 180 miles due east. Perhaps to some Easterners these distances may seem unusually long to travel for a weekend of water sport, but most boaters of the Plains feel it is easier to drive five hundred miles in the Panhandle than to edge along a hundred miles in more densely populated states.

For instance, last year Lake Conchas attracted more than four hundred thousand visitors—most of them from the sprawling Panhandle. Visiting anglers brought home walleye, black bass, crappie, blue gill, and catfish. Skiers brought back golden tans and memories of an exhilarating sport and an eagerness to return as soon as possible.

All this occurred in an area that was once arid wilderness. In the thirties the Conchas Dam was built on the Canadian River, forming a reservoir which is now referred to as Lake Conchas. It is located thirty miles west of Tucumcari, New Mexico.

The natural beauty of the surrounding terrain and the precipitous cliffs that enclose the cool, clear waters of Conchas make it on outboarder's utopia. The number of boats moored there on one weekend is no doubt greater than any caravan of covered wagons

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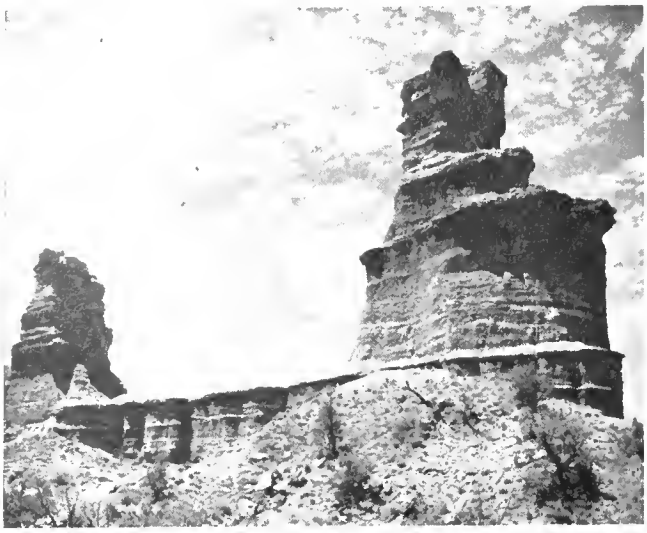
Digested from Outboard Boating, *September-October 1961.*



Palo Duro Canyon, a paleontological wonderland, was created by water erosion forming the earth into fantastic shapes.

Popular Lake Buffalo, thirty miles southwest of Amarillo, attracts thousands of boaters with runabouts and cruisers.

that rolled by this once desolate land. Many families leave their boats moored on Conchas so that they merely have to drive to and from the lake. However, thousands of other boaters trail their outboard runabouts or cruisers to and from the reservoir a half dozen times a year or more.

This boating activity is being repeated on lakes and man-made reservoirs in and around the Texas Panhandle. Even fewer trailer miles are needed to travel from Amarillo to reach popular Lake Buffalo thirty miles southwest of the city, or Lake McClellan, sixty miles to the east, or Lake Rita Blanca, near the northern tip of the state.

Just ten minutes drive southeast from Amarillo is scenic Palo Duro Canyon. The route follows a flat endless plain that stretches out interminably, until it suddenly turns into a wonderland for paleontology, the study of prehistoric forms of life by means of plant and animal fossils. Of more interest to modern water sport enthusiasts is the fact that the Palo Duro Canyon is being developed for more boating and fishing activities. Plans call for extensive moorings and launching facilities.

Future boating in the Panhandle will be even better with the completion in 1966 of a giant man-made lake on the Canadian River. Envisioned for over four decades, it will furnish water through an aqueduct system to eleven cities, some nearly two hundred miles away. Construction cost will exceed $100,000,000 and will pay for itself with the sale of water to participating cities. The dam will be sixty-five hundred feet long and will back up water to within twenty miles of Amarillo. The lake itself will be more than thirty miles long. When full, its capacity will be more than one million acre feet. Fishery biologists and geologists claim this new lake will offer fishing equal to the best in the country.

When this forty-year-old dream lake faced the realistic light of day as a voting issue, it was passed by an overwhelming majority of twenty-eight to one. This illustrates the keen interest in reservoirs and eager enthusiasm for water sport by the people of the Golden Spread. #

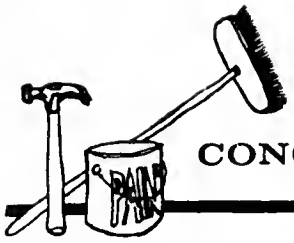
Sailing in Quincy Bay

Continued from Page 310

As a result of popular interest in sailing, a parent class was begun a few years ago and continues to grow each year. The parents, predominately young mothers, come one afternoon a week. The same entrance requirements are placed on them as on the youngsters. The adults must pass the swimming test and must wear a life preserver whenever afloat. Much of the instruction is rendered on an individual basis and the parent frequently finds herself taking lessons from her Junior Leader son or daughter. Periodically throughout the season, parent-child races are held with the younger member of the family usually serving as skipper.

Nautical Day, held each year just prior to Labor Day, concludes the summer season. All participants take part in a variety of racing events and demonstrations of newly acquired skills. Rowing and sailing races, parent-child races, knot-tying exhibitions, rigging drills, mooring exercises, and formation sailing are some of the events that round out the day's program. Red Cross certificates of satisfactory completion are awarded to all qualifying youngsters, and Junior Teacher awards are made to those outstanding youths who complete the requirements.

After Nautical Day has passed and the youngsters have had an opportunity to demonstrate their agility to family and friends, they return to one final lesson in boat care. Sails are hauled down for the last time, all boats are carefully lifted from the sea, thoroughly washed in fresh water, scraped free of marine life and stored for the winter months. #



CONCERNING UPKEEP

Arthur Todd

■ When it comes to men and tools, Charles S. Collins, park supervisor in the Douglas County, Oregon, Parks Department had the following to offer fellow park men at a county park conference (Mr. Collins is also president of the County Parks Association of Oregon):

"You are lucky to be in the park field because men like to work on parks. We personally like older men, from 45 to 70, especially for hand work. Younger men are better machine operators. Pick them with broad experience in the mechanical fields. Farmers, garage mechanics, service-station hands, and carpenters are all good. It is real handy to have each man with a special skill. For instance, Tom is a good gardener, Kirk a good auto mechanic, and Ralph is skilled at timber felling, trimming, etcetera. It is probably better to have your crew on an hourly basis. All of these "mechanically minded" men invariably have homes or outside projects and we give them the time off they need —at no cost to the county, of course.

"Don't tell them how to clean a table or toilet—show them. Check on their work once in a while, but don't call them on the carpet for correction of a list of minor deficiencies—go work with them for a day. We use a maintenance checklist. It will help you to promptly correct deficiencies and save you a lot of park inspection travel.

"We should say a word about tools. Remember, labor is the most costly single item in park maintenance. Good tools can go a long way toward cutting down this cost. The following tools are required for regular cleaning of tables, stoves, and toilets which probably consumes about half of total maintenance:
For tables: three-gallon bucket, water and disinfectant cleaner, dairy brush, and squeegee.
For toilets: three-gallon bucket (not the same bucket as for tables), water and disinfectant, O-Cedar sponge mop, dairy brush, and broom.
For stoves: broom, square-point shovel, and lawn broom.
For trash cans: spray of insecticide.
For general grounds cleanup: pick-up stick, shoulder bag, and lawn broom."

■ Big Gain—Less Strain: The city of Fredericksburg, Virginia, expects to save considerably in the cost of refuse collection and disposal with paper garbage bags. The bags eliminate the carrying of the cans to the curb and returning them to their place. The bags are pulled out of the can, a new bag is put in, and the old, garbage-filled bag is carried to the truck for disposal. The savings are expected to result from speeding up collections and reducing manpower. Since the collection crews will no longer handle metal cans, it is expected that the work will be less fatiguing and will result in fewer injuries to crew members. The duplex garbage bags, measuring 22″-by-22″-by-8″, are made of wet-strength, water-repellent paper. It is hoped that the system also will result in fewer odors, be more sanitary, and be far less sloppy.

■ In the early years of a tree's life, great restraint in pruning is advised by V. T. Stoutemyer of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture at the University of California, writing in *Park Maintenance* (February 1962). He has seen overpruning of young trees greatly delay their development. With many trees tending to weak trunks, he has eliminated the need of staking by permitting growth virtually as a bush—for a time. Many troubles observed by Dr. Stoutemyer resulted from premature pruning of lower branches. It was necessary to head back those not intended as permanent framework branches.

Some trees normally deep rooting or tap rooted tended to develop shallow root systems when grown near greens, tees, or other turfgrass with frequent watering. Thus, the trees competed with the grass for nutrients and water. the result being the constant expense of mechanical or chemical root pruning. Other tree planting which earned the rating of mistakes were those susceptible to iron chlorosis in locations of alkaline soils or with irrigation waters of undesirable qualities. By cruising a local area and talking with experienced tree-men, the choice of chlorosis-susceptible trees could be avoided. #

MR. TODD *is acting field director of the National Recreation Association.*

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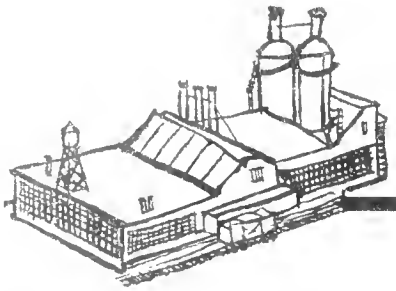


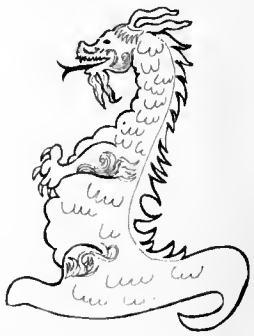
MARKET NEWS

For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

• A new multi-purpose service building can be used at the entrance of parks, swimming pools, or other facilities where tickets are collected or participants check through. Can also serve as information booths or toll stations. The unit would also make an interesting rainy-day shelter on the playground. Available in three sizes and a host of weatherproof enameled colors, the house features a laminated wall system with 16-gauge, porcelain-enameled steel panels bonded to quarter-inch plywood. Colors for the new shelter house include ten exterior porcelain hues and three shades of vinyl for the interior. Available in three sizes 4′-by-4′, 4′-by-6′ and 4′-by-8′. Sliding doors are standard on all but the smallest model, sliding windows are featured. Electrical wiring, interior lighting, and an electrical plug-in strip around the interior perimeter are included. For further information, circle #100.

• Diamond-engraving on glass is a rich art that now can be enjoyed by even the very young or artistically inexperienced. No chemicals or electricity are required; the tools and materials are uncomplicated and inexpensive; and the results can be original and sometimes breathtaking. Glasses, ashtrays, decanters, vases can be engraved with an inexpensive diamond tool that looks like a ballpoint pen. More experienced artists can create intricate sketches on plate glass which can be mounted and effectively illuminated with indirect lighting. The engraving tool has an aluminum shank with a small diamond as the point. The diamond point cuts the design into the glass surface. Printed pictures and printed lettering can also be used as patterns. Paint or gilt can be rubbed into the scribe lines for color. The diamond in the tool is shaped so that either thick or thin lines can be obtained. For further information, circle #101.

• No tokens or wooden nickels are forthcoming from a vending machine which can be preset to vend any of six combinations of change for a dollar bill. An electronic bill selector provides protection against counterfeit bills or printed matter other than legitimate United States currency. The machine operates on a standard 100 to 125 volts AC 60-cycle current. It scans the bill and returns the change within three to four seconds. Quadruple locks and a built-in burglar alarm provide protection against vandalism. An optional insurance policy is also available on the machine and up to $250 in money content. The machine may be mounted on a wall, stand, or post or recessed into a wall or custom enclosure. For further information, circle #102.



• An international treasure trove. Are you looking for party decorations and accessories, program aids, activities with an international zest? Africa, Latin America, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Japan, and the Middle East are among the regions whose culture and art set the tone for puzzlemats, lovely miniature flags, brilliant cutout, foldout animals, mobiles, napkins, party favors, notepaper, moccasin wearing ceremony, making of Indian friendship bracelets, invitations, program covers. Catalogues and leaflets describe these exciting, multi-use aids. For further information, circle #103.

• Have a Chic-nic picnic. Grade A frying chicken, fully cooked and cured like ham, resembles ham and tastes like either ham or smoked fish. This delicious food product is packaged in polyethylene printed bags for camps, trips, picnics, etcetera. An excellent addition to fisherman's or hunter's meals, it keeps well for a reasonable time without refrigeration. An instruction sheet accompanies your order to tell the most flavorful ways to prepare Chic-nic. For more information, circle #104.

• Serious erosion problems can be solved by installation of a sheet piling drywall. In a Michigan camp, the drywall replaced an older method of placing logs at short intervals on the eroding slope, which was sand. Sheet-metal piling was driven into the hillside with a portable air hammer, leaving a projection of four to five feet. Dead manned to logs driven into the sand about six feet behind the piling, the wall was capped with 2″-by-8″ oak planks and backfilled. This particular piling was installed manually by the camp director and a local contractor. After six years the piling has controlled the soil shifting almost 100 percent even after the hill has been used as an impromptu sliding pond by camp youngsters. For further information on dry walls to solve your erosion problems, circle #105.

• A barometer with no mercury is a safe aid in nature and science programs. It utilizes a harmless chemical formula instead of mercury. Kit includes barometer and holder, barometric scale, indicator liquid, dropper, and six-page folder on weather. For further information circle #106.

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INSTITUTIONAL TABLE TENNIS TABLES for recreation centers, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, schools, churches feature particle-board tops with uniform density throughout, completely eliminating dead spots and "bad ball bounce" inherent in ordinary tops. No plugs, checking, cracks, or warpage. For further information circle #132.

* * * *

CORRECTION: Item #135 in February should have read "will delight the enamelist" not "*ceramicist*" as stated. Apology to Gregory Kilns.

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•

FREEWHEELING IDEAS for fun on the road. *Travel Games* is a booklet of games for people on wheels that will charm and lull restless youngsters and help people who have a tendency to become carsick keep well and occupied. Some of the games may even make parents realize that some of their progeny might need glasses. These, however, are fringe benefits. Alphabet games, licenseplate games, descriptive word games, identifying roofs, windows, fences by categories, nature words, recreation activities, antiques, and other games are the meat of this valuable booklet. Available from The Beavers, Spring Grove, Minnesota. Four copies for $1.00 (the minimum order accepted).

•

UN DAY, October 24th, offers limitless possibilities for original, exciting international celebrations and programs. The U.S. Committee for the United Nations offers a booklet, *Leaders Guide for Individual and Community Action*, to help you in organizing a local UN Day committee, community-wide programs, religious programs, displays, exhibits, youth programs. Many appealing activities are suggested, covering a wide range and suiting various settings and age categories. Recommended program aids are included. Single copies are free, additional copies are $.10 each. Available from the U.S. Committee for the United Nations, 375 Park Avenue, New York 22.

•

PHOTOFILLED REPRINTS containing stunning photographs of even more stunning playground equipment, toys, puppets, and other ingenious and lovely creations to delight and instruct children are available from Switzerland for four Swiss francs ($.92). Murals, marionettes, exciting play areas and play sculptures are some of the pleasant surprises in this reprint. The philosophy in the trilingual text is almost too good to be true; it aims at excellence early in a child's life, maintaining that this rich basis will stand the child in good stead in later life. First come, first served, though; there's a limited supply. Available from Ken Baynes, Amstutz and Herdeg, Graphis Press, 45 Nuschelerstrasse, Zurich 1, Switzerland.

R FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✢ Representatives of eight national health agencies met at National Recreation Association headquarters on May 1 to form a National Inter-Health Agency Committee on Recreation. This committee is the result of a previous meeting of this group when all agreed that common problems and needs in recreation for their agencies could best be served by joint action.

Dr. Morton Thompson, acting director of the NRA Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped, is responsible for the administration of the committee's needs and is NRA's representative on this committee. The committee will attack problems such as philosophy of recreation for national health agencies; recreation programing for the handicapped in a community setting; recruitment and student training; standardization of terminology in recreation for the handicapped; workshops for community recreation personnel; informing the handicapped and mentally ill of resources in the community.

The national health agencies were represented by Dr. Joseph Kadish, National Association of Mental Health; R. Roy Rusk, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation; Ernest Weinrich, United Cerebral Palsy Association; H. Kenneth Fitzgerald, American Foundation for the Blind; Curtis Krishef, National Association for Retarded Children; Jack Brauntuch, National Multiple Sclerosis Society; Mrs. Elizabeth Wagner, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults; Miss Jean Dorfman, The National Foundation.

✢ James P. Lang, superintendent of recreation in San Francisco, writes us about the recreation and park department's three-year study on the problem of recreation for the handicapped in San Francisco. The survey concerned the following areas of need: determination of the type of programs existing in San Francisco for handicapped persons; the type of programs needed both for short-range and long-range planning; how best to meet the program needs. The report and its findings are very comprehensive and interesting, and the plans of this city to coordinate all recreation services for their handicapped is outstanding and will have far-reaching effects upon all communities in the United States.

✢ The March issue of the *Easter Seal Bulletin* states that the United States Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has awarded a $12,000 grant to the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults to help translate into action the already developed blueprint for eliminating architectural barriers for the handicapped in buildings used by the public. The society will also prepare printed or audio-visual material which will be available free or at cost. *(See "Barriers to Service", RECREATION, May 1962.)*

✢ Gus C. Zaso, recreation director of the Mt. Pleasant State Home and Training School in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, reports on equipment he has improvised for retarded cases who spend many idle hours deteriorating in a crib. He has designed a "crib-bike" to assist in developing and maintaining muscle tone for many of the patients. Construction was very simple. The front wheel was removed from a tricycle and plastic roller-skate bottoms without wheels were substituted for the tricycle pedals. The contraption was then attached to a wooden frame with clamps to fasten the frame to the inside of the crib. Thus, the patient is able to cycle while lying on his back.

✢ The 1962 Eastern Cooperative Recreation School will include a session on recreation for the ill and handicapped. Personnel and volunteers in hospitals and schools can benefit from such a workshop experience while enjoying an informal camp atmosphere. The class in recreation for the ill and handicapped will discuss the material and ideas presented in other classes, as these can be used and adapted for hospital recreation. Field trips to nearby institutions are being planned.

The 1962 ECR school will be held at the new New York University Camp at Holmes, New York. August 18-26. Cost of tuition, room, and board is $95. For further information write Edward Moyer, Director of Recreation, Laurelton State School and Hospital, Laurelton, Pennsylvania. #

DR. THOMPSON *is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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PERSONNEL

NEW FORMULA FOR RECRUITMENT

Mary Jo Schroder

SCHOOL SYSTEMS frequently conduct career days and conferences. The effectiveness of these career programs vary in many respects. As recreation executives, we should be more than casually interested in the practical promotion of "recreation careers and recruitment." Has your recreation department sponsored such a program? What form did your career conference take? How effective was your plan?

The National Council of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. experimented with a new approach to careers last summer when it sponsored a two-week All-States Career Conference in a camp setting to explore outdoor vocations and avocations. The career areas included recreation, camping, and earth sciences.

The purpose of the career conference was:

• To give Senior Girl Scouts the chance to explore vocations in the out-of-doors in the areas of recreation—city, state, federal government and private agency; camping—private, organization, school and church; and the earth sciences—astronomy, geology, botany, biology, and meteorology.

• To offer Senior Girl Scouts the opportunity to utilize what they have learned in Girl Scouting as background for this exploration: camping experiences, ability to get along with others, leadership, and use of the patrol system.

• To demonstrate how to use community resources for these vocational pursuits so that local Girl Scout councils may increase their awareness of other resources for wider opportunities for Senior Girl Scouts: lectures in three areas, resource list, field visits, and visits from professional women in the field.

The conference was held at Camp Ross Trails, Ross, Ohio, the camp owned and operated by the Greater Cincinnati Girl Scout Council, Inc. This camp has 304 acres of land, terrain consisting of valleys, woods, meadows, and lake. Approximately one hundred girls attended, two from each state and U. S. possessions. There were approximately fifteen staff members.

The conference was so planned that, in the orientation period, each camper could obtain an overall picture of all three fields of interest and then later specialize, so to speak, in her chosen field. The orientation program was given by three outstanding women in each of the respective fields. Each speaker endeavored to expand the thinking in the following general topics:

• Need for personnel.

• Qualifications necessary.

• Training institutions available for formal education.

• Opportunities available for women in various positions.

• Salary ranges in specific jobs.

• Specific listing of positions under each career field.

• Recruitment of women.

A question-and-answer period followed each speaker or panel. The girls then used the time afforded them to speak specifically and informally with the experts in the various fields.

FOLLOWING the orientation days, one week was devoted to specific concentration of recreation at various levels—city, state, federal government, and private agency. The first day was a field trip to:

• The campus of Indiana University where a recreation staff member showed the group the outstanding facilities of the recreation department and explained the educational requirements for major and graduate work.

MISS SCHRODER *is supervisor of recreation for the recreation department in Cincinnati, Ohio.*

Bradford Woods which has a unique setup of several established camps within its area. The group visited the adult cerebral-palsy camp which was in session. The camp director explained how recreation is the same in general for all groups, but modified accordingly to meet the needs of the handicapped. The group also spent some time at the American Camping Association office, located in Bradford Woods.

On the second day at camp, two sessions of practical training included techniques of game leadership; sample games for all ages—youth, adult, and senior citizens; puppetry—potato puppets, head puppets, and newspaper puppets; action stories; dances—social mixers, square, and folk; and sources of materials.

The next day was spent with complete concentration on hospital recreation. Marilyn Remmers, program director for hospital recreation of the Kentucky Department of Health, presented two movies, followed by discussion and a question-and-answer period.

On the fourth day a tour of Cincinnati was arranged. The recreation career participants observed a playground in session, a day-camp program and its operation, a recreation playfield and its facilities, a recreation community center program, a senior-citizens center program, and industrial recreation at the Milling Machine Company.

The last morning included an arts-and-crafts program led by a specialist from the Cincinnati Recreation Department. The afternoon program consisted of a panel of girls from the recreation career group, led by the program director. This included a question-and-answer period, resources in local communities, discussion of how the work of "career concentration" in recreation could and should be related and interpreted to participant, and evaluation.

The girls in the recreation section, as a climax to their training program, organized, planned and conducted an all-camp evening program of recreation. All thirty-eight girls shared the congratulations for a most successful job.

Many agencies cooperated in this conference. The University of Cincinnati assigned Mary Wolverton, assistant professor in the department of physical and health education, to the project. She obtained and coordinated the consultants in the various vocational fields and assisted them in obtaining specialists for field work in their areas. The Cincinnati Recreation Department "loaned" Mary Jo Schroder, supervisor of recreation, who headed the recreation section of the conference. The Columbus Girl Scout Council released its executive director, Ruth Schollenberger, to organize the camping section. The Jewish Hospital and the Cincinnati Board of Education permitted Winsome M. Bacon, a candidate for a Master of Science in teaching biological science, to head the science section. Approximately forty other highly trained and qualified individuals, representing industry, science, teaching, recreation fields, department of interior, hospitals, etcetera, completed the adult consultants. In general, all members of the camp staff and consultants donated their services.

Recreation administrators, this All-States Career Conference was a highly successful experiment. Are you satisfied just to read and accept this article or will it be a challenge for you to conduct an effective program of recreation recruitment? #

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Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 279

gional Park District, which embraces nearly ten thousand acres of essentially undeveloped land atop the coastal range immediately behind Oakland and its neighboring East Bay communities. Development of facilities and programs that will add to the outdoor experience of this setting will be the new manager's first concern.

• • •

Dr. Frank Harnett, associate director of the Long Beach, California, Recreation Commission, will retire at the end of June. Dr. Harnett began his recreation career as director of Recreation Park in 1929. **Duane George** will step into the spot left vacant by Dr. Harnett's retirement, and **Robert Van Antwerp** will take over as assistant director.

• • •

Dr. E. A. (Swede) Scholer, assistant professor of recreation at the State University of Iowa in Iowa City, was recently appointed to the national advisory board of the Camping Council for Travel and Wilderness Campers Inc. He will serve as recreation consultant.

A $150,000,000 mouthful. Kenneth MacRae (right), district administrator for the West Side Recreation and Park District in Taft, California, discusses the state's proposed $150,000,000 bond issue for park and recreation development with Governor Edmund Brown during the California and Pacific Southwest Recreation and Park Conference.

• • •

Two professors from the University of Louisville's Department of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation have been invited by the United States Army to hold a series of intramural sports clinics in the Far East. **John Heldman, Jr.** head of the HPER department, and **Ellis J. Mendelsohn,** assistant professor in the department and director of intramural sports at the university, will leave June 15 to begin the series of four clinics in Hawaii, Okinawa, Korea, and Japan.

• • •

Thousands of paintings were entered in the 1961 International Children's Painting Exhibition held recently in Pakistan. **Robert Bodenhagen,** a high-school student who lives near Catawba, Wisconsin, won the contest with a picture titled "A Place Where My Father and I Go Duck Hunting." The paintings were entered through the Red Cross International School Art Program.

• • •

Ralph Van Fleet, Southern District field representative of the National Recreation Association, was invited to Fort Pierce, Florida, recently by the parks and recreation subcommittee of the Citizens Advisory Committee to review the city's recreation facilities and needs. While there, Mr. Van Fleet addressed the South Fort Pierce Kiwanis Club, the Fort Pierce Kiwanis Club, a group at the Lincoln Park Recreation Center, and the Fort Pierce Lions Club, and was interviewed on two radio programs, filling listeners in on the recreation situation. According to Woodrow W. Dukes, recreation director of St. Lucie County, Mr. Van Fleet's visit "did recreation in Fort Pierce a world of good."

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

The Mississippi Recreation Association is fighting for adoption of a state Certification-Registration Plan and a scholarship plan in the state. Each year the association sponsors a Teenage Workshop, Swimming Workshop, and a Playground Leaders Workshop. Officers of the Association are: President, Willis Terry, Jackson; Vice-president, John Tidwell, Tupelo; and Secretary, Merle Johnson, Jackson. At the present time, the state has fifteen full-time city recreation programs.

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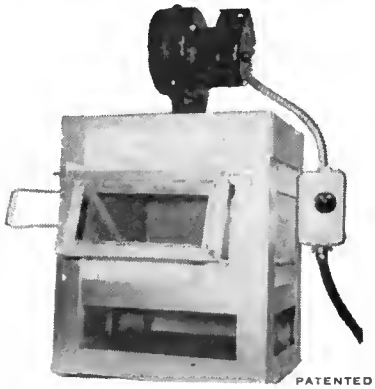

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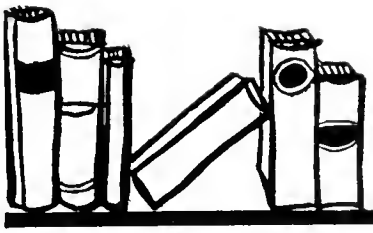
Recreation Up the Creek

Continued from Page 288

and location. A person was selected from each division to serve on the Recreation Planning Committee. Mayor Pitts comments, "The method of organization and the splendid cooperation of the people in the community, parents and others, contributed to a very successful community recreation program —one which any community could carry out, if the people are willing to do a little planning and a lot of work." #

* * * *

Beth Yates, superintendent of recreation in neighboring Sylacauga writes, "Sylacauga was host to a party for a group from Talladega Springs at the end of the summer. The coach brought fifty-seven swimmers plus parents, etcetera. There were free swims at our municipal pool and a picnic. After the picnic, the visitors were invited back to the pool area and the Sylacauga swim team did some exhibition competitive swimming and diving. Four costumed numbers from our water show were then presented and this ended our first intercommunity party. I think it was a real good thing for both groups—I'm sure we enjoyed it." —Ed.



NEW PUBLICATIONS

Megalopolis, Jean Gottmann. Twentieth Century Fund, 41 East 70th Street, New York 21. Pp. 810. $10.00.

This author opens his preface with the statement, "This book is the result of twenty years of study." The truth of this statement can hardly be doubted when one begins to wade through a really fantastic accumulation of facts, charts, graphs, and tons of information. *Megalopolis* is a late-model encyclopedic source book for planners, park and recreation executives, alert politicians, and public administrators in general. It is a most scholarly work and not easy reading; however, it covers the subject of the vast urban sprawl ranging from lower Maine to upper Virginia along the eastern seaboard in a fashion such as no other book has to date. It attacks and attempts to digest the myriad problems, such as race, traffic, recreation, education, employment, and other significant influences and is not without sizeable chunks of the author's philosophy on matters at hand. Enormous amounts of usable information are available in it and it should become a major resource work. Maps and graphic work are excellent.—*Joseph E. Curtis, Commissioner, Department of Recreation and Parks, White Plains, New York.*

Leisure and the Schools. American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 186. $3.75.

This book belongs on the reference shelf of every recreation leader or educator, whether he is affiliated with the board of education, local recreation commission, a private agency, or what-have-you. It was prepared jointly by educators and recreation leaders as the annual yearbook of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation and is an excellent statement on the importance of education for leisure in this day and age. It not only points up the steps for the integration of education for leisure with the school program but discusses the place, qualifications, and responsibilities of the recreation leader as a teacher as well as the teacher as a recreation leader. It also emphasizes the obligation of all for the recruitment of young people to this field. Its treatment of the *why* of recreation in our new leisure is execellent. The ten contributors include John L. Hutchinson, Edward E. Bignell, Thomas W. Dodson, Harold K. Jack, John H. Jenny, G. Robert Koopman, Louis E. Means, Norman P. Miller, Julian W. Smith, and Harry C. Thompson.

"Preparation for citizenship must involve the development of an attitude toward and an understanding of leisure and its use," say the authors. "The development of skills and techniques and attitudes for the use of leisure should challenge all teachers. . . . Opportunity for education for leisure exists wherever there are opportunities for leisuretime experience, for interests to be aroused and explored."

Lisa and David, Theodore Isaac Rubin, M.D. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. Pp. 79. $2.95.

This is an absorbing account of the relationship between two disturbed adolescent patients. David, who is brilliant, cannot stand to be physically touched. His dreams, as well as most of his waking hours, are preoccupied with visions of clocks and their precise mechanisms. Lisa, who sometimes becomes a personality identified as Muriel, will speak only in rhyme and she insists that David respond to her in the same manner.

This small volume takes you through various episodes in a growing period for these two youngsters, their rebellions against authority, their fears, and their triumphs. The book is an excellent presentation of two clinical cases; it is of value to the recreation leader, as well as to the lay person who has contact in dealing with disturbed adolescents.—*Sheldon I. Reid, National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

Complete Book of Camping, Leonard Miracle with Maurice Decker. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 594. $4.95.

Here is a comprehensive guide to the various phases of trip and tent camping, including planning the camping trip and packing, equipment to take (discussion and illustration of new and modern types of tents, for instance), clothing, personal items, grub list, auto camping, packboards, canoe handling, pack and saddle trips, wilderness skills, pitching camp, cooking, axmanship, getting lost and living off the land, pests and insects, and first aid. It also offers a campground guide and index.

The authors are both experienced campers. Mr. Miracle, associate editor of *Outdoor Life*, was at one time with U. S. Forest Service, working in wilderness areas, while Mr. Decker, former camping editor of *Outdoor Life*, is esteemed as one of today's leading experts on camping and woodcraft. Attractively presented, with many illustrations and easy-to-read type, this book will indeed prove helpful to the many modern outdoorsmen who are just waiting for the first breath of summer, to "pack up their tents like the Arabs and silently steal away."

BOOKS ON NATURE

The Forest, Peter Farb and the Editors of Life. Time, Incorporated, Rockefeller Center, New York 19. Pp. 192. $3.95.

One of the *Life* Nature Library Series, this book, with its interesting reading matter and beautiful colorplates, conveys to the reader the cathedral hush and beauty of the great forest and a sense of man's relation to it. We visit the forest in each season of the year, in different parts of the world, delve into ancient landscapes—tracing the evolution of the woodland, its plants, trees, and creatures, learning to read the fossil record, penetrating the deepest thickets of the jungle. A chapter traces the rise and fall of the wilderness, another the ravaging of the forests, and a third the return of the forests through conservation and modern methods of management by commercial timber interests.

The Wonderful World of Nature. Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 213. $7.50.

This time, the story of nature and the "tonic of the wilderness" is brought to

the reader largely through the superb photographs of sixty famous photographers. The text is brief, the details of animal, insect, bird, reptile life being revealed in the series of pictures. The camera's eye has captured moments of drama and of beauty, with no need to glamorize nature or the eternal struggle for survival. As Edwin Way Teale says in his introduction, "In a manner unknown to Thoreau's time, photography is now able to carry us into the very heart of the natural world with all its variety and color and interest." The book provides a field trip—an expedition that would take years of walking and concentrated observation.

IN BRIEF

A Summary of Selected Features of the Indoor Swimming Pool *(revised), Frederick W. Kahms, Jr. Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Pp. 42. $3.00.* The material in this publication is based in part on a study conducted by Dr. Kahns as chairman of a N.C.A.A. Committee on Swimming Pool Standardization. Its purpose was to determine the opinions of college swimming coaches with reference to the design and equipment of indoor pools. No attempt was made to consider technical and mechanical phases of pool construction. Among the topics considered are pool location, swimming lanes, diving facilities, starting blocks, pool deck area, lighting, and other equipment. Although the study concerns itself with indoor pools, much of the information would be applicable to outdoor pools as well.—G.D.B.

Sing Along with Mitch, *songs arranged by Jimmy Carroll. Bernard Geis, 130 East 56th Street, New York 22. Pp. 140. $5.95.* Forty old-time favorite songs which everyone knows—from great grandfather down to the newest teenager—reappear in this collection in a most inviting form. The treatment, illustrations, piano accompaniments with choral signs, barbershop obligatos, notes on the composers and lyrics, six extra copies of the words are strictly "pro." All of it is intended, however, for the amateur. The songs can be sung, of course, without accompaniment, but even a moderately good piano or fretted instrument accompaniment will enhance the flavor of these songs which ring thrice over with memories.

Music for the Modern Dance, *Pia Gilbert and Aileene Lockhart. William C. Brown Company, 135 South Locust Street, Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 120, illustrated. $4.50.* The main purpose of this book is to clarify and disentangle an area of great concern to choreographers, accompanists, teachers, performers, and students of the dance: "The Music." It fulfills this purpose in a highly adequate and competent manner. The treatment of the various aspects of the subject is concise, practical, authoritative, and a wealth of references and suggestions is provided. The elements of music for dance, principles of accompaniment, percussion instruments, sources of music, and other related subjects are described and analysed in detail. Pia Gilbert composed the more than thirty basic dance pieces (piano) in a skillful, effective, contemporary style.

A Book of Nonsense Songs, *Norman Cazden, Editor. Crown Publishers, 419 Park Avenue South, New York 16, New York. Pp. 106. Paper, $1.95.* The editor of this collection takes the position that folk songs undergo change and editors are free to contribute toward their change. The result is a variety of traditional nonsense songs presented with new words and musical arrangements by Norman Cazden. *Degustibus non est disputandum.* These nonsense songs perhaps will best suit the experienced folk song devotees. However, the collection contains a number of tunes which the recreation leader may wish to select for the younger set's enjoyment.

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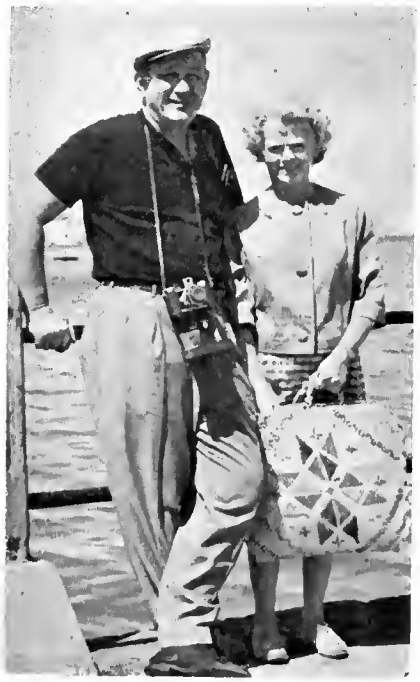

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Ill and Handicapped

LAUGHTER IN THE LONELY NIGHT, A, Henry Viscardi, Jr. Paul S. Eriksson, 119 W. 57 St., New York 19. Pp. 338. $5.00.

AMERICANS VIEW THEIR MENTAL HEALTH, Gerald Gurin, Joseph Veroff and Sheila Feld. Basic Books, 59 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 444. $7.50.

ARTHRITIS. John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston, Mass. Pp. 18. Free.

BETTER HOMES AND GARDENS FIRST AID FOR YOUR FAMILY. Meredith Publishing, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa. Pp. 118. Illustrated. $1.10.

BLIND CHILDREN IN FAMILY AND COMMUNITY, Marietta B. Spencer. Univ. of Minnesota Press, 2037 Univ. Ave., S.E., Minneapolis 14. Pp. 142. Photographs. $4.25.

CHECK-UPS: SAFEGUARDING YOUR HEALTH, Michael H. K. Irwin. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 18. Paper, $.25.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES IN MENTAL HEALTH, Reginald Robinson, David F. deMarche, and Mildred K. Wagle. Basic Books, 59 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 435. $8.50.

CONQUEST OF UNPLEASANT BREATH, THE, Harold Rajnauth. Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 29. Paper, $1.00.

COUNSELING YOUR FRIENDS, Louis J. and Lucile Cantoni. William-Frederick Press, 55 E. 86th St., New York 28. Pp. 105. Paper, $1.05.

DIABETICS UNKNOWN, Groff Conklin. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 27. $.25.

EDUCATION OF THE SEVERELY RETARDED CHILD, Harold M. Williams. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 82. $.45.

EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS AND WHAT YOU CAN DO ABOUT THEM, William B. Terhune. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 190. Paper, $1.25.

FAREWELL TO FEAR, Tomi Keitlen with Norman M. Lobsenz. Bernard Geis Associates, 130 E. 56th St., New York 22. Pp. 286. $3.95.

FIRST AID, A. C. White Knox and J. E. F. Gueritz. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11. Pp. 128. Paper, $.95.

FRONTIERS IN GENERAL HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRY, Louis Linn, M.D. International Universities Press, 227 W. 13th St., New York 11. Pp. 483. $10.00.

GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH CHILDREN, Haim G. Ginott. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 208. $5.95.

GROWING UP, (cerebral palsied children), Mildred Shriner. National Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 W. Ogden Ave., Chicago 12. Pp. 24. $.25.

HANDBOOK OF EMOTIONAL ILLNESS AND TREATMENT, A, Richard C. Robertiello. Citadel Press, 222 Park Ave. S., New York 3. Pp. 159. $3.95.

HEALING POWER OF POETRY, THE, Smiley Blanton, M.D. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 202. $3.95.

HELPING THE TRAINABLE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILD, Bernice B. Baumgartner. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia Univ., 525 W. 120th St., New York 27. Pp. 71. Paper, $1.00.

HYPOKINETIC DISEASE, Hans Kraus and Wilhelm Raah. Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Illinois. Pp. 193. $7.50.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS FOR BLIND STUDENTS, Report of a Conference on Principles and Standards. American Foundation for the Blind, 15 W. 16th St., New York 11. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.00.

MENTAL AFTERCARE—Assignment for the Sixties, Emma Harrison. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

MENTAL HEALTH OR MENTAL ILLNESS? William Glasser, M.D. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 208. $3.75.

MENTAL RETARDATION, Jerome H. Rothstein. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 628. $6.75.

MIND IN HEALING, THE, Rolf Alexander, M.D. Dutton & Co., 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 191. $3.00.

NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATION, John D. Gerletti, C. C. Crawford, and Donovan J. Perkins. Attending Staff Assoc., 7601 E. Imperial Hwy., Downey, Calif. Pp. 472. $6.50.

PAGEANT OF MEDICINE, THE, Felix Marti-Ibanez, Editor. Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 360. $6.00.

PARAPLEGIA: A Head, a Heart, and Two Big Wheels, Jules Saltman. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY—A Psychological Approach, Beatrice A. Wright, Ph.D. Harper

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PLAY FOR CONVALESCENT CHILDREN (rev. ed.), Anne Marie Smith. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 182. $4.50.

POTENTIALITIES AND GROWTH OF THE CEREBRAL PALSIED IN ART, THE, T. Daniel Scheerer. Cerebral Palsy Assoc. of Western New York, 309 North St., Buffalo 1. Pp. 16. Spiralbound, $1.25.

QUESTIONS ON ARTHRITIS. Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 16. Free.

READING METHODS AND GAMES FOR TEACHING THE RETARDED CHILD, Helene L. Hunter. Know Publ., 799 Broadway, New York 3. Pp. 64. Paper, $2.95.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE AGING IN HOMES, HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES, Carol Lucas, Ed.D. Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 59. $4.25.

SOCIAL CASEWORK AND BLINDNESS, Samuel Finestone, Martin Whiteman, Fern Lowry and Irving Lukoff. American Foundation for the Blind, 15 W. 16th St., New York 11. Pp. 157. Paper, $1.50. (hard cover, $2.75.)

SPECIAL EDUCATION OF PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN IN WESTERN EUROPE, Wallace W. and Isabelle Wagner Taylor. International Society for the Welfare of Cripples, 701 1st Ave., New York 17. Pp. 497. $3.50.

TEACHING METHOD FOR BRAIN-INJURED AND HYPERACTIVE CHILDREN, A, William M. Cruickshank, Frances A. Bentzen, Frederick H. Ratzeburg and Miriam T. Tannhauser. Syracuse University Press, Syracuse 10. Pp. 576. $7.95.

THERAPY THROUGH HORTICULTURE, Donald P. Watson and Alice W. Burlingame. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 134. $4.95.

USE OF GROUPS IN THE PSYCHIATRIC SETTING. National Assoc. of Social Workers, 95 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 158. Paper, $2.50.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES IN MENTAL HOSPITALS. National Association for Mental Health, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 10. Pp. 255. Paper, $1.00.

WHEN CHILDREN NEED SPECIAL HELP WITH EMOTIONAL PROBLEMS, Greta Mayer and Mary Hoover. Child Study Assoc. of America, 9 E. 89th St., New York 28. Pp. 29. $.40.

YOU AND YOUR HEARING, Norton Canfield. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 20. $.25.

YOUR NURSING SERVICES TODAY AND TOMORROW, Elizabeth Ogg. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 27. $.25.

Sports and Physical Education

AMERICAN SAIL, Alexander Laing. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 346. $15.00.

ARCHERY (3rd ed.), Natalie Reichart and Gilman Keasey. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 78. $3.50.

ARNOLD PALMER'S GOLF BOOK—"HIT IT HARD." Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 142. $5.00.

BASEBALL, George "Specs" Toporcer. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 160. Paper, $1.00.

BASERALL GUIDE AND RECORD BOOK 1961. Charles C. Spink, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66. Pp. 464. Paper, $1.00.

BASERALL IN AMERICA, Robert Smith. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 278. $10.00.

BASEBALL REGISTER (1961 ed.). C. C. Spink, St. Louis 66. Pp. 340. Paper, $5.00.

CHIPPING AND PUTTING (golf around the green), Bill Casper, Jr. with Don Collett. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 114. $5.00.

DAGUERRO TYPES OF GREAT STARS OF BASEBALL. Sporting News, 2018 Washington Ave., St. Louis 66. Pp. 255. Paper, $3.00.

DICTIONARY OF SAILING, F. H. Burgess. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11. Pp. 237. Paper, $.95.

EASY STEPS TO SAFE SWIMMING (3rd ed.), Evelyn Ditton McAllister. Artcraft Press, Cortland, N. Y. Pp. 88. $4.50.

FAMOUS SPEEDBOATS OF THE WORLD, D. Phillips-Birt. St. Martin's Press, 175 5th Ave., New York 10. Pp. 141. $4.00.

FIRST STROKES IN SWIMMING, Gerald Forsberg. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 131. $3.75.

HOW YOU CAN BOWL BETTER USING SELF-HYPNOSIS, Jack Heise. Wilshire Book Co., 8721 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood 46, Calif. Pp. 120. Paper, $2.00.

INSTANT SKIING ON SHORT, *Short* SKIS, Cliff Taylor. Stephen Greene Press, 120 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.95.

101 THINGS TO DO WITH A BIKE, Lillian and Godfrey Frankel. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 128. $2.50.

OUTBOARD BOATING HANDBOOK, Hank Bowman. Fawcett Publications, 67 W. 44th St., New York 35. Pp. 144. $.75.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

CHALLENGE, *May 1962*
- The Impact of Automation
- TV Can Be Better, *Harvey J. Levin.*

JOHPER, *February 1962*
- Special Issue on Teaching Tennis.

———, *April 1962*
- Focus on Facilities: Planning Space for Physical Activity.
- Re-Creation Unlimited, *Margaret L. Cormack.*

THE MUNICIPALITY, *May 1962*
- Park and Recreation Planning for the Sixties, *Malcolm Drummond.*

NATIONAL PARKS MAGAZINE, *May 1962*
- Here Come the Rough Riders (motor scooters on forest trails), *Frederick Eissler.*

NEA JOURNAL, *May 1962*
- School Dropouts

OUR PUBLIC LANDS,* *April 1962*
- Outdoor Recreation Resources

SATURDAY EVENING POST, *April 7, 14, 21, 28, 1962*
- The Menningers of Kansas (4 parts), *Steven M. Spencer.*

———, *May 12, 1962*
- Maniacs on Wheels (drag strips), *O. D. Shipley.*

SHORE AND BEACH,** *April 1962*
- Long Beach Marina, *Lawrence W. McDowell.*
- New Methods of Conserving Beach Sand, *William J. Herron, Jr.* and *Robert L. Harris.*

WOMAN'S DAY, *May 1962*
- The Story of American Needlework #12: Candlewick, *Rose Wilder Lane.*

* Published quarterly by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Available from U.S. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C. $.15 per copy, $.60 annually.

** Published semi-annually by American Shore and Beach Preservation Association, 810 18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. $4.00 annually.

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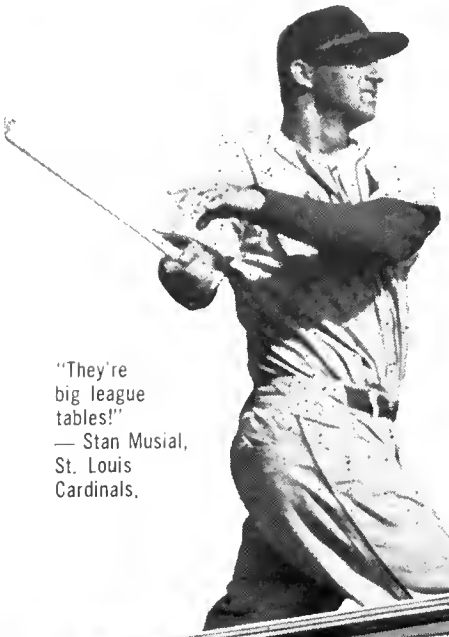

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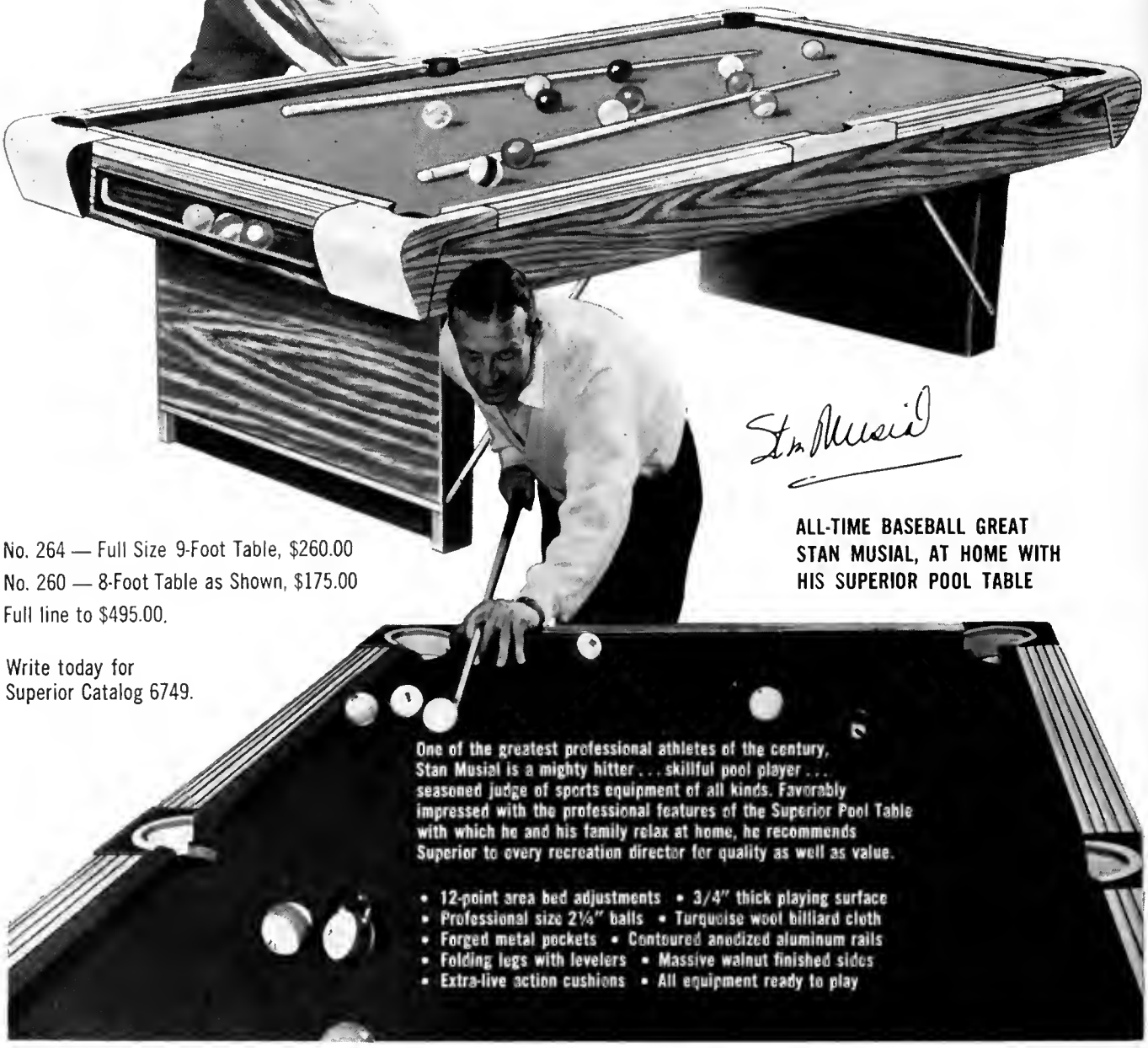

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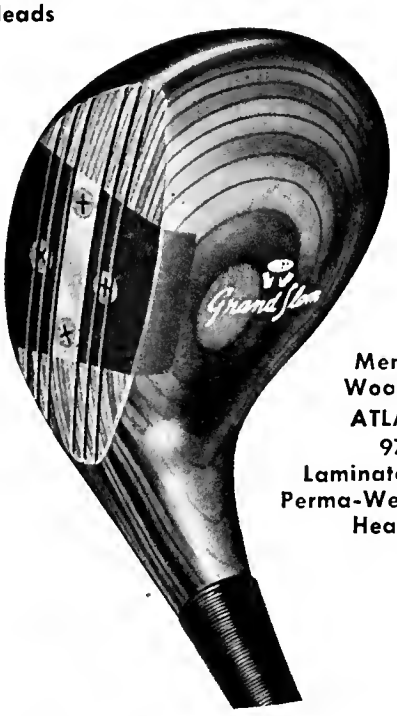

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THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

SEPTEMBER 1962 VOL. LV NO. 7 PRICE 60c

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On the Cover

Philadelphia's annual New Year's Day Mummers Parade, a segment of which is seen on our cover, is internationally famous. Part of this colorful all-day spectacle are the swingy string bands. The 1962 prize-winning band will entertain delegates at the 44th National Recreation Congress September 30-October 6 *(see also Pages 337-341)*.

Next Month

In observance of United Nations Week (October 21-27), there will be an article on Austria's national ski instruction program. Anyone living in the vicinity of a vacant firehouse (and even those who don't) will enjoy the how-they-did-it story of the way Columbus, Ohio, converted an old firehouse into an unusual and efficient arts-and-crafts center. What do you do when your community doesn't have a park, doesn't think it wants or can afford a park, and is extremely reluctant to provide recreation services . . . despite a population explosion? You can either go fight city hall or sell the community on trying a recreation program on a trial basis. After a two-year test run, Villa Park, Illinois, was "sold" on the idea, as related in "Community Recreation on a Trial Basis". Another article tells what children learned from a puppetry course and what the puppeteer learned about children at the Children's Centre for Creative Arts at Adelphi College.

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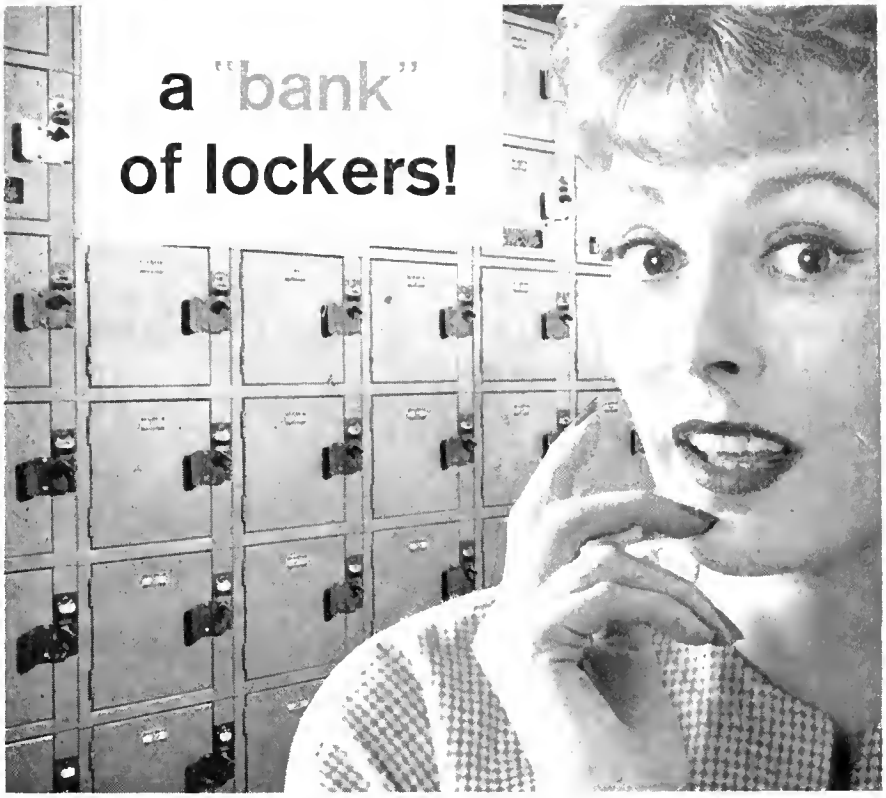

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A service affiliation with the National Recreation Association is open to all nonprofit private and public organizations whose function is wholly or primarily provision of recreation services, and which include recreation as an important part of their total program, and whose cooperation in the Association's work would, in the opinion of the Association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

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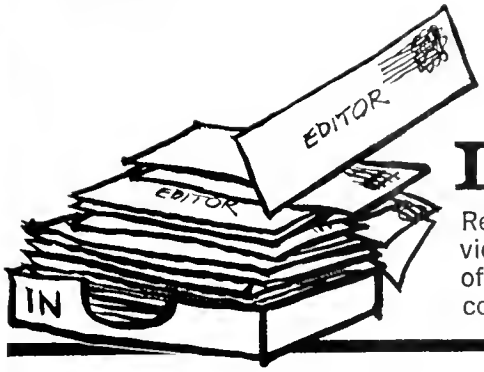
Service association with the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or part-time employed basis, or as volunteers, in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization, and whose cooperation in the work of the Association would, in the opinion of the Association's Board of Directors, further the national recreation movement. Student Association is a special category for those enrolled full-time in colleges and universities, taking recreation courses.

CONTRIBUTORS

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation and support of several hundred volunteer sponsors, community chests and united funds, foundations, corporations, and individual contributors throughout the country, to help provide healthy, happy creative living for Americans of all ages.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the Association and its specialized services, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.



LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

The Final Step

Sirs:

Your concern for the integration of handicapped children into programs for the nonhandicapped is most encouraging. . . . For several years, I was associated with the Easter Seal Society and Cerebral Palsy Association during which time our primary interest was in developing a total and strict recreation program that would culminate in the integration of our patients.

We came to realize rather quickly that there was a significant distance between the indiscriminate casting of a handicapped child into a group of healthy youngsters, and preparing this same child, who has been virtually isolated socially, for integration with children of his age and maturation level. To successfully integrate a handicapped child into a "normal" recreation setup with the nonhandicapped requires a structured and gradual sequence of programs, whereby the disabled youngster can prepare and be ready for the final and essential step. We learned rather painfully that, unless this process was practiced, many youngsters were subject to unnecessary and cruel failure.

I am not inferring that failure is common when the two groups are integrated, but I do wish to stress that individual readiness and preparation must be of prime concern or the experiment will be fruitless and a *lasting* adjustment into society may never be realized. In our three years of day camping and swimming programs for physically handicapped children in Natick, many buddy days, family nights, and other integrated special events have been conducted. These activities have helped bridge the gap from segregated play to total integration into society. Buddy days have afforded an opportunity to observe a child's capabilities in playing and working with physically normal children in his age group. As a result, many disabled children have "graduated," so to speak, from our programs and are now participating totally in regular Little League, Scouts, recreation basketball, etcetera with their nonhandicapped friends.

Does it not stand to reason then that a well-developed year around program for physically handicapped children is certainly as important to this group as similar sustaining programs are to so-called normal children, youth, adults, and senior citizens? Isn't successful integration the product of what went before . . . ? Preparation is the key to successful integration. It is in this area of preparation that we are falling short, since most communities have a variety of programs geared to the nonhandicapped, which the disabled child can attend when ready.

FRANK ROBINSON, *Superintendent of Recreation, Natick, Massachusetts.*

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My Philosophy of Recreation

by Lillian Summers

RECREATION is recreation no matter what or where the setting may be. This I believe. Recreation is refreshment, recreation is play, recreation is diversion. We inherit our word from the Latin, *recreare*, to create anew, to refresh. In our own language, to recreate is an act of refreshment of the strength and spirit after toil.

Recreation involves people, it involves activities, it involves attitudes. It involves these three ingredients in a period of time known as leisure—free time—uncommitted time from any task or responsibility. The time off the job, the time free from household chores, the time free from prescribed medical treatment.

Recreation is a part of the life of every individual, that part of life in which an individual is free to choose what he wants to do. He may follow his own interests and inclinations without the restriction of regulations or schedules. He may choose positively or he may choose negatively. And herein lies the challenge to leadership in the field of recreation: to promote, encourage, and inspire the positive development of recreation in leisure; to enable the individual to live a richer life through opportunities to broaden recreation interests and to develop latent talents. This is the responsibility the professional recreator accepts when he enters this field.

Recreation is not an end-all or a cure-all. It is a part, an essential part, of life, and takes its place with other essentials—work, religion, education, welfare, and health—in contributing to the positive development of the individual in our contemporary life. Recreation does not replace the need for food and shelter. It cannot replace the satisfaction of accomplishment through work. It does not replace a medical prescription. It does provide a balance, serving as a complementary force in any of these situations.

Recreation, in the fullness of its meaning, must not be limited to an activity concept. Activities are tools, the means through which essential satisfactions are accomplished or enhanced. Security, recognition, acceptance, creativity, adventure, a sense of accomplishment, and group associations are basic needs of individuals that can be realized through recreative experience.

Values and byproducts inherent in recreation are many. They blend in a harmonious pattern to achieve the joy and satisfaction of the experience. Recreation may be therapeutic; it may include educational values not in the conscious awareness of the individual. It encourages and fosters an appreciation of the arts, of music, of the beauty of the world in which we live. It contributes to physical, mental, and emotional fitness and stability.

Recreation can be the key that unlocks the door to self-discovery, to respect for self, to the joy of sharing mutual interests and experiences with others. It can also be the key that opens the door to respect for the worth and dignity of others. Recreation crosses barriers of language and cultural differences. It is not confined by space or locality. Recreation is universal.

The broad concept of the fundamental meaning of recreation makes interpretation difficult. There is a tendency to confuse methods with concepts. There is still, in our culture, a reluctance to recognize dignity in the words "play," "fun," and "relaxation." Recreation is confused with idleness and wasted time. Such an interpretation leads to frustration on the part of those who are charged with the responsibility of a recreation program. It forces the professional recreator to seek justification for recreation on the basis of accomplishment of other goals: keeping children off the streets or curbing juvenile delinquency.

My philosophy of recreation does not confine it to any setting or situation. Methods may vary, objectives may assume different emphasis, but the principles and general concepts remain the same. Recreation is important in the life of any individual, whether sick or well, able-bodied or handicapped. It may assume greater importance in the life of the individual who is confined or limited in movement because of illness or disability.

Medical practice has long recognized that the opportunity to function as normally as possible during hospitalization contributes to the well-being of patients during convalescence. This has an important bearing on recovery. Recreation as part of normal living, therefore, can be a contributing factor to the recovery of the patient. Relief from boredom and release of tension may replace the depression and defeatism that accompany illnesses in some people. Creative opportunities may encourage a healthy, constructive attitude toward life, especially in cases of illness from which permanent handicaps may result.

A constructive attitude toward life is important to each individual, and recreation can contribute to such an attitude. Eduard Lindeman said many years ago, "Recreation is not a set or series of exercises, it is rather an attitude, a gallant attitude toward life." If each person in the field of recreation attained this attitude in the full sense of its meaning and assisted others to incorporate such an attitude in their personal lives, the contribution to life in our world today would be immeasurable. Herein lies the challenge of recreation. #

MISS SUMMERS *is National Recreation Consultant for the Service in Military and Veterans Hospitals of the American Red Cross, Washington, D.C.*

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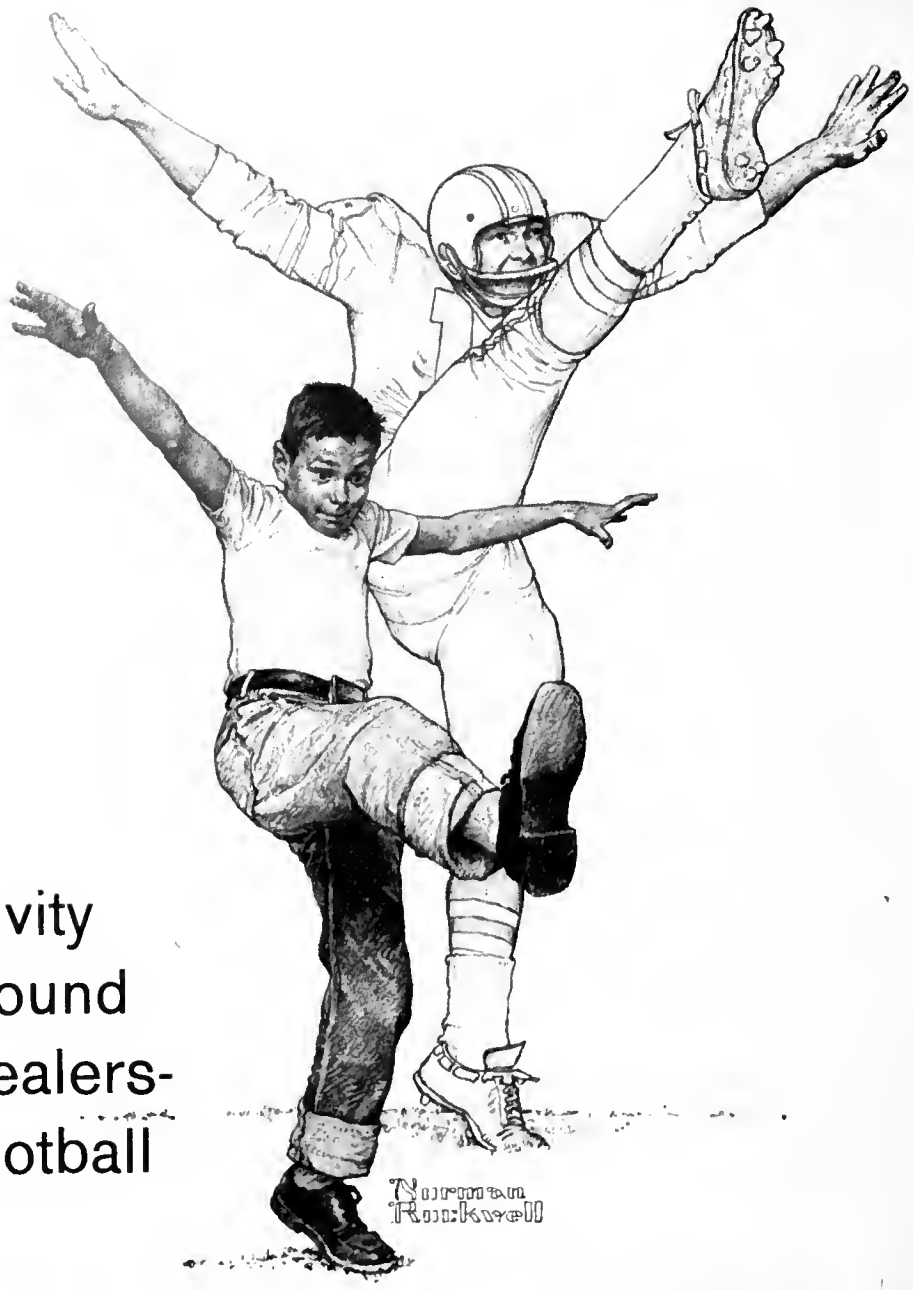

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▸ DIMMED HOPE. Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey has denounced the House Appropriations Committee for tarnishing the "bright hope for an effective open space program for the urban area." Discussing the open space program, Senator Williams said that in a last-minute maneuver in the closing hours of the session last year, the House effectively cut the $50,000,000 program to $35,000,000. "Now the House Committee has refused to allow the unexpended balance of the $35,000,000 to remain available until expended. Instead, about $31,000,000 of appropriated funds will revert to the Treasury, because the Housing Agency has only made commitments of about $4,000,000 to date."

The open space program provides grants to cover twenty percent and in some cases thirty percent of the cost acquiring and preserving open space land in and around urban areas which have recreation, conservation, scenic or historic value. The purpose of the program is also to help curb urban sprawl and promote better patterns of urban development.

Senator Williams said the fact that the agency has made commitments of only $4,000,000 "is in no way indicative of the tremendous need for this program and the prospects for giving assistance in the coming year." The House denial of the $31,000,000 unexpended appropriation "is, in effect, penalizing the Housing Agency for the care it took in making sure that the program started off on a sound and proper basis."

The New Jersey Democrat pointed out that the law carries extensive comprehensive planning requirements which take time to fulfill. "In addition, a new program providing entirely new concepts and posing entirely new problems takes time to implement," he states. He urges that the committee restore the unexpended balance from last year, and cited the growing activity of the states as an indication of the potential use of the program. New Jersey, New York, and Wisconsin have all passed major open space programs, and several other states are developing similar ones.

▸ NATIONAL PARK STUDY. The National Academy of Sciences will study the feasibility of an expanded natural history research program under an agreement with the National Park Service. It will be the academy's job to set forth findings and recommendations for a research program designed to provide the data required for effective management, development, protection, and interpretation of the national parks; and to encourage the greater use of the national parks by scientists for basic research. After the completion of the study and evaluation, recommendations will be given to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

▸ MEMORIAL GROVE. The Montana Wildlife Federation and the Idaho Wildlife Federation will dedicate a memorial cedar grove honoring Bernard DeVoto, conservationist and historian of the West, on September 9. The grove is located on the Lochsa River in the Clearwater National Forest of northern Idaho, about forty miles southwest of Missoula, Montana. DeVoto visited this beautiful river valley many times and, in accordance with his request, his ashes were scattered over the area. Within the grove, a bronze plaque commemorating DeVoto's many contributions to the cause of conservation will be placed on a large boulder.

▸ 50TH BIRTHDAY FILM. The 1962 Girl Scout Senior Roundup at Button Bay State Park on Lake Champlain, Vermont, a major event of the organization's Fiftieth Anniversary celebration which brought together ten thousand teenage girls and adult leaders, was filmed for an hour-long telecast to be given over a nationwide network on September 24 from 9-10PM.

The program will be produced by General Foods Corporation in cooperation with Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. and presented on CBS-TV stations. Following the television broadcast, General Foods will present color prints of the film to the Girl Scouts for local showings in communities across the country.

▸ ROWING WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS. The United States along with fourteen other countries will participate in the first Rowing World Championship to be held in Lucerne, Switzerland, September 6-9. The Lucerne Regatta Organization, sponsoring the event, expects a total of thirty countries in the competition.

▸ POLLUTION THREAT. The planned construction of a huge $40,000,000 oil refinery on the shore of southern Florida's

MANAGING RECREATION RESOURCES

The following resolution was adopted by the Governors' Conference at its fifty-fourth annual meeting in Hershey, Pennsylvania, on July 2, 1962:

WHEREAS recreation is a human need contributing to human happiness, essential to the well-being of people, and is a legitimate continuing governmental responsibility directly associated with the public welfare; and

WHEREAS more recreation facilities and services are needed today than ever before due to the continued growth and urbanization of the population, the increase in amount of leisure time, improved transportation, higher standards of living and longer life expectancy; and

WHEREAS the recent report of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission *(see* RECREATION, *March and April 1962)* estimates that by the year 2000 the national population will double while the demand for recreation opportunities should triple; that nine-tenths of all Americans eighteen years and older engage in some outdoor recreation activity in the course of a year; and that participation in outdoor recreation during each summer may be expected to increase from the present 4,400,000,000 separate outdoor recreation activity occasions to 6,900,000,000 activity occasions by 1976—an increase of 184 percent over participation in 1960;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Governors' Conference urge each state to prepare a long-range plan for the development of outdoor recreation opportunities and that each state take the lead in working with local government toward a balanced state-local outdoor recreation program.

Biscayne Bay threatens the marine life and recreation use of that picturesque estuary. Pollution from the refinery could destroy the delicate ecological balance existing in this extremely important fish-producing and scenic area. Only strong protests by local conservation groups and marine biologists early this year have temporarily blocked construction. As a further result, an intensive study has been authorized by the Dade County Metropolitan Commission to develop regulations for control of air and water pollution from industrial wastes. According to County Manager Irving McNayr, experts will be called in from the University of Florida, state, federal and local health departments, and the Florida Department of Conservation.

▸ A STATE'S RESOURCES. The representative work of thirty-seven New Hampshire artists, some of them nationally known, is on exhibition until October 14 on the grounds of the Wentworth-Coolidge Mansion in Portsmouth. A pioneer program arranged to establish a relationship between the state's natural resources and contemporary art, the exhibit, including sculpture, is sponsored by the New Hampshire Division of Parks (formerly the State Recreation Division) as a public service. It originated after discussion between Russell B. Tobey, state director of parks, and members of the board of directors of the New Hampshire Art Association.

▸ BOND ISSUE. Omaha, Nebraska, has passed a $1,000,000 bond issue for park and recreation facilities by a vote of 27,606 to 19,169. The issue was promoted by a committee of volunteers headed by a group of young men, many of whom have families who will benefit from these facilities. This committee had less than $2,000 to work with, and over two hundred appearances were made before all kinds of groups and organizations to tell the story. All of this happened within a period of approximately three months. The committee followed an outline prepared by the National Recreation Association.

▸ LEADERS IN FITNESS. Representatives of local Boys' Clubs enjoyed a four-day indoctrination in physical fitness at Camp Graylag in Pittsfield, New Hampshire this summer. The program was sponsored by H. P. Hood & Sons, Boston dairy firm. The boys, selected by their individual Boys' Club on the basis of physical-fitness tests and their leadership ability, enjoyed all the fun of camp life during their four-day stay, including boating, swimming, camping, riflery, archery, and basketball.

Each boy, who represented one of the sixty New England Boys' Clubs, was tested in every phase of physical fitness. The final day, championships in situps, pullups, pushups, etcetera were held by age classification. The boys are now expected to assist their executive directors in instituting and promoting fitness programs within their respective clubs. *(For more on fitness see Pages 343-6.)*

Congressional Scorecard

Bill*	House	Senate
Youth Conservation Corps *(H.R. 10682, S. 404):* Provides for Youth Conservation Corps and other training programs and benefits to prepare unemployed youths for skilled jobs.	R	R
National Wilderness System *(S. 174):* Sets aside 6,800,000 acres of wilderness in forty-four states for recreation purposes.	C	P
Land Conservation *(H.R. 11172, S. 3118):* Provides for a Federal Land Conservation Fund for purchase of recreation and conservation lands and authorizes collection of user fees at recreation areas and other revenues to replenish fund.	C	C
Urban Affairs *(Reorganization Plan #1):* Creates Cabinet-level Department of Urban Affairs and Housing.	D	C
Shoreline Areas *(S. 543):* Preserves coastal and inland shoreline areas for cultural, recreation, and scientific benefits.	C	P
Padre Island *(H.R. 5049, S. 4):* Authorizes Padre Island as national seashore.	C	P
Point Reyes *(H.R. 2775, S. 476):* Authorizes acquisition of national seashore with twenty thousand acres preserved as grazing zone.	C	P

**C: in committee R: reported P: passed D: defeated*

RECREATION subscribers will receive *A Guide to Books on Recreation*, usually Part II of the September issue, as a separate mailing this year to comply with Post Office regulations.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

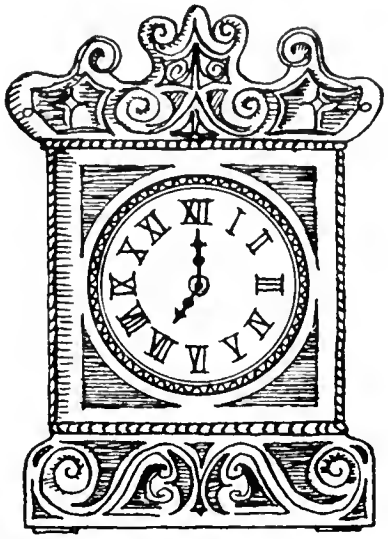
▸ THE SEVENTH NATIONAL INSTITUTE in Recreation Administration closed its registration with a quota of 130 enrolled delegates and guests. Sponsored by the National Recreation Association, the Institute will be held in Philadelphia, September 29-30, prior to the opening of the 44th National Recreation Congress *(see Page 337)*. Registrants represent thirty-one states, Canada, and the District of Columbia. There are nine Canadian executives and four recreation executives from the U.S. Air Force. By special request of the International Recreation Association and the State Department, an executive from Singapore has been admitted. Most of the delegates are city and county recreation and park executives.

▸ AWARD WINNERS. Robert M. Brister, outdoors editor of the Houston, Texas, *Chronicle*, is the winner of the 1961 Thomas Fleming Day Award for the best example of newspaper writing on the subject of recreation boating during the year. Mr. Brister will receive the 1961 Day Award Certificate and a $1,000 cash prize from the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, sponsor of the competition, which is conducted by the Journalism Division of Boston University's School of Public Relations and Communications. The judges awarded an honorable mention and $100 in cash to Lawrence F. Barber, marine editor of the Portland, Oregon, *Oregonian*, "for excellent coverage of recreation boating activities in his state."

▸ RESEARCH PROJECTS. The U.S. Children's Bureau has awarded $233,332 for carrying out twelve research and demonstration projects seeking ways to provide more effective child welfare services. The program was authorized under 1960 amendments to the Social Security Act. Congress has appropriated funds for its inauguration during the current fiscal year.

THE 44th NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

Your ROUND THE CLOCK Guide



HIGHLIGHTS

★ **STELLAR SPEAKERS**

Honorable Joseph S. Clark, U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania . . . "Free Time—A Challenge to Free Men." *September 30, 8 PM.*

Dr. Edward C. Crafts, director, U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation . . . the role and plans of the new federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, *October 4, 2:30 PM.*

Senator Clark

Dr. Crafts

Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director, Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University Medical Center . . . role of recreation in promoting mental, physical, and emotional health, *October 2, 8 PM.*

Dr. Ethel I. Alpenfels, professor of educational anthropology, New York University . . . "Man—His Nature as an Individual Today," *October 1, 10 AM.*

Dr. Luther H. Gulick, chairman of the board, Institute of Public Administration . . . "The Challenge to Recreation," *October 1, 11:15 AM.*

Dr. Harold D. Meyer, chairman, recreation curriculum, University of North Carolina . . . "The Recreation Participant—Present and Potential" (summary of Day-in-Depth Program).

Robin Hood Dell (Philadelphia) Orchestra

HIGHLIGHTS

★ **SPECIAL EVENTS**

National Recreation Congress Concert . . . Robin Hood Dell (Philadelphia) Orchestra. *October 1, 8:30 PM.*
Philadelphia Mummers String Band . . . *September 30, 8 PM.*

All-Congress Banquet and Dance . . . *October 3, 7:30 PM.*

Social Recreation Program, *October 2, 9:30 PM.*

Mrs. Fredric Mann
Chairman
Wives' Committee

Robert Crawford
Chairman
Local Arrangements

Wives' Program . . . coffee hours, Delaware River boat trip, Philadelphia Art Museum, and other tours.

Tour of Philadelphia . . . recreation facilities and points of interest, *October 3, 2:15 PM.*

★ **OVER FIFTY SPECIAL INTEREST SESSIONS**

dealing with

ARMED FORCES
HOSPITAL
PUBLIC
RURAL
RELIGIOUS
PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY
STATE AND FEDERAL
PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

. . . TO CONGRESS PROGRAM

SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN RECREATION SOCIETY
(Including Business and Social Meetings*)

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29

ARS	Executive Board Meeting	8:00 AM
	Hospital Section Executive Committee Meeting	9:30 AM- 5:30 PM
	Administrative Council	9:45 AM-11.30 PM
Natl.	Assoc. of Recreational Therapists Exec. Board Meeting	8:30 AM- 4:00 PM
NRA	National Institute in Recreation Administration	9:00 AM- 9:30 PM

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 30

Natl.	Association of Recreational Therapists Exec. Board Meeting	8:30 AM- 4:00 PM
ARS	Administrative Council	9:00 AM-12:00 M
	Hospital Section Exec. Committee	9:30 AM- 5:00 PM
	Executive Board Meeting	1:45 PM
	Armed Forces Section Business Meeting	2:00 PM- 4:00 PM
	Rural and State and Federal Services Sections (Combined Meeting)	2:00 PM- 4:00 PM
	Professional Education Section Business Meeting	2:00 PM- 4:00 PM
NRA	Natl. Committee on Recreation Standards	2:00 PM- 4:00 PM
	Pennsylvania Recreation & Park Society Executive Board Meeting	2:00 PM- 4:00 PM
NRA	Natl. Institute in Recreation Administration	2:00 PM- 5:00 PM
	ALL-CONGRESS GET-ACQUAINTED RECEPTION	**4:00 PM**
	Free Time—A Challenge to Free Man (Opening General Session)	8:00 PM

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1

	European Recreation Society Breakfast	7:30 AM- 9:00 AM
	Official Opening of Exhibits	**9:00 AM-10:00 AM**
	DAY-IN-DEPTH PROGRAM: The Recreation Participant —Present and Potential	
	Part 1A: Man—His Nature As An Individual Today (General Session)	10:00 AM-11:00 AM
	Part 1B: The Challenge to Recreation (General Session)	11:15 AM-12:15 PM
	Part II: Discussion Meetings on the Recreation Participant by Agency Settings: Armed Forces; Professional Education; Hospital Settings; Public Recreation; Religious; New Urbanized Countryside; Voluntary Agencies	2:00 PM- 3:30 PM
	Part III: A Recapitulation—The Recreation Participant—Present and Potential	3:45 PM- 4:45 PM
	American Recreation Foundation Meeting	4:45 PM- 6:00 PM
ARS	Religious Organizations Section Public Relations Committee	4:45 PM- 6:00 PM
	Hospital Section Social Hour	5:30 PM- 7:00 PM
	Armed Forces Section Social Hour	6:00 PM- 7:30 PM
NRA	National Advisory Committees: Recreation Administration; International Services; Publishing of Recreation Materials; Recreation Programs and Activities; Recreation Research; Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel	4:45 PM- 6:00 PM
NRA	Board of Directors Dinner	6:00 PM- 7:30 PM
Natl.	Recreation Congress Concert—Robin Hood Dell (Phila.) Orchestra	8:30 PM

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2

	Planning Parks for People	**9:00 AM-10:30 AM**
	The Legislative Hopper	
	Research Techniques Used in the ORRR Report	
	National Registration Means National Professional Growth	
	Rural Area Development in Recreation	
	Citizen Action for Recreation Through Advisory Councils	
	Program Session for Wives	
	Armed Forces Recreation:	**9:00 AM-12:30 PM**
	Evaluating The Armed Forces Recreation Program	9:00 AM-10:30 AM
	Space Age Recreation	11:00 AM-12:30 PM

* Business meetings are shown in lightface type; regular Congress sessions and social affairs are in boldface.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2 (Cont'd.)

Planning Future Recreation Service in Relation to Changing Concepts in Medical Care	**9:00 AM-12:00 M**
Bringing the Older Citizen Into Community Focus Through Recreation Camping	**11:00 AM-12:30 PM**
Utilization of Community Resources By Private and Voluntary Agencies	
Question the Experts	
Swimming Pool Programing—Across the Country with New Ideas	
Outdoor Recreation for America—Its Implication at the Federal, State and Local Levels	
National Recreation Association Luncheon	12:45 PM- 2:15 PM
Recreation and the Cultural Arts (General Session)	**2:30 PM- 4:00 PM**
ARS Student Reception	4:00 PM- 4:30 PM
Annual Business Meeting	4:30 PM- 6:30 PM
Springfield College Alumni Dinner	6:30 PM- 7:45 PM
The Role of Recreation in Promoting Physical, Emotional and Mental Health (General Session)	8:00 PM
SOCIAL RECREATION PROGRAM	9:30 PM

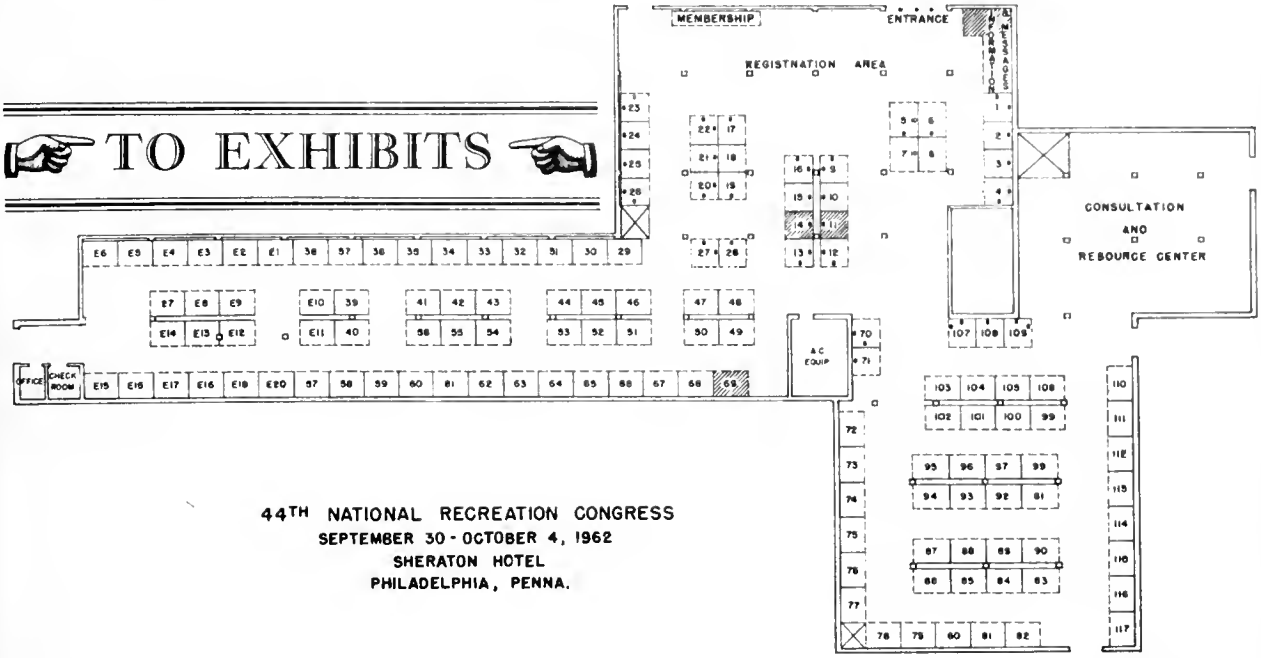
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3

Workshop for Professional Educators	**9:00 AM-12:00 M**
Recreation's Forgotten Responsibility—The-Hard-to-Reach	
Hospital Recreation:	
Values of Case Recording to Recreation	9:00 AM-10:30 AM
Current Research	11:00 AM-12:00 M
Administrative Workshop—Large and Medium Departments	**9:30 AM-11:30 AM**
Problems of Administering a One-Man Recreation Department	
Problems of Operation and Construction of an Artificial Ice Rink	
Fitness and Recreation	
International Recreation	
Performing Arts	
ARS Annual Awards Luncheon	12:15 PM- 2:00 PM
TOURS OF PHILADELPHIA RECREATION FACILITIES AND POINTS OF INTEREST	**2:15 PM- 5:30 PM**
A Critical Evaluation of Program Techniques (Hospital Recreation)	**2:30 PM- 4:00 PM**
ARS Armed Forces Section Business Meeting	3:30 PM- 5:30 PM
Rural and State and Federal Services Section (Combined Meeting)	
Hospital Section Business Meeting	4:15 PM- 5:30 PM
Professional Education Section	
VA Hospital Personnel Meeting	5:30 PM- 6:30 PM
ALL-CONGRESS BANQUET AND DANCE	**7:30 PM**

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4

Seminar for Board Members	**9:00 AM-10:30 AM**
Leadership of Youth	
Bond Issues	
Case Study—Philadelphia Dept. of Rec.	
Encroachment—Can We Kill Its Insatiable Appetite?	
Problems of Public Golf Courses	
Recreation's Role in the Event of a Disaster	
Revenue Producing Facilities	
Amateur Athletics in Recreation	
Agency Coordination and Cooperation	**11:00 AM-12:30 PM**
How Can Recreation Advance Our National Purpose?	
Legal Phases of Recreation Programs—Public and Private	
Recruitment of Recreation Personnel	
Regional Planning for Parks and Recreation	
Reports on Current Recreation Research	
Supervision Techniques	
Modern Programs Through Technical Recreation	
Clinic on Maintenance Problems	
Luncheon: Editors of Recreation Publications	12:30 PM- 2:30 PM
The New Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (Closing General Session)	**2:30 PM- 4:00 PM**
Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation Meeting	6 PM

MINOR CHANGES AND SOME ADDITIONS MAY BE MADE BY ACTUAL STARTING DATE OF CONGRESS.



44TH NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS
SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 4, 1962
SHERATON HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

EXHIBITORS and CORRESPONDING BOOTH NUMBERS

Booth Number	Exhibitor
1-4, 6 & 8	Miracle Equipment Co.
5 & 7	Pepsi-Cola Co.
9-10	Program Aids Co.
11	Allcraft Products Co.
12	Amer. Locker Co.
13	Rawlings Sporting Goods Co.
14	Horton Handicraft Co.
16	Amer. Playground Device Co.
17-22, 27-28	Game-Time
23	Coca-Cola Co.
24-26	Dudley Sports Co.
29	Square Dance Assoc.
30	Daisy Manufacturing
31	National Rifle Assoc.
32	Activity Records
33-35	Brinktun, Inc.
36	E. Cherry Sons
37	Twyman Films
38	The Elliott-Morris Co.
39	S & S Leather Co.
40-40A	Everwear Sporting Goods
41	Cosom Corp.
42	Amer. Trampoline Co.
43	Dept. of the Army
44	Creative Playthings
45	Mills Music
46	Mexico Forge
47-50	Valley Sales Co.
51	Sun Aired Bag Co.
52	Champs Creative Arts & Crafts Supply
53	Gold Medal Products
54	Amer. Handicrafts
55	Tandy Leather
56	M. Hohner
57	Institutional Cinema Service
58	Morgan Sign Machine Co.
59	Commercial Lighting Equipment Co.
60	J. C. Larson Co.
61	National Golf Foundation
62	The Athletic Institute
63	Amer. Junior Bowling Congress
64	Boin Arts and Crafts
66	Champion Knitwear
67	Castello Fencing
68	Swim Aid Corp.
69	Amer. Shuffleboard
70-71	The Seven-Up Co.
70A	Jayfro Athletic Supply Co.
71A	Mason Candies
72-75	Irving Kaye Co.
76	Amer. Association of Retired Persons
78	Remoc
80	Star Band Co.
81-82	Jamison Mfg. Co.
83	Sound Craft
86	Mitchell Rubber Prod.
87	Playground Corp. of Amer.
88	Westervelt Co.
90	Playcrete Co.
91	H. M. Wise Sales
92-93	Sportsmaster Corp.
94	Amer. Art Clay Co.
95	Chicago Roller Skate Co.
96	Economy Handicrafts
97	T. F. Twardzik
98	Amer. Music Conference
99	G. C. Jenkins Co.
100	Seamless Rubber Co.
101	Earl H. Hurley Associates
102	Sico Manufacturing
103-104	J. E. Burke Co.
105	Advance Onyx Trophies
106	Bolco Athletic Co.
107	Magnus Craft Materials
108	The Flxible Co.
109	World Wide Games
110	Hillerich and Bradsby Co.
111	Peach State Scoreboard Co.
112	Globe Ticket
113	R. E. Austin
114	Superior Industries
115	Sho-Sho Products

★ ★

The new Sheraton Hotel, Congress headquarters, boasts an Exhibit Hall on the lobby floor, directly opposite The Hall of Flags, easily accessible to all. Plan to spend some leisurely time here if possible. All the usual free candies, popcorn, and soft drinks will be available at all times.

Over one hundred exhibitors—old and new—will be on hand to greet visitors, help with equipment problems, offer opportunities for handling, examining, and testing that product you have been needing so long. New ideas will be there for the taking; and prominent among the modern displays will be new fiberglass equipment displayed by at least four exhibitors. Educational exhibits will be on the same floor and are marked E on the chart on this page. Here, too, new ideas will be flourishing aplenty. Help yourself and don't overlook this section of the area!

MINOR CHANGES AND SOME ADDITIONS MAY BE MADE BY ACTUAL STARTING DATE OF CONGRESS

You Ain't Seen Nothing Yet . . .

Until you've seen Philadelphia's amazing recreation development

Lee Center is a neighborhood oasis for both young and old.

Venice Island Playground exemplifies the city's new areas.

Harvey Pollack

You ain't seen nothing yet until you've seen Philadelphia's recreation setup. Delegates to the 1956 National Recreation Congress in the City of Brotherly Love were quite impressed with what was going on. What was then a program gathering momentum is now roaring along on all cylinders as Philadelphia completes ten years of progress. The last six years have proven just as outstanding as the first four, and visitors to the 1962 Congress will see some exciting developments.

At last count there were better than 350 different facilities under the jurisdiction of the department of recreation headed by Commissioner Robert W. Crawford. These sites range from tot-lots and wildlife preserves to an overnight camp and a boat launching area. A visitor to Philadelphia's recreation facilities in 1952 would find it difficult to believe that he was in the same city today. There has been an amazing transformation as the city vaulted from one of the most backward areas to become one of the most progressive.

In 1952, most playgrounds consisted of a field with a fence around it and some unimaginative equipment. Today, a playground is packed with equipment that delights the youngsters, enables them to use their imagination, and consequently has increased their visits. In the old days, the recreation system was aimed almost exclusively at providing active play for boys and young men, ignoring other age groups and girls and women. Today, the department stresses family recreation and provides facilities for all age groups as sites are built or redeveloped.

Philadelphia is meeting the specifications and the modern concept of what facilities a playground should have. In many cases, old, inadequate, unsanitary structures have been torn down and replaced by modern buildings. In some centers, small buildings with meeting rooms have been erected to supplement structures that existed previously.

Improvements include the paving of areas for court games such as basketball and volleyball and for free play when inclement weather prevents the use of turf fields; construction of apparatus areas for preschool and elementary-school age children; and the installation of irrigation for fields and treatment of soil to provide usable turf. Also, suitable systems of connecting paths and landscaping have been provided to improve the appearance of the playgrounds and make them an asset to the neighborhood.

In the ten-year stretch from 1952, 101 different playgrounds or recreation centers and parks have been dedicated after being built or redeveloped. Thirty-eight other sites were improved but were not dedicated, making a total of 139 different projects in this stretch at a cost close to $20,000,000.

Since 1952 the city has acquired and developed four new recreation centers and redeveloped twenty-two others out of the current total of thirty-four. Of the total of eighty-one playgrounds, thirteen are new and fifty-three have been redeveloped. Most of the other fifteen are scheduled for redevelop-

MR. POLLACK *is special events coordinator for the Philadelphia Department of Recreation.*

nent. Thirteen parks have been rehabilitated to include play equipment. Three other parks have been built and seventeen old parks were rehabilitated. There are many more new playgrounds and centers currently either in the construction or planning stages.

In the swimming pool category, six new ones have been constructed and five others have been rehabilitated. Other improvements are planned to the thirty-two others under the department's jurisdiction. The swimming season has been extended to start at Memorial Day and to continue to Labor Day. Family swimming also is now available at the new or redeveloped pools. More than two million annually use the pools. Two ice rinks have been constructed, the first pair in the department's history, and more are on the way. Approximately a dozen sites have been acquired for redevelopment eventually as recreation facilities.

The Tinicum Wildlife Preserve at the southwest tip of the city was acquired in 1957 and serves as one of the few in America within a city limits. The former Pennsylvania State Fish Hatchery was acquired in 1956 and is utilized for fishing for youngsters and for picnicking. In addition, a modern boat ramp was erected in 1961.

The Philadelphia Stadium has undergone extensive improvements and annually plays host to events that draw approximately three hundred thousand people (Army-Navy football, Liberty Bowl, Acme Bowl, etcetera). Camp William Penn in the Poconos was acquired to provide an overnight camp for needy youngsters. The Chamounix and Happy Days day camp were rehabilitated, as was the famed Robin Hood Dell.

In addition to physical improvements, there also has been instituted a comprehensive and coordinated program of recreation services which has vaulted participation at the centers from 9,994,000 in 1952 to 25,000,000 today. This figure does not include the wide use made by citizens at parks, picnic areas, Philadelphia Stadium, and Tinicum Wildlife Preserve, as well as such well-known events as the Mummers Parade, the summer band concerts of the string bands on a center city plaza and band concerts at the centers by police and firemen's group.

SOME of the program "firsts" since 1952 include citywide basketball and softball tournaments; indoor tennis; city chess, foul shooting and soccer tourneys; picnic services to organizations and churches; water carnivals; camping at Camp William Penn; artificial ice skating; dance festivals and youth pentathlons; citizen recreation councils at each facility; a Festival of Youth and a Recreation Exposition; traveling dramatic players in the summer plus puppetry; creative dramatics and theater-in-the-round; nine ceramics and pottery centers; and a baseball program under a central Junior Baseball Federation. This list could be extended many times if the numerous programs and events that are conducted in the eight recreation districts and by individuals centers and playgrounds were included.

The program has been extended to all ages, both male and female; to the handicapped; to older people and to the hard-to-reach individuals. It has been extended to neighborhoods that lack recreation facilities through the use of forty-one public schools and twenty-one housing recreation facilities. The program was broadened from a mere playground and athletic program to include a wide range of cultural, intellectual, social, and outdoor recreation.

THE MAINTENANCE DIVISION keeps up with the tremendous expansion of the recreation sites and facilities by providing daily, routine and emergency services for the program division. The maintenance section maintains and installs a wooden indoor track at Convention Hall for the famed *Inquirer* meet and also for the department's own meet; it installs and operates indoor tennis courts and also assists in many other activities within the department.

The planning division follows Commissioner Crawford's mandate that no two playgrounds in the city should be alike. He insists on individuality at each site, and the architects delight in improvising new types of equipment and buildings. A novel cone-shaped building in the western part of the city contrasts with a colorful rectangular-shaped one in the northeast.

The imaginative equipment includes play apparatus shaped like dragons, trains, boats, fire engines, whales, porpoises, turtles, giraffes, caterpillars, beehives, lighthouses, etcetera. Climbers may be scaffolds, tepees, ladders, balance beams, space ships, rocket ships, tightropes, etcetera. A variety of swings includes tot, hobby horse, tandem, bucket, and belt. Sliding boards also come in various types such as spiral slide, chute slides, trail blazer slides, double slide, half-arc slides, etcetera.

THE OUTDOOR FACILITIES offer many features. Tennis courts, deck shuffle courts, horseshoe pits, bocce courts, quoit areas, badminton courts, and volleyball courts are plentiful. Outdoor basketball, a year-round activity, is available at most centers. In addition to erecting full-length courts, Commissioner Crawford also has pioneered the half-court style to accommodate more participants.

Naturally, there are softball, baseball, soccer, football, and Little League fields in abundance. Lights to lengthen the play day are provided in a good portion of the areas. In the playgrounds, the buildings comprise areas for arts and crafts, drama, meeting rooms, games, etcetera. All have kitchen units that enable refreshments to be prepared on the spot. The recreation center buildings have larger quarters and house gyms and auditoriums.

The recreation department works with many different civic groups in running activities such as Yo-yo tourneys, marbles championships, festivals, safety bicycle rodeos, tennis instruction, track meets, and so on. It also issues permits and provides for instructions for play streets (the blocking of small streets as play areas from 10AM to 4PM) and issues permits for the attachment of street showers to fire plugs.

Recreation in Philadelphia has come a long way in ten years. Yet Bob Crawford visualizes advances in the coming years that will surpass the progress made thus far. If you're one of those "I'm from Missouri" types, your visit to the Congress should make you sing a new tune. One look at the vast system and the imaginative equipment should be enough. Philadelphia has climbed to the forefront of the nation's recreation parade and intends to stay. #

HELEN DAUNCEY RETIRES

TRAINING SPECIALIST

AS OF SEPTEMBER FIRST, 1962, Helen Dauncey will have completed almost twenty years as a social recreation specialist on the staff of the National Recreation Association and will be free to enjoy her own leisure in her own way. She will be greatly missed, not only by friends and professional associates, but by young people across the land and by the many leaders whom she has taught in social recreation training courses.

At the end of her first year with the Association, Helen Dauncey was appointed the Katharine F. Barker Memorial Field Secretary for girls and women and she has served in that capacity ever since. The Katharine F. Barker Memorial Fund was established in 1929 by Mrs. Charles V. Hickox, NRA board member, in memory of her mother, for special service in working for better programs of recreation for girls and women. "Girls do not want a warmed-over boys' program," Miss Dauncey points out. "They want their own built on their own needs and interests."

Her wide experience in leadership in community recreation programs—in recreation centers, camps, and on playgrounds—as well as in leadership training eventually proved to be an open sesame to foreign travel and Helen has acted as a special recreation consultant at air bases in many different countries during recent years while on loan to the Air Force. She has been a moving force in developing the base-community concept of recreation in the Air Force and in developing leadership for the AF youth program. She also has visited all the fifty United States, except North Dakota, and her suitcase has been her home all these years.

Helen Dauncey is a graduate of the Boston School of Physical Education and her formal education included a B.S. in Education from Boston University. She also has had teaching experience in public and private schools, colleges and the YWCA.

Her earlier experience as a teacher, coupled with a sound philosophy of recreation, have been basic ingredients in the successful training of recreation leaders. She has been demanding of the best, both from herself and from those she taught. Her great zeal and devotion always have been flavored with a pleasing sense of humor. Men and women in countless numbers throughout the country are serving the recreation movement with greater professional competence and dedication as a result of Helen Dauncey's years of faithful work.—C. E. REED, *Director Emeritus of the National Recreation Association Field Department.*

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Physical Fitness and Community Recreation

A Pattern for Action

Charles B. "Bud" Wilkinson

LESS THAN A CENTURY AGO, the average employed man was expected to work around twelve hours a day, six days a week, and it was frowned upon if his "leisure time" was not spent productively. There was no problem about leisure time for the ladies and the self-employed. They had too little to give it much thought.

Recreation in those days was often in the form of a Saturday night taffy pull, or for the more adventurous, a neighborhood square dance. People had very little time for other types of recreation, yet they were for the most part, physically fit. They were fit because they had to be in order to meet the demands of everyday living.

With the turn of the century came the rapid advance of automation and consequently a steady increase in the amount of leisure time for Americans of all ages. Physical fitness has just as steadily decreased. Since it is no longer necessary for the average individual to exert physical energy to earn a living, the citizens of our country have become soft. The lack of physical fitness begins with the very young child who rides to school instead of walking, progresses through the teenager who prefers television to physical activity, and continues through every age group, through all walks of life.

Considering that the strength of our nation is dependent upon the vigor and fitness of all our people, it is most unfortunate that physical fitness continues to decline despite our unparalleled high standard of living and the great advancement of medical science toward increased longevity. We must combat this serious problem with every force we can muster. The most logical method seems to be through the concerted efforts of schools and every agency providing leisure-time recreation programs and services.

Last year, soon after President Kennedy's inauguration, the President's Council on Youth Fitness, with the aid and endorsement of nineteen key educational and medical organizations, began work on a specific physical fitness program for our nation's school children. The completed suggested program was bound into a 112-page illustrated booklet. In late summer of 1961, 250,000 copies of the book were mailed to state departments of education for distribution to schools through state directors of health, physical education, and recreation.

Surveys show that half the nation's elementary and high schools are using the suggested program as a beginning guide. Thousands of children have been tested in pilot project cities scattered throughout the country. Results of these tests prove conclusively that a simple, school-centered program noticeably improves the physical fitness of students within a few short months.

Greatly encouraged by the results of the recommended school program, the council has now prepared and placed in the hands of schools and recreation departments across the nation a suggested community recreation program. Much of the material contained in the program grew from discussions among recreation and physical education leaders at the recreation conference held in Washington, D.C. on February 21, 1962. The community recreation program is centered around four basic recommendations. They are:

1. Establish a community-wide physical-fitness committee involving all recreation and other leisure-time agencies.

2. Provide state and local laws, wherever necessary, to broaden the use of existing playgrounds, schools, and all types of facilities suitable for recreation activities.

3. Provide year-round as well as summer opportunities for special physical-fitness centers and sports clubs.

4. Provide and expand opportunities for daily vigorous physical activities for all age groups and in all programs wherever possible and appropriate.

It is impossible to over-emphasize the need for full cooperation of all recreation agencies within the community. The suggested recreation program can never attain a high degree of effectiveness without it. For this reason, it is urged that the local governing body join with the school board in establishing a community physical-fitness committee, appointing as chairman an aggressive, hard-working individual, either lay or professional, who will be a real crusader for a cause he deems worthwhile.

The remainder of the community physical-fitness committee would have representation from all community organizations concerned with recreation, either directly or indirectly. The committee would work together in a unified effort to coordinate the planning and execution of a recrea-

MR. WILKINSON, *director of athletics at the University of Oklahoma since 1947, is special consultant to President Kennedy on youth fitness.*

tion program which would assure maximum benefit to the community as a whole.

The duties of the community physical-fitness committee would include the evaluation of the effectiveness of existing programs for improving physical fitness, determining if existing programs meet the physical-fitness needs of all age groups, the identification of undesirable overlapping of fitness programs and other wasteful duplication of effort, and the securing of maximum use of all facilities in the community, including evening and weekend use. It would also be appropriate for the committee to coordinate action for planning and financing new physical recreation facilities.

Regardless of how comprehensive the council's recommended program may be, regardless of the unlimited cooperation of community recreational groups and leaders, no public program of recreation will be successful unless it is accepted and wanted by the citizens concerned. Therefore, it should also be the function of the community committee to provide the kind of publicity that will obtain public acceptance of the program and establish the desire for physical fitness.

America has been muscle bound from holding a steering wheel. The only callous place on an American is the bottom of his driving toe.

—Will Rogers.

It will be necessary to secure the cooperation of local newspapers and radio and television stations. Often, the aid of local advertising agencies may be enlisted as a public service on a "no charge" basis. A good, sound campaign should be launched which will convince citizens of their need for physical fitness and the benefits they will derive from being fit; inform them of the existence of the community physical-fitness program; and provide activities which will motivate them to join the program, individually and as family groups.

A community-coordinated physical-fitness program requires carefully planned, vigorous activities. It must be kept in mind, however, that these activities must be enjoyable, or participants will not remain in the program. Opportunities should be provided for beginners to master the basic skills of various activities.

It has been found that instructional groups are often more successful when divided into age groupings. Adults tend to become self-conscious when attempting to learn new skills in the presence of much younger people.

Since there is usually a rapid decline in adult physical fitness after the age of twenty-six, it is urged that both men and women secure a complete physical examination from the family physician before entering a program of vigorous activity. Then, with his approval, participation should begin in moderation. The council's suggested community program includes tests for adult fitness, exercises and scoring charts. Sports and exercise equipment is suggested for the family's use at home.

One of the most important aspects of community recreation programs is the strengthening of family ties; and, of course, the importance of parental example in setting a physical-fitness pattern cannot be over-emphasized. Public and voluntary recreation agencies must reach the parents if they are to reach the children. Therefore, every community recreation program should include activities suitable for family participation.

Swimming is an ideal conditioning activity for everyone and is particularly well suited to participation by family groups. Roller skating, popular with all age groups, is greeted with enthusiasm by families in search of recreation. School gymnasiums and multipurpose rooms may double as skating rinks, using skates with plastic wheels to keep floor marring at a minimum. Multiple use of facilities wherever possible represents good community economy and is strongly recommended.

Bicycling is a highly enjoyable and inexpensive means of recreation and exercise for family groups, especially those representing wide age ranges. Walking, too, is an excellent form of exercise adaptable to the entire family. Hikes may be related to history, folklore, religion, nature study—whatever the countryside has to offer.

These activities are only a very small portion of a long list that might include motorboating, fishing, camping, dancing, even mountain climbing. In short, any sport or pastime promoting vigorous physical activity should be considered. A varied recreation program will assure something to attract everyone in the community.

It is important that the community recreation committee not omit special-interest sports. Public and voluntary recreation agencies should encourage and sponsor special interest sports clubs. This bait will snare many an otherwise uninterested individual. Those skilled in various sports will not miss the opportunity to participate and compete. Instructive programs within the clubs will serve as an incentive to those who have not yet become proficient or who are eager, yet rank beginners. Increased interest and enthusiasm will be generated if cooperation is requested from the United States Olympic Development Committee in the initial stages of club development.

Many years as a football coach have taught me that it is the teamwork that wins the game. So I would like to urge that once community fitness committees are appointed, they get together as a team and carefully evaluate existing recreation programs making certain activities are scheduled that develop vigorous physical health. I suggest that they forget past differences, if any, and work together with one goal in common—complete physical fitness for everyone in their community.

Only with the whole-hearted cooperation of school and community recreation and physical-education leaders will we be able to instigate programs which will recapture the physical fitness that should be the birthright of every American. #

Current Fitness Programs

Two winners in the Tulsa, Oklahoma, summer fitness program receive awards.

How schools and recreation departments are supplementing each other's efforts

FITNESS PROGRAMS in schools and recreation departments or other community groups can be programed to supplement and enrich each other. In this way, young people are given a constant basis for fitness in the schools and an active attitude towards fitness and recreation which can carry over into adult life.

In Fort Pierce, Florida, Woodrow Dukes, recreation director for St. Lucie County; the school faculty; and the principal at Fairlawn Elementary School decided to organize a fitness program. The school does not have a physical education instructor, so Gabe Prescott, Mr. Duke's assistant, and Ron Tietgen, a recreation intern, were assigned to the program. All grades were given simple calisthenics and group games. In the upper grades touch football, basketball and softball were taught. Ten minutes of the physical education period were devoted to calisthenics including pushups, knee bends, butterfly, etcetera. After calisthenics, part of the group used the chinning bars, others climbed ropes. Track events, such as dashes, broad jumps, and pole vaults, have recently been included.

The Tulsa, Oklahoma, recreation department feels that there should be a continuation of fitness programs during the summer months, and decided to conduct a two-month trial fitness program during the summer of 1961. The recreation staff met to determine the sort of program that would be most beneficial, the age group that would be most interested, and the means available for promoting such a program. Realizing that a hard-core type of fitness program would not appeal to those who need it most, the department designed a program which combined rig-

Informal and spontaneous activity can be just as productive of physical fitness as structured calisthenics programs.

orous exercises and competitive sports with social activities, such as parties, bicycle trips, and field hikes. It was continually emphasized that lack of personal physical ability is not a handicap, that the most important thing is individual improvement. A local radio station and the local newspapers agreed to carry regular advertisements urging junior-high-school youngsters to become members of the fitness clubs. The theme used was "Improve your Physical Fitness through Recreation. Join your Community Center's Physical Fitness Club." Over five hundred youngsters met the first day at eight different recreation centers in the city. Each was tested in six different track and field events, the results to be used as a standard to gauge improvement. A day's session consisted of thirty minutes of exercises followed by the formation of different teams to play competitive sports. The last regular session consisted of retesting the participants in the same track and field events. Approximately eighty percent of the group involved improved in all six events tested. Each person was informed of his improvement, advised of the weak points, and told how he might correct them. The climax of the program took place at a centrally located park where the youngsters met to perform in unison before parents, guests, and TV cameras. The mayor of Tulsa presented awards to the ten most improved members of the group, and a plaque was presented to the boy and girl showing the greatest overall improvement.

Sixth graders in Irvington, New Jersey, enjoy a lively fun-and-fitness program. The youngsters in Irvington spend a week outdoors living physical fitness as well as academic fitness. Two instructors take the children to an outdoor school; they live in tents, eat out-of-doors, and have exercise as well as study hours. They study science, astronomy, meteorology, conservation; they hike through miles of wooded area to study nature first hand.

Clarence W. Mendell, Sterling professor emeritus of Latin and chairman of Yale University's Board of Athletic Control, stressed the importance of fitness in the *Yale Alumni Magazine*. Dr. Mendell wrote "... the intellectual may think more generally valuable thoughts, and the spiritual man conceive more generally useful revelations, if supported by a normally healthy and sanely controlled physical machine through which to work. If this be true, and I think it hard to believe that it is not, does it not follow as the night the day that our ideal of education should be the best-developed combination of all three functions, in fact, the sound mind (and soul) in the sound body?" Dr. Mendell claims that athletics have an honorable part to play but that it is not purely physical. "They supply special opportunities, it is true, for body-building, but they also offer a testing ground for intellectual and spiritual integrity. The college has more teaching outlets than just the classroom."

Muskogee, Oklahoma, has been one of the pioneers in developing fitness for youth. Kansas City, Missouri, has a highly developed program of physical fitness and health. Both city's programs show the advance of the fitness frontier. An excellent film, "Youth Physical Fitness", traces the programs in these two cities. Gene Kelly, dancer and actor of movie fame, and "Bud" Wilkinson, special consultant to the President on youth fitness, are featured in the film. The musical background to the film, a song titled "Chickenfat" has proven so popular that it is now available in record form through local Junior Chambers of Commerce. The film runs twenty-eight minutes, is in color. Also available to stimulate community action is a "Community Leaders Fitness Folio" for use in conjunction with the film. To obtain information about these materials, contact Mr. Caesar Brancini, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 1285 Avenue of the Americas, New York 19, New York. [Recent articles on fitness in RECREATION magazine include: A Documentary on Fitness Activities, January 1962; Playground Fitness Program, April 1962; Operation Fitness, April 1961.—Ed.]

GEORGE HJELTE RETIRES

GEORGE HJELTE, general manager of the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, and widely known throughout the recreation field, retired in August. He more than any other single person is responsible for the growth of the excellent Los Angeles Recreation and Parks Department. In a statement of appreciation, the Los Angeles City Board of Recreation and Park Commissioners declares: "Every citizen of Los Angeles owes a debt of gratitude and appreciation to George Hjelte. An imaginative pioneer with the courage of his convictions, he deserves the congratulations of all who want a beautiful city with facilities for recreation and leisure time activity."

Mr. Hjelte will be retained as a consultant, to handle long-range planning in the development of parks, beaches and playgrounds but, at his own request, will be relieved of day-to-day administrative details which have occupied much of his time during the thirty-three years he has been with the department. William Frederickson, Jr., has been named the new general manager of the Los Angeles department. Mr. Frederickson has been superintendent of recreation for the last fifteen years. Mr. Hjelte says, "This represents a recognition of Mr. Frederickson's long and distinguished service with the city."

George Hjelte

Wm. Frederickson

ADMINISTRATION

DO YOU NEED FUNDS FOR PLANNING?

Good news about the Community Facilities Administration loan program for recreation and community facilities

Sidney H. Wollner

WE WHO WORK in the field of housing and community facilities find more and more demand for assistance in developing the recreation potentialities of projects and communities. The Community Facilities Administration, one of the five constituents of the United States Housing and Home Finance Agency headed by Robert C. Weaver, has administrative responsibility for four major programs: college housing loans, senior citizens housing loans, public facilities loans, and advances for public works planning.

The latter program has been particularly significant in generating new public recreation projects. Under this program, money is advanced to a community to plan a public facility, and the funds are repaid when construction of the projects starts. Many communities and public agencies do not have the necessary specialized staff to draw up plans for projects. Often they find they cannot even start to look for construction money until their plans are ready to present to the public and to prospective lenders. Our agency advances funds for preliminary or final planning, including investigations and surveys needed as a basis for decisions about the type, size, and scope of the project, estimates of costs, and so forth.

Among the recreation facilities for which CFA has made these planning advances have been public libraries, swimming pools, a municipal theater, civic auditoriums, community parks, a cultural center, recreation facilities included in water and hydro-electric development projects, a sports arena, and a public golf course. Some of these are small projects, for which only small advances are needed: $1,800 to plan a $138,000 park or $1,500 to plan a $103,000 project consisting of two swimming pools. Larger projects for which CFA has advanced planning funds have been an $18,000,000 cultural center (CFA lent $190,000 for its planning) and a $60,000,000 river

MR. WOLLNER *is commissioner of the Community Facilities Administration of the U.S. Housing and Home Finance Agency.*

development project (CFA advanced [illegible] to plan recreation features). The CFA public facility loan program provides direct loans to communities which need to build public works but find them hard to finance privately on reasonable terms. Nine out of ten of these loans have been for water, sewer, and gas distribution facilities in communities under three thousand population. More and more, we find that such facilities are the necessary undergirding for the promotion of tourism and other recreation activity. This is particularly true of communities whose economic development is being stimulated through assistance under the Area Redevelopment Act. In their search for new industry, many of these communities are beginning to develop their tourist possibilities.

Thus, a town near Glacier National Park, Montana, which had fallen on hard times because a railroad had reduced its operations, is returning to economic good health by improving its facilities as a year-round resort. CFA is helping this town by lending it funds to modernize its old wooden water line. Similarly, it recently lent funds for water, sewerage, and street improvements to a Utah city which is turning its former silver-mining operations into a tourist attraction.

PROBABLY the most famous program in the CFA is college housing, now approaching the $3,000,000,000 level. Loans under this program are available not only for housing for students and faculty, but for dining halls and college unions which are usually the social centers of campus activities. In the new and expanding colleges which have been generated by the enormous growth in enrollments since World War II, recreation facilities are usually designed directly into the buildings, whether they are residence halls, dining halls, or college unions. Lounges, study rooms, snack bars, banquet and ballrooms, gamerooms are typical features; terraces, sun decks, patios, sculpture courts, domed dining rooms and circular music rooms not only signify a more sophisticated architectural era, but an awareness that Jack cannot be a dull boy in this complicated moment in history.

THE NEWEST PROGRAM in the Community Facilities Administration —one which I find most appealing— is the senior citizens housing loan program. In the past few years, it has dawned with a great light upon many Americans that our marvelous increasing life span is not only an opportunity but also a frightening challenge. Most of us will spend a substantial number of years in retirement, a period of life when income maintenance, health care, and housing are particularly critical needs.

With the senior citizens housing loan program, the Housing and Home Finance Agency is seeking to provide new solutions to the housing needs of the elderly. The agency is *not* in the business of lending funds for "old folks' homes" or nursing homes; it *is* in the business of making long-term, low-interest loans for projects especially designed to meet the requirements of older people.

These requirements relate not only to the fact that people in their sixties and beyond may have some physical limitations, but that for many people housing at this stage of life comes close to being a universe. So it must provide more than shelter. It must, for many people, provide the opportunities which will help them find a purpose in life. And this is where recreation becomes a matter of first, not secondary, importance.

The elderly are like everyone else in respect to the need for a purpose in life. Indeed, they may be more in need of purpose, since they have more time available and less routine activitity to use up that time. The activities which kept them occupied for thirty or forty years—earning a living, rearing a family, running a household, participating in community work—have largely come to a halt. Now they are faced with the stark problem of how to make each day meaningful.

Every group which undertakes to sponsor a senior citizens' housing project should recognize this problem as one of the key questions to be answered in planning the design and facilities of the project. Of course, CFA does not require provision of specific recreation facilities for each individual occupant of a project, but we will scrutinize every application closely to be sure that the fullest possible opportunity for recreation is at hand.

And by recreation for senior citizens, I do not mean worthless busy-work. To expect *any* adult, whether he is twenty-seven or seventy-seven, to take pride and find fulfillment in an activity pitched at the intellectual level of a first-grader is patently ridiculous. Yet many organizations think that shuffleboard courts, checker sets, and classes in elementary basket-weaving are all that is needed for satisfactory recreation activity for senior citizens.

Organizations which have had the good sense to promote activities which reach the very highest levels of intellectual or cultural activity have been astonished and overjoyed by the response. Recreation directors for many golden-age groups are frequently heard to complain these days that they cannot keep up with their members' fantastic variety of interests. They have learned firsthand what many specialists in the field of geriatrics have recently been telling us: that old age does not have to be the closing stage of life. Many people can have, in retirement, a flowering more brilliant than anything that has gone before. But first, the seed must be carefully nourished and cultivated, and few ingredients will be more important than the proper opportunities for enriching recreation activity.

So, in Community Facilities Administration, we have the opportunity to assist in fulfillment of needs for public facilities, including the need for recreation throughout the full and exciting chronology of life. #

IF THE GOOD LIFE of the future is not to degenerate into a vast traffic jam and a strangled complex of cities, there is urgent need for immediate urban, regional, statewide, and nationwide master planning.—VICTOR GRUEN, *architect and city planner.*

Open space is at a premium indeed in cities like Pittsburgh.

RECREATION ADMINISTRATION IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Part 1 *"Consideration of procedures is of prime importance"*

George D. Butler

RECREATION is arousing serious concern in metropolitan areas where population is zooming and open space is rapidly diminishing. Consideration of procedures to assure adequate provision of recreation in such areas is of prime importance. The situation calls for an evaluation of the methods by which responsibility for providing recreation services in metropolitan areas can best be allocated among various levels of government and a redefinition of the roles of all levels of government engaged in providing recreation for metropolitan residents.

In trying to deal with this problem, one must consider the type of recreation service demanded by residents of metropolitan areas and provided by agencies serving them. Many areas include one or more cities with a comprehensive system of recreation areas and facilities and a variety of specialized recreation services. Some of these serve and benefit many nonresidents. In other metropolitan areas, local recreation facilities and services are limited and inadequate to serve the day-to-day needs of the people.

Another problem concerns administration. Should the entire recreation function be administered by a single agency? Would it be better to assign subfunctions, such as certain types of properties, facilities, and services to different agencies at different levels of government?

The Metropolitan Area—The standard metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget and followed by the Bureau of the Census, "is a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of fifty thousand inhabitants or more, or 'twin cities' with a combined population of at least fifty thousand. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in a standard metropolitan statistical area, if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city." A number of additional criteria outline in greater detail the conditions under which a contiguous county may be included in the metropolitan area.

In 1960 there were 212 metropolitan areas located in forty-six states and the District of Columbia. Of these areas 133 comprise a single county; the others include from two to eight counties, and twenty-six of them are composed of counties in more than one state. A large percentage of the areas—175—have only one central city.

The total population of the 212 metropolitan areas in 1960 was 112,900,000 people, or nearly two-thirds of the total U.S. population. Ten areas had a population of two million or more; twenty-two had less than one hundred thousand each. Between 1950 and 1960 their population increased 26.4 per cent. and this increase represented 84 percent of the nation's total growth during the decade. Two-thirds of the increase in their population occurred outside the central cities.

Conditioning Factors—A number of conditions prevailing in metropolitan areas must be taken into account in considering methods of providing recreation for their residents. A few of them are:

- The complexity of government within these areas, as indicated by the fact that they include some 16,976 local governments.
- Widely different state governmental and statutory restrictions on the powers of area residents to set up administrative procedures for handling the recreation function.
- The disparity between tax and recreation boundaries of the areas.
- The multiplicity of jurisdictions providing recreation service to residents of metropolitan areas. These include federal, state, county, municipal, special district and school authorities, all of which are supported through taxes by area residents.
- The widespread lack of a systematic coordinated program for acquiring needed recreation land or for providing

MR. BUTLER *is director of the National Recreation Association's research department.*

needed recreation services because of overlapping boundaries of jurisdictions within the area.

• The inequitable distribution of the costs of recreation in the metropolitan areas and in many areas the fact that expenditures are inadequate to meet even minimum recreation standards.

• The general lack of an effective means for arriving at a consensus in relation to policy questions, even though formal and informal cooperative arrangements exist between agencies providing recreation in some areas.

• The competition and rivalry between units of government which are potential sources of conflict; elsewhere the indifference as to recreation deficiencies.

• The wide diversity in the legislation in the various states authorizing counties to acquire and operate recreation areas and provide recreation programs, to perform such services jointly with other units of government or to accept such responsibilities by transfer from municipalities within the county. All states do not have laws permitting the creation of recreation and/or park districts or of inter-county authorities.

The Recreation Function—What is the nature of the recreation function as related to the metropolitan area?* One aspect is concerned with providing a well-rounded system of park and recreation properties designed to serve the various recreation interests of the people. These include neighborhood parks and playgrounds, community parks and playfields, large recreation parks; special recreation areas, such as stadium sites, golf courses, swimming centers and camps; parkways; large reservations; and sites for museums, zoological gardens, aboreta, etcetera. Responsibilities of authorities that control these properties include their acquisition, design, construction, operation, maintenance, and use.

The organization and conduct of a diversified program of indoor and outdoor activities at the public recreation areas and other properties made available for public use is a function that requires trained, qualified leaders. This includes sponsorship and guidance of recreation groups and associations providing recreation activities and services for special groups, such as the ill and handicapped; furnishing advice and information on recreation areas, facilities and activities; and the loan of recreation equipment to individuals and agencies planning recreation programs.

Another aspect of service provided by recreation authorities involves the organization and conduct of training programs, in some cases in cooperation with other public and private agencies. These take such forms as training institutes for playground or indoor center leaders, for officials in such sports as basketball or softball, or for volunteer leaders in churches, clubs, or other organizations. Clinics are conducted to provide instruction for individuals in such activities as golf, boating, skiing, and bait casting. Recreation authorities take the lead in forming recreation councils and committees to further cooperative planning, promotion, and action by public and private agencies providing recreation service in the area.

Several tests have been proposed for determining the necessity for a reallocation of responsibility for recreation activities among the several levels of government performing services for residents of metropolitan areas. One test centers around the question whether or not the provision of recreation services requires the use of scarce resources not being provided in an optimum manner. It would determine if there is a lack of intergovernmental cooperation in the acquisition and planning of recreation sites and in the organization and conduct of programs, which reduces the value of every recreation expenditure.

A second test explores the existence of tax inequities. Are people living in the unincorporated areas consumers of recreation services which are being subsidized by residents of nearby incorporated localities? Does the central city provide regional type facilities which are used equally by residents of the remainder of the area? Since the large-city taxpayers usually bear the total expense, an alternate administrative method migh prove more valid and satisfactory. Unless it can be shown that the present division of responsibility makes possible a reasonably adequate system of recreation areas and facilities and a well balanced recreation program for all the people of the area, financed on an equitable basis, the need for a change is indicated.

In case the tests indicate the desirability of allocating recreation subfunctions at different levels, certain criteria may be used as guidelines. For example, there should be a relationship between the allocation of costs and the recipients of the benefit from the service provided. Account should therefore be taken of the geographical distribution of cost and benefits. If a particular service benefits only the residents of a given governmental unit, responsibility for providing it should rest with that unit, whether it be town, city, or county. The fiscal capacity of various units to perform recreation subfunctions must be taken into account. For example, small municipalities can support neighborhood playgrounds but cannot be expected to operate a zoological park or a regulation golf course.

A proposed change should be designed to achieve a degree of economy. Certain aspects of recreation service, such as the operation of an expensive facility or the employment of a specialist, may entail unit costs that make them uneconomical in a small governmental unit, whereas these are reasonable in a larger jurisdiction. The willingness of the various government units in a metropolitan area to accept and carry out responsibility for recreation services must also be taken into account. On the basis of past performance or speculation, judgements as to the responsiveness of authorities to the will of the people will influence the allocation of such responsibility.

The ability of the various units to administer recreation

* Some of the ideas and proposals for allocating responsibility in providing recreation to residents of metropolitan areas have been taken from two publications dealing with the subject:

Governmental Structure, Organization, and Planning in Metropolitan Areas—Suggested Action by Local, State, and National Governments, by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (July 1961). Available from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. $.30.

Metropolitan Services—Studies of Allocation in a Federated Organization. Issued by the Bureau of Governmental Research, University of California, Los Angeles (June 1961).

subfunctions is of primary importance. It involves such factors as their legal authority, financial capacity, the qualifications of their staff, and availability of needed facilities and equipment.

Other aspects of the recreation function merit consideration before reviewing available alternatives for the allocation of responsibility for recreation at various levels of government. One of these relates to recreation areas and facilities—their acquisition, design, construction, operation. maintenance, and use. Experience has indicated that these procedures are so closely inter-related that for any type of area, whether playlot or large recreation park, they can normally be administered most effectively at the same level of government. In some cases, however, properties acquired by one agency may advantageously be transferred by lease or other agreement to an agency on another level better qualified to operate and maintain them.

The fact that several branches of the Federal and state governments control and operate extensive properties such as parks, forests, reservoir sites, and wildlife preserves that provide recreation opportunities for residents of metropolitan areas must be taken into account. Admittedly, a large percentage of the recreation service now available to metropolitan areas is furnished by county, regional, municipal. and school authorities. However, because some Federal and state recreation properties serve primarily the residents of a single metropolitan area, the agencies responsible for them must be considered in dealing with this problem.

(To be continued next month)

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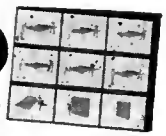

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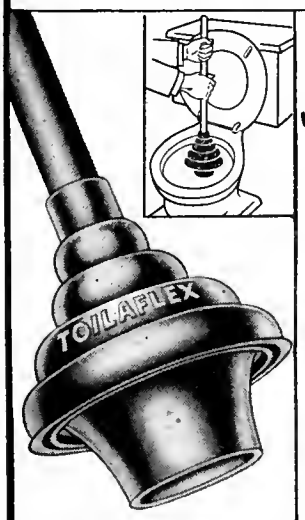

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TEENAGE ROUNDUP

CITY IN MINIATURE. Many towns in the United States have discovered ways of channeling teenage energies into productive and creative enterprises. They have learned, too, that teenagers, with their enormous capacity for work and play, welcome opportunities to be of service in the community.

"Project '61," undertaken by teenage youth of South San Francisco, California, recently unveiled the Hi-Teen Center to the public at a cost to taxpayers of less than fifty dollars. Some months ago, the basement area of the main recreation center was reserved for teenagers' leisure-time activities. The area needed a bit of sparkle so the Hi-Teen Council organized redecoration with the theme of "San Francisco in Miniature."

Armed with paint and brushes, and the enthusiasm and imagination that only teenagers can muster, they worked until the area took on the glamour and early color of a miniature San Francisco. The old walls were decked out with sketches of famous San Francisco landmarks—cable car, ferry building, opera house, Seal Rocks, bay bridge, Fisherman's Wharf, expresso shop, and a typical Gay 90's restaurant. The project was open to all teen members. Over one hundred participated under the direction of the recreation staff. When completed, the appearance of the center provided a stunning contrast to its former drabness.

This was only the beginning of the efforts of the Hi-Teens and the city to create a project that would make the community proud. A miniature of the Golden Gate Bridge was to be given away by a national airline to the organization that could best explain why they wanted it. It was a twenty-four-foot replica of the famous San Francisco structure, ten feet tall at the towers and wide enough for walking.

A concerted publicity campaign was put on by the teenage club and city staff to win the bridge for the center. The judges were flooded with telegrams, petitions, proclamations, and endorsements from the city council and chamber of commerce. A giant scroll with all teen members' names inscribed thereon was also presented. The campaign paid off, and the city won the contest over a thousand other entries. Today the bridge is installed, in all its glory, in the teen drop-in center.

The whole teen project, as described above, has won the admiration of many other communities and organizations in the area. Such efforts on the part of teenagers in the community point up the fact that, more often than not, they are interested in assisting in community projects and that, given proper guidance and recognition, will contribute enthusiasm and constructive ideas.

TEEN TOILERS. If you have a chore to be done in Manor, Pennsylvania, there are close to two hundred "Teen-Toilers" you can call on. This service is only one of the many good deeds performed by a group of youngsters called the "Teentown of Manor," organized to help teenage youngsters channel their energies productively. Recognized as the only teenage club of its type in the state, this is an organization of which Manor and the entire western Pennsylvania area can be justly proud.

Teentown held its first meeting on March 1, 1955, with 109 teenagers in attendance. Adult advisors, chosen from among the parents, had visited many teenage groups during the ten months previous to the first meeting and gathered information that was used in setting up the group. Many organizations donated financial help so that Teentown could get under way. Today, Teentown no longer depends on donations. The youngsters have earned more than $5,000 themselves, and have become financially independent. There never has been any charge to members for joining, nor have there been any dues collected from the group.

Members raise their funds by sponsoring record-hops and selling home products door-to-door. The money helps to pay for activities which the group sponsors, such as hobby classes, charm schools, target shooting, and sports instruction classes.

Membership is open to all teenagers from thirteen to nineteen years of age. After nineteen, members become alumni. The Manor Board of Education has granted the use of the junior high school building for club meetings held twice monthly except during the summer months. Special meetings during these months are arranged by the advisors. Members must attend three out of four meetings to remain in good standing, unless excused by reasons acceptable to the advisors.

With guidance from a staff of nineteen adult advisors—and a long waiting list of other parents who want to help—the youngsters do everything for themselves. Members must earn points to retain their membership. These are awarded for cleaning up after weekly dances in the American Legion Home; helping in community projects; good behavior at home, school, church, or on the street; working on fund-raising sales. A member may lose points for questionable behavior, cursing, and not attending church. It is not considered "snitching" to report another member's breaking of the rules. Seventy-five points entitle a member to a monthly trip with a group to Pitt football games, plays, a tour of New York City, resort areas, museums, or college campuses throughout the East.

Teentowners have two spiritual advisors, the Reverend Richard Rapp of the Manor United Presbyterian Church, and the Reverend Father Leonard Sanesi, of the Irwin Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church. They have arranged church Sundays for the teenagers. All Catholic Teentowners attend a Catholic church accompanied by a Teentown advisor. All Protestant Teen-

Top, enthusiasm, imagination, and hard work pay off as teenagers redecorate old basement at the South San Francisco Hi-Teen Center for less than $50. Bottom, Teen council meeting in Burlington, North Carolina, discusses projected addition to recreation center.

towners attend a Protestant church accompanied by an advisor. Teentown church Sundays occur approximately once every two months. Teens visit both local and rural churches and some of the larger churches in the metropolitan area.

The five-year-old youth program recently prompted Westmoreland County Juvenile Court Judge David H. Weiss to bestow the first certificate of commendation ever issued by a court. Since the organization began in 1955 not one of the group has faced Juvenile Court or probation office censure.

The teenagers have adopted a ten-year-old Korean boy and send money for his education and clothing for his family. In the future, the group plans to establish hobby classes and to feed wildlife during the winter.

Channels for the energies of the young . . .

THE BRUNSWICK STEW. In Burlington, North Carolina, the Teen Age Club is sponsored by the city recreation department and guided by a council composed of twenty high-school students. Council members are chosen by former members on the basis of leadership, scholastic ratings, character, and ability to get along with others. Business and discipline of the teen club are handled by the council. The group, a lively and enthusiastic one, decided last year to raise money for an addition to the teen center. The Brunswick Stew which followed had council members doing KP with fifty pounds of onions and two hundred pounds of potatoes. The bluejean brigade delivered the orders of stew in person to acquaint townspeople with the club and its members. The job completed, the council presented the money they had earned to the city council with the request that an addition be made to the activity room. The enthusiasm caught and plans were made for the addition. The club built up its treasury again and bought shoes for the youngest eighteen children at the Christian Home for Children, bubbling over with self-satisfaction at the sight of the young children's happiness. During Thanksgiving, the teens bought turkeys and carried food-baskets to three families and during Christmas prepared boxes and toys for needy groups. In January the group conducted the Teen March of Dimes in Burlington. Citizenry and the recreation department point with pride to these youngsters.

MAKING IDLE TIME CONSTRUCTIVE. If the example of the Teen-Age Club of the Anaheim, California, Park and Recreation Department could be regarded as any indication of future leaders, this city should have some outstanding citizens within the next decade. To the seventeen hundred youngsters who make up the club, the organization has become a symbol of "leadership" and "cooperation" for the community.

The club is made up of seventh-, eighth- and ninth-grade students in the Anaheim district. Over fifteen percent of the district's junior high students are registered with the activity.

The primary aim at this time, according to Superintendent of Recreation Lloyd Trapp, was to "keep the young men and women off the streets and make their idle time constructive rather than destructive." The job for getting the club "on its feet" went to Playground Supervisor Len Roberts who has done a whizbang job.

The eight advisors selected for the club are all teachers in the Anaheim area. It was found that the teenagers who make up the club are average and above average students in school. An interesting note concerning their dances is that an attendance list is maintained by the chaperons. All students must check in at every function and following the dance, the young people are checked off as their parents arrive to take them home.

Other social events include hay rides, picnics, and snow trips to Big Bear. The club has journeyed to Hollywood, Pebble Beach, San Diego, and San Bernardino.

The club has been averaging close to fifty new members a month and should hit the two thousand mark by December 1962—an increase of 1650 since it opened its doors back in 1960. —Frank Evans, *publicity division, Anaheim, California, Park and Recreation Department.*

The personnel situation. W. C. (Woody) Sutherland of National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service addresses Indiana University banquet.

The pause that refreshes. George Butler, NRA's director of research, shares amusing sidelight with Mrs. Butler at NRA Pacific Northwest Conference, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Busman's holiday. Delegate at the NRA Midwest District Conference in Wichita, Kansas, looks in on arts and crafts program at local recreation center. Delegates appreciate tours of such facilities.

Cultural arts. Group of colorful Maypole dancers entertain nearly five hundred delegates at luncheon at Vancouver conference. The Vancouver meeting was the first NRA district conference to be held outside the United States. (NRA's Pacific Northwest District includes Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and the Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.) NRA held nine district conferences. Besides Vancouver, other unusual locations included Jekyll Island, Georgia, and Santa Fe, New Mexico.

SPOTLIGHT ON SPRING MEETINGS

Top level leaders. Daniel L. Flaherty (left), Chicago Park District general superintendent, greets NRA's Joseph Prendergast at Great Lakes Conference.

In this era of ever-expanding leisure the recreation professional must not only keep up with the times but with the future. The sedulous recreation leader depends on professional meetings, workshops, and institutes to further his knowledge of trends, new methods and techniques, and general knowhow. Besides the annual National Recreation Congress *(see Page 337)*, recreation leaders attend National Recreation Association district conferences, state society meetings, regional and local conferences, courses, seminars, workshops, and institutes offered by universities as well as by public and private agencies of various kinds. Here we present a glimpse of a few of the many meetings held across the country this spring.

PROGRAM

Recreation for the Mentally Retarded Child

As provided by a county parks and recreation department

Chuck Woods

MENTALLY RETARDED children have an unplumbed capacity for joyful recreation! For some, it may be merely the joyous experience of being with laughing children, the pleasant feel of soft clay, or personal praise from another for molding crude figures. Others advance to more complex recreation activities—such as sewing, woodworking, tennis, or bowling.

Today's brighter life for the mentally retarded child is a welcome relief from the bleak and dull world facing him a decade ago. Hidden in backrooms by many parents who loved their children but feared public ridicule, some youngsters grew sullen and morose.

"A child is born and from all indications progresses normally for a period of time" says Doctor George Tarjan, head of Pacific State Hospital. "Gradually or suddenly, a change takes place and as time passes the signs of physical, mental, or social, or all factors of deterioration, become more and more pronounced. Remorseful and humiliated parents then hide the child away from society and begin to neglect the very things most needed to combat the problem.

"Just as muscle tissue will deteriorate if not exercised, the processes of deterioration will set in if the handicapped child is deprived of normal physical and social experiences.

"Years pass and the case, in desperation, is finally brought to light and the grief-stricken parents realize that it is too late.

"Handicapped children, if given early opportunities to learn skills through normal play experiences, can show remarkable progress but we are extremely limited in our ability to meet the need. Trained and dedicated recreation people could exert a most potent force upon the habilitation of handicapped children but there are not enough of them."

Today, there are more than six hundred mentally retarded children joyfully participating in recreation programs provided by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. Organized four years ago at the request of the Exceptional Children's Foundation, this project helps improve the recreation activities offered by the foundation, counsels other similar organizations, and helps parents of

MR. WOODS *is on the staff of the social and cultural section of the Los Angeles County, California, Department of Parks and Recreation.*

mentally retarded children select suitable recreation for family life.

Approximately 150,000 mentally retarded children and adults who live in Los Angeles County are potential beneficiaries of the county parks and recreation program. It is estimated that there are three-hundred thousand victims of mental retardation in California and approximately five million in the United States.

An increasing birthrate and the inability of medical science to appreciably prevent or cure mental retardation presents any county department of parks and recreation with an ever increasing field of responsibilities. Three thousand of one hundred thousand children born will be so severely retarded they will benefit little or not at all from regular school classes. Of these, twenty-five hundred will be educable, with the ability to learn some simple arithmetic and basic skills, four hundred will be trainable in personal care and social graces, and one hundred will be totally dependent.

ALTHOUGH recreation programs must embrace hundreds of mentally retarded children, each child must be given personal guidance. Aside from the accepted differences occurring in children, the mentally retarded youngster has varying degrees of mental and physical disability which must be considered in planning effective recreation.

A common response displayed by most mentally retarded children when first enrolled in a recreation activity is to sit idly and sullenly in the background. Frequently this response has been engendered in their homes where leisure time is filled with passive interests such as television and radio programs, and where many have become so dependent upon their parents that they lack confidence and have no desire to improve.

For example, there is a four-year-old boy who had never learned to walk or feed himself at home. His parents carried him about the house and spoon-fed him at mealtime. Two years of training at an institution, assisted by recreation activities, have made this youngster capable of walking and feeding himself. There are still periods of retrogression, but much has been accomplished through patient and understanding encouragement on the part of the recreation leader.

Another child suffers from schizophrenia, commonly known as split personality. His group was learning to recognize colors and they were asked to select felt squares of various colors and place then on a flannelboard. As others participated this child appeared to be in another world giving no recognition to activities around him. When his turn came, the teacher took his hand and led him to the flannelboard. The felt square, placed in his hand, fell to the floor when he failed to grasp it. But by the time the teacher smoothed the third square of felt with the child's hand, he looked at her and smiled, the first sign of understanding of what he was doing. He responded once more, in anger because his hand was being held while placing the felt square.

When mentally retarded children meet for recreation, a fertile atmosphere for learning is created. Since all are suffering from retardation, each has social acceptance within the group, a desire to learn is respected, patience in performing a simple act over and over again is abundently displayed, and praise is generous no matter how small the accomplishment.

Another outstanding characteristic of mentally retarded children is their obedience during all activities. Nat Rosenfeld, co-owner of the Canoga Park Bowl, praises the behaviour of a mentally retarded group which bowls at his establishment. Given a choice, he would rather have ten bowling alleys used by this group than face a handful of normal children.

A special recreation program for mentally retarded children is attended by twelve children each Thursday, from 10AM to noon at Green Meadows Playground. There they enjoy handcrafts, music, games and free play on swings, slides and other equipment. Most popular is the refreshment period.

A variety of objects are made from clay. One day, Johnnie and Nancy sat side by side and each made a clay figure of a child with matchstick arms and legs and triangularly shaped red hats. As the recreation leader praised their work, Nancy looked at the identical figures and said, "I made a girl and Johnnie made a boy." Only Nancy could tell the difference. Another lad, sitting at the end of the table, seemed to love the feel of rolling clay beneath his hand. When the clay grew long and thin he identified it as a snake.

Six-year-old Carol stood against the wall bubbling with joy. Every laugh and pleasurable sound of the others brought a smile to her face. Sometimes she literally jumped for joy. A year previously when she joined this group she was sullen and stood quietly against the walls of the room. Soon she will be modeling with clay.

Next the group entered a courtyard where they played with a beanbag. Each child had his turn throwing toward a clown target with an open mouth. When a direct hit was scored all children clapped hands in approval. One child got so close to the target he could practically drop the beanbag into the clown's mouth. Normal children would call this cheating but not this group. Any success at all called for encouragement.

BECAUSE of their love for music, one of the most enjoyable activities for mentally retarded children is participation in rhythm bands to the tune of folk songs and dances. Prominent is the musical beat which guides the youngsters as they improve their muscular coordination.

Folk dances may start with a slow walk and increase to light skipping running cadences, but the more advanced groups dance the Virginia Reel and other more complicated folk dances. Frequently the musical count is slower than normally used and intricate steps are eliminated.

Words sung by children help teach through repetition and are sometimes accompanied by actions which help cement ideas. One entire song required the children to bend over and "Tap my shoe . . . shoe . . . shoe." Some teach good health and safety habits.

ONE of the most popular recreation activities of the more capable mentally retarded children and adults is bowling. Ranging in age from thir-

teen to forty-five, one group of twenty-five participants meets at the Holiday Bowl each Saturday from 10AM to noon. Two years ago, when first organized, the group required only two alleys but now it needs five.

At the Canoga Park Bowl a group now numbering twenty-four children and adults from sixteen to forty-five years old is entering its second bowling season. Recently this group utilized ten alleys during a recreation period from 1 to 3PM.

Tennis is another sport popular among the more advanced mentally retarded children, but the game must be adapted to fit their abilities. One sixteen-year-old girl patiently batted a tennis ball for two years before clearing the net. Pleased with her personal triumph, the entire group rejoiced and she is still thrilled by her success. Once control has been established, an effort is made to maintain volleys. The first one who fails to return the ball is the loser. When skill is more advanced a simple numerical count is kept for a winning score.

Craft classes for girls also include sewing, another successful activity for more accomplished children. First those participating made handbags and now the project is a pajama bag. The boys craft group, on the other hand, is making shoe shine kits.

ASSUMING the role of American Indians, many mentally retarded children shared a five day camping period with normal children at the "Rising Sun Day Camp." Living as Indians while camping, the children hiked, enjoyed crafts, sang and danced. On hiking trips, leaders interested them in varieties of trees, grasses, bushes and cacti. Many went to the nature museum where they handled live snakes and saw badgers, mice, rare birds, salamanders, gila monsters, and turtles.

Most dramatic, for the children, were festivities on Friday evenings when the five-day camping activities ended. Armed with tomahawks, artfully dressed in head dresses of turkey feathers and necklaces, and with colorfully painted faces, the children looked like Indians as they sang, danced, and played in skits.

Apprehensions of recreation leaders about the social relationship between mentally retarded children and normal youngsters were soon dispelled. Not only did the normal children associate with the mentally retarded children, but they understood and accepted them. One little girl who disappeared was found drinking punch with a normal group of children who protested. "Does she have to go? We were just getting acquainted."

TEN recreation leaders are under the guidance of Harold Swab, director of rehabilitative recreation for the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. Each year this group conducts workshops for teachers and parents who instruct children in schools for exceptional children. Once weekly, each class is visited by a recreation leader who conducts recreation activities and counsels teachers who direct recreation on other school days. These leaders assume full responsibility for recreation programs for retarded children offered by the department.

The Mentally Retarded Children's Recreation Advisory Committee, comprised of doctors, psychiatrists, social workers, teachers, and laymen is a constant advisor to Harold Swab as well as to the recreation leaders of the department. Currently they are considering the advisability of using power equipment in the sewing and woodworking craft classes.

Recreation objectives for some mentally retarded children are simply to provide more joyous moments for this is the limit of their capabilities. Others improve their coordination enough to adequately care for themselves becoming less of a burden for their families. Many qualify for unskilled jobs as stock clerks in retail stores and packers in factories.

These children who work so patiently to drive a tennis ball over a net, who welcome every success no matter how small, and are so grateful to leaders who guide them, have hurled a forceful challenge which must be answered. "When given a fair chance, how nearly normal can a mentally retarded child become?" #

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Above. *Youth Services directors get in on the fun, usually leading the parade.* ***Right.*** *Dancing on wheels teaches coordination. Add colorful costumes and you have a really gala presentation.* ***Left.*** *The Rollerama Kit includes soft rubber pylons and ropes, skating records, phonograph and public address system, guard sashes, signs, sizing, boards, instructions, and the SKATES.*

Roll On, Rollerama

Ideas from Los Angeles include a roller rink and a party on wheels

Martin R. Wong

With sizes already determined, youngsters line up while volunteers help pass out skates. Mothers are ever ready to assist with such preliminary services.

IT MAY LOOK like a standard stake body truck, but it is a magic Rollerama carrying fun and fitness to thousands of Los Angeles City School students. In a matter of minutes, its cargo converts a gymnasium, a multipurpose room, or a playground area into a roller-skating "rink." Supplied is everything for an exhilarating afternoon's excitement for anywhere from twenty-five up to 250 school children.

First out of the magic Rollerama truck come the boxes of skates: safety checked, sized, and ready to roll (Specific operational and safety suggestions are included). A new type of clamp encircles the top of the shoe, solving the problem of loose skates and torn soles encountered with the old sole-type clamp. Next, bright yellow, cone-shaped, rubber pylons are unloaded and set into position to mark boundaries and "No Skating" areas. A portable public-address phonograph system, supplied with a variety of skating records, completes the Rollerama kit.

"It's all a new twist on an old idea that takes skating off the precarious city streets for good; and it also puts existing school facilities to additional use," declares Dr. John L. Merkley, supervisor-in-charge of the youth services section.

The development of a new plastic-type wheel has made indoor skating feasible. (A different type skate makes the Rollerama also the biggest outdoor playground attraction since tetherball, four squares, and hopscotch). Now, hundreds of children can take to wheels right on the same floor that formerly

MR. WONG *is a staff member of the Youth Services Section of the Los Angeles City Schools.*

was sacrosanct, guarded by the ever-present warning sign "No Street Shoes Allowed." Not only does the gym floor remain unmarred, but many school custodians comment that the skates help condition the floor for superior waxing!

A color-coded sizing board quickly and automatically tells each potential skater what color skate he should wear. He merely places his foot on the sizing board, and the toe of his shoe reaches to the correct color-coded size among a series of narrow bands of different colors; each color band corresponds to a wheel color on the correct size skate. No fuss, no bother adjusting and fitting. In the upper grades, the colors are supplanted with the usual size numbers.

Music provides a tempo to organize the flashing skates into dances, grand marches, and other skating activities, and also makes it easier for two or three teachers to oversee the event. (Mothers often volunteer their services to help with the organizing.) On special occasions, bright-colored costumes add fun and laughter. The public-address system gives two or three supervisors the voice and authority of many. Activity is always "according to Hoyle"; that is, according to specific types of skating events rather than a "free for all." No racing, of course.

For further control, bright red sashes with the word "GUARD" on them come out of the Rollerama kit. The sash is a blatant reminder to skaters to be careful and take it easy and also identifies aid in case of three-point landings. There are always plenty of student leaders seeking the privilege and responsibility of wearing the guard's sash.

When the skating period is over, students help load up, and the traveling roller rink is on its way—on wheels to carry wheels of fun—elsewhere. Roll on, Rollerama, roll on! #

A ROLLER-SKATING PARTY

This plan for a roller-skating party was developed by the Youth Services Section of the Los Angeles City Schools. It provides a valuable guide which can be adapted to suit your local situation.

Preparing for the Party

SEQUENCE OF ORGANIZATION (check off the following; details are in separate sections):

_____ 1. *Personnel* arrangements made and confirmed.
_____ 2. *Publicity* prepared and distributed.
_____ 3. *Directions* given to personnel and participants.
_____ 4. *Equipment* delivered, checked, and stored.
_____ 5. Skating area organized: provisions made for
  a. skating area
  b. checkout area
  c. putting-on-skates area
_____ 6. *Program* planned and posted.
_____ 7. *Check-out sheet* received and prepared for use: clip board, pencils, etc.
_____ 8. *Inventory-sheet* received and verified.
_____ 9. *Closing methods* planned: return of skates, clearing of areas, etcetera.

ARRANGE FOR ADEQUATE PERSONNEL:

1. Number of paid personnel should follow the established formula for social events.
2. At least one adult should be used in checking out skates.
3. One adult should be used to make a final inspection on the skates before student enters the skating area.
4. Reliable students can assist the adults in the above.
5. Leadership students provided with visual identification or whistles can assist in traffic control in the skating area.
6. Additional volunteer adult leadership has been found to be very helpful.
7. For a crowd well over one hundred, planning will be needed for additional personnel and a manner of exchanging the limited number of skates.

ISSUE PUBLICITY AND DIRECTIONS:

1. Plan skating parties as "special events" or as part of your club program.
2. One to one and a half hours of actual skating has proved a popular length of time.
3. Arrange for method of instructing youngsters on rules and regulations. ➤

4. Stress shoes with leather or hard composition soles. Soft rubber-soled shoes and tennis shoes are not usable.

5. Stress rhythm and grace in skating rather than speed.

6. Arrange for suitable publicity in school newspaper, bulletins, by posters, etcetera.

RECEIVE, CHECK, AND STORE EQUIPMENT:

1. Skates will be delivered to the school [center] the day ahead of or on the day of the event.

   A. There are approximately twelve boxes—24″-by-18″-by-10″—each weighing about fifty pounds, and each containing ten to twenty-one pairs of skates.

   B. It is advisable to provide a secure storage place where a minimum of moving after delivery will be necessary.

   C. When opening the boxes, check carefully to see how skates are strapped together and packed. This will help later when repacking for pick-up.

SET UP SKATING AREA:

1. Minimum capacity is twenty square feet per skater.

2. Skating area should allow for wide turns if possible.

3. Cover all obstructions with gym mats or block off danger areas from skaters.

4. Set up area to be used as "penalty box" for infractions of rules.

5. Set up visual methods of announcing specialty skating periods: large placards, portable chalk board, etc.

SET UP CHECKOUT AREA:

1. Select an area where there will be a minimum of traffic.

2. Provide a table or counter where each student may receive skates.

SET UP PUTTING-ON-SKATES AREA:

1. Provide a bench or chairs in a hall, anteroom, or on one side wall of the gym where every skater may be inspected before entering skating area.

2. Each adult should be provided with a skate key. The remaining keys should be attached with long cords to the benches or chairs.

3. Instruct the adult who makes final inspection on the skaters to be sure that:

   A. The shoe extends at least one-half inch beyond the skate. This is most important in maintaining the finish of the gym floor.

   B. Buckles are on the outside of the ankles.

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During the Skating Period

Rigid enforcement of the following rules and regulations will help in making a safe and successful party.

GENERAL REGULATIONS:

1. It helps if no one skates until an adult is on the skating area with skates on.

2. The center area should be used as an emergency area and not for skating.

3. Food and refreshments should not be allowed in the skating area, although a special refreshment area may be set up elsewhere.

4. A "penalty box" or roped-off area can be used wherein those not cooperating can cool off for five, ten, or fifteen minutes.

5. When changing the type of skating always clear the floor and have the skaters' attention before making the announcement.

SPECIFIC RULES:

1. All skaters go in the same direction at the same time. Counter clockwise skating is the normal procedure.

2. Non-skaters and spectators stay off the floor and out of the way.

3. Backward skating permitted only under controlled conditions.

4. No stopping on toes or dragging on wheels.

5. No cutting across center of floor.

6. No cutting in and out in front of other skaters.

7. No "Roller-Derby" competition: blocking, pushing, shoving, etcetera.

8. No excessive speed, and no racing turns.

9. No playing tag, or weaving chain.

WORK OUT A VARIETY PROGRAM—SAMPLE SEQUENCES:

1. One sequence: all skate, girls skate, trio (2 girls, 1 boy), couples only, boys skate, trios (2 boys, 1 girl).

2. Another: all skate, couples only, all skate, trios (2 boys and 1 girl or 2 girls and 1 boy), all skate, boys skate (reverse direction—this will slow the pace), girls skate (reverse direction—this will slow the pace), all skate, grand march, all skate, couples.

Conclusion of the Activity

Give time warning and directions to skaters about ten minutes before final period:

1. Set up plan to check in skates on a staggered basis.

2. Get the skaters' attention and demonstrate the method of binding the skates together for return to the check-in area. (Wheels together, heels at opposite ends. Buckle strap around toe-clamp.)

3. Inform skaters that the skates *must* be put together correctly before they will be accepted. Adults spread around the room can be very helpful.

MAKE FINAL CHECK ON EQUIPMENT:

1. Place all skates that need repair in "broken-box."

2. Put skate keys, sizer boards, lock keys, and records in record case box. Store in safe place.

3. Put skates in boxes according to size indicated on box.

4. Account for all skates as listed in presession inventory.

5. Lock skate boxes and put in secure place for pickup.

6. Fill out and return evaluation sheet. #

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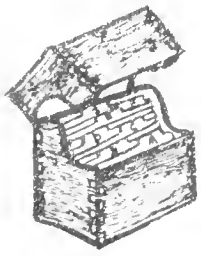


PERSONNEL

THE TIDE HAS TURNED

W. C. Sutherland

THE 1962 recreation student inventory is the most encouraging since the beginning of these studies several years ago, as shown by current findings of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Undergraduate Education under the chairmanship of Warren M. Bartholomew, director of the recreation curriculum at Temple University. These student inventories continue to reveal important information related to supply and demand for recreation personnel. The downward trend has been stopped, at least temporarily, and a significant increase in the number of recreation graduates will be noted in the following tables. This, in spite of the fact that thirty-one percent of the schools reporting major recreation curricula did not report any recreation graduates for 1962. It does not mean that these schools are not contributing something to recreation, for they have students who are minoring in recreation or who are taking recreation courses to supplement their preparation for service in allied fields.

Forty-five schools, a twenty-eight percent increase over the number reporting last year, indicated they would graduate 758 recreation students this year. This represents an overall increase of fifty-six percent over 1961.

There are two important observations: First, the total number of recreation graduates is increasing, which is encouraging from a quantitative point of view. Second, the increase in the number of students taking graduate work is encouraging, for recreation leaders in the future will have better professional preparation for their work. This is especially important at a period when the recreation field is in stiff competition with other worthy causes for status and public acceptance and support. The profession is at a point in its development where it must go deeper if it is to go further.

All districts except New England and the Southwest showed substantial increases. The Midwest increased 316 percent, the Mid-Atlantic reported an increase of 147 percent and the Pacific Southwest 129 percent. Other increases were 48, 21, and 14 percent respectively in the Great Lakes, Southern, and Pacific Northwest districts.

The schools report a total enrollment of 2,254 recreation students; 1,737 classified as undergraduate and 517 as graduate students. Seventy-one percent of the schools identified their recreation students as freshmen, four percent as sophomores, and seventeen percent as juniors.

There are many reasons for the improved showing in the recruiting of students for the recreation curriculum. They include the effective leadership of Dr. Janet Mac Lean of Indiana University and her predecessors as chairmen of the National Advisory Committee on Recruitment; the work of the American Recreation Society; the rapidly increasing activities of the state recreation societies and associations; and especially the personal and individualized work of executives and staff members of local recreation departments. #

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the Recreation Personnel Service of the National Recreation Association.*

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF SCHOOLS REPORTING AND DEGREES GRANTED 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962

DISTRICT	Number of Schools Reporting							Number of Degrees Granted						
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
New England	3	2	4	2	3	3	3	49	21	81	27	38	43	33
Middle Atlantic	6	4	7	5	8	5	5	78	26	121	91	92	63	156
Southern	9	8	12	8	10	7	8	86	70	104	83	121	116	141
Great Lakes	9	7	14	8	10	8	10	182	167	211	207	172	134	199
Midwest		1	3	1	1	2	3		1	8	4	5	6	25
Southwest	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	13	12	21	16
Pacific Southwest	4	9	13	6	7	5	9	17	92	125	65	107	61	140
Pacific Northwest	4	3	6	2	5	2	4	29	25	30	13	51	42	48
TOTAL	36	35	61	34	46	35	45	444	406	683	503	598	486	758

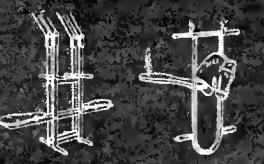
NUMBER OF DEGREES AWARDED IN 1962

DISTRICT	No. of Schools Reporting	Bachelor			Master			Doctor			Others			TOTAL			Percent of Change: 1961-62
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Both	
New England	3	16	9	25	3	4	7	1	0	1				20	13	33	− 23
Middle Atlantic	5	40	41	81	36	18	54	13	4	17	3	1	4	92	64	156	+147
Southern	8	65	57	122	15	4	19							80	61	141	+ 21
Great Lakes	10	86	43	129	44	17	61	4	3	7	1	1	2	135	64	199	+ 48
Midwest	3	18	7	25										18	7	25	+316
Southwest	3	6	9	15		1	1							6	10	16	−316
Pacific Southwest	9	68	40	108	19	6	25	4	3	7				91	49	140	+129
Pacific Northwest	4	22	21	43	4	1	5							26	22	48	+ 14
TOTAL	45	321	227	548	121	51	172	22	10	32	4	2	6	468	290	758	+ 56

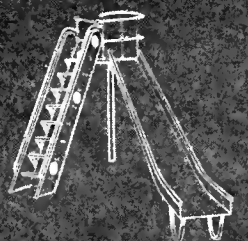
"my grandfather makes the best playground equipment in the whole world because he loves little people like me! he makes slides and swings and see-saws and all kinds of things. they're real strong and they're very safe. if you're going to buy playground things you better talk to my grandfather first. his name is mr. burke."

Extra Heavy Duty Merry-Go-Round—4½" o.d. galvanized steel pipe support plus finest select hardwood make this a lifetime service unit.

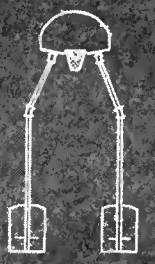
Rugged Heavy Duty Swing—triangular end pipes plus center pipe supports.



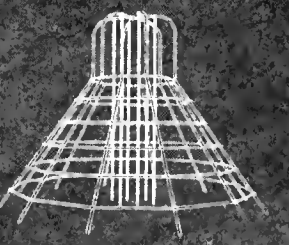
Kiddie Glider and Hobby Horse Swing—self-propelled with maximum safety. Can be assembled with various swing units.



Unique Space Saver Slide—Features bright weather-proof colors over galvanized iron and a stainless steel bedway.



Regulation Offset Basketball Backstop—Safest design in outdoor backstops. Support pipes set back 2½' from play area, 6' apart.



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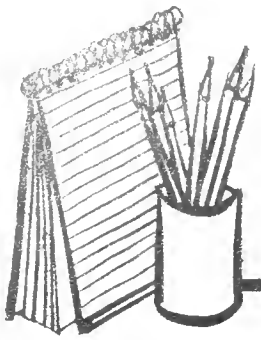

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Bicentennial

The Charlottesville, Virginia, *Daily Progress*, in its recent edition commemorating Charlottesville's two hundredth anniversary, published a twenty-page culture and recreation supplement containing articles on the history of the city recreation department, its playgrounds, parks, the Bayly Museum, garden clubs, municipal band, the Virginia Players, football, golf, fishing, and hunting activities. Nan Crow, director of recreation in Charlottesville since 1937, spent many hours leafing through invaluable scrapbooks and documents to compile three articles on recreation history and activities for the commemorative edition.

Real George

George's Island, the latest addition to the Westchester County, New York, park system, is a 137-acre tract on a peninsula projecting into the Hudson River. The county park system improved the road into the park, added a parking area for two hundred cars, a modern circular picnic shelter of fieldstone and redwood, a large circular fireplace with multiple cooking pits, playfields, restrooms, and paths down to the riverfront. The former site of a brickyard, the island became a peninsula when bricks and other waste materials dumped into its marsh area gradually connected it to the mainland.

National Recreation Policy

The Recreation Advisory Council of the new federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation decided on a study of national recreation policy at its first meeting. Results of the study will help coordinate and improve outdoor recreation efforts by the federal and state governments. Members of the council which was created by the President's Executive Order are the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Defense, and Health, Education and Welfare, the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget.

The council also called for reports on water pollution and for a closer coordination with the Defense Department on the disposition of surplus defense installations. The need for more scenic roads was also discussed.

True Identity

The next *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* published every ten years by the National Social Welfare Assembly will include for the first time an administrative job title for recreation. The *Dictionary*, due in 1964, will also show for the first time various levels of recreation positions with full identification, separate from other disciplines such as group work, physical education, and social work.

Football Competition

A punt, pass, and kick competition for boys, sponsored by the Ford Dealers of America in cooperation with the National Football League, drew 205,000 boys from seven through eleven years of age last year. The competition is open to local sponsorship by service clubs, youth associations, recreation departments, etcetera. There will be five groups of winners in the 1962 program —local, state, area, divisional, and national.

GRADUATE STUDY AWARDS

Five young people who plan careers in therapeutic recreation have received 1962-63 Educational Assistance Awards for graduate study from Comeback, Inc. under a grant from the Avalon Foundation. This year cooperating educational institutions include Teachers College, Columbia University; San Francisco State College; the University of Minnesota; and the University of North Carolina. The 1962-63 awardees are:

Linda Boyd of San Francisco, who will matriculate for a graduate degree at San Francisco State College. She has had considerable experience as a camp counselor, has worked with handicapped children in community center settings, and plans to specialize in therapeutic recreation for chronically ill and handicapped children.

James W. Elsbery, a graduate of Queens College, Flushing, New York, currently employed as a recreation administrator at Creedmoor State Hospital, Queens Village, New York. He will do graduate work at Teachers College, Columbia University, concentrating on development of teaching and writing skills.

Jessie B. Parker, of Topeka, Kansas, a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, has an internship at the Menninger Clinic. The award will help her complete requirements for the master's degree. Miss Parker plans to work as a therapist in a mental health setting after graduation.

Gene A. Hayes, of Agnew, California, a graduate of Fresno State College, California, is a recreation specialist with the California State Department of Mental Hygiene. Mr. Hayes will do

(Continued on Page 371)

Recreational shooting as conducted by
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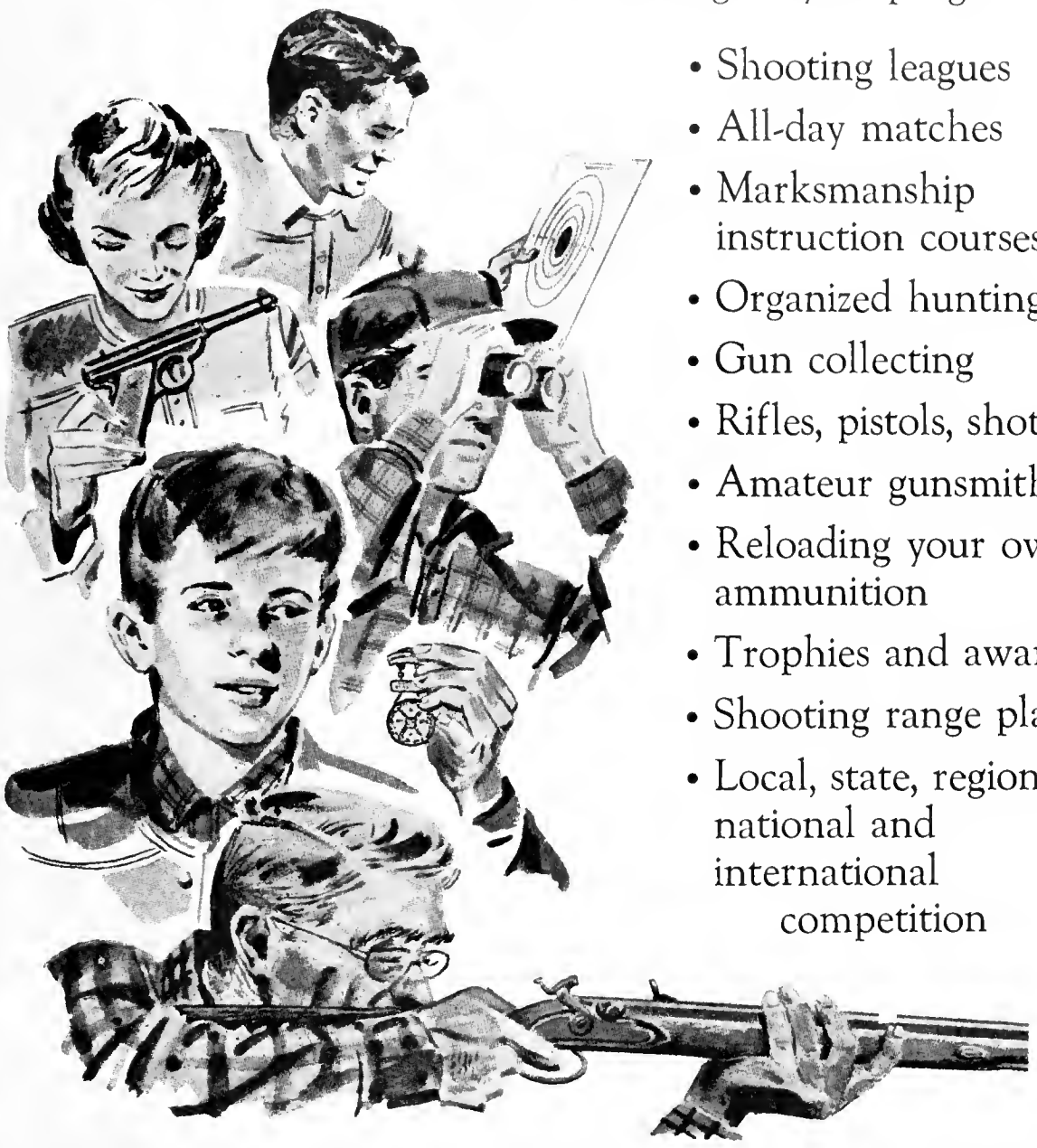

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Rx FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

An estimated four and a half million persons in the U.S. are homebound or chronically ill. Many of these people exist in idleness and frustration because their potential for useful activity and meaningful experiences has no outlet. The National Recreation Association has just completed a two-year project for the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation entitled *Meeting Some Social-Psychological Needs of Homebound Persons Through Recreative Experience* (RD-513).

The NRA, in collaboration with the Visiting Nurse Service of New York and the Bellevue Hospital Homecare Program, conducted this project to demonstrate how a community's public and voluntary agencies can add the benefits of therapeutic recreation to the other essential services provided for the homebound. The project's specific aims were:

- To develop a comprehensive recreation program for the homebound patient.
- To demonstrate the effect of therapeutic recreation in preventing further pathology, in developing vocational potential and in enriching the lives and improving the mental health of homebound persons.
- To demonstrate how the homebound person can be enabled to make use of existing community resources for recreation.
- To demonstrate how a professionally prepared specialist in therapeutic recreation can function as a staff member of a health agency and assist the agency's professional and volunteer workers in expanding the scope of services rendered to the homebound patient.

One hundred cases, fifty from each agency, were selected for the project. Cases were chosen on the basis of greatest need. The patients had to be willing to come into the program, had to live in Manhattan, and physically appear to have a reasonably good chance of remaining with the project for two years. The age range was eighteen to eighty-six.

The findings from patient interviews, medical reports, and case histories clearly indicated a need for recreation services at four levels. These were on a person-to-person basis in the home; with a group of similarly handicapped people in a centrally located activity center; with the handicapped group on trips into community recreation settings and facilities; and with groups of non-handicapped people in neighborhood clubs, centers, and similar recreation settings.

All four phases of the program were carried out during the two years of the project. In addition, a group of the homebound were taken on a vacation trip to a farm in the Poconos for one week (*see* "*Homebound Holiday*," Recreation, *November 1961*).

* * * *

✢ Nan Bracker of the University of Indiana in Bloomington reports that the following simple adaptation of *Cat and Mouse* works beautifully with small children (aged five to eight) with speech or hearing defects, or other handicaps, such as cerebral palsy, retardation, polio, etcetera:

Set up an open, large cardboard carton, with a hole cut in one side, large enough to let a tennis ball in. The *mouse* (child) lives in this *hole* (box). He stands in the box. The other children *(cats)* try to catch *mousie* by rolling a tennis ball into the hole. When it does go in, *mousie* is caught, and the *cat* who rolled the ball takes his place. *Mousie* goes to the bottom of the *cat* line. Miss Bracker reports that the youngsters play this game for a long period of time and without supervision.

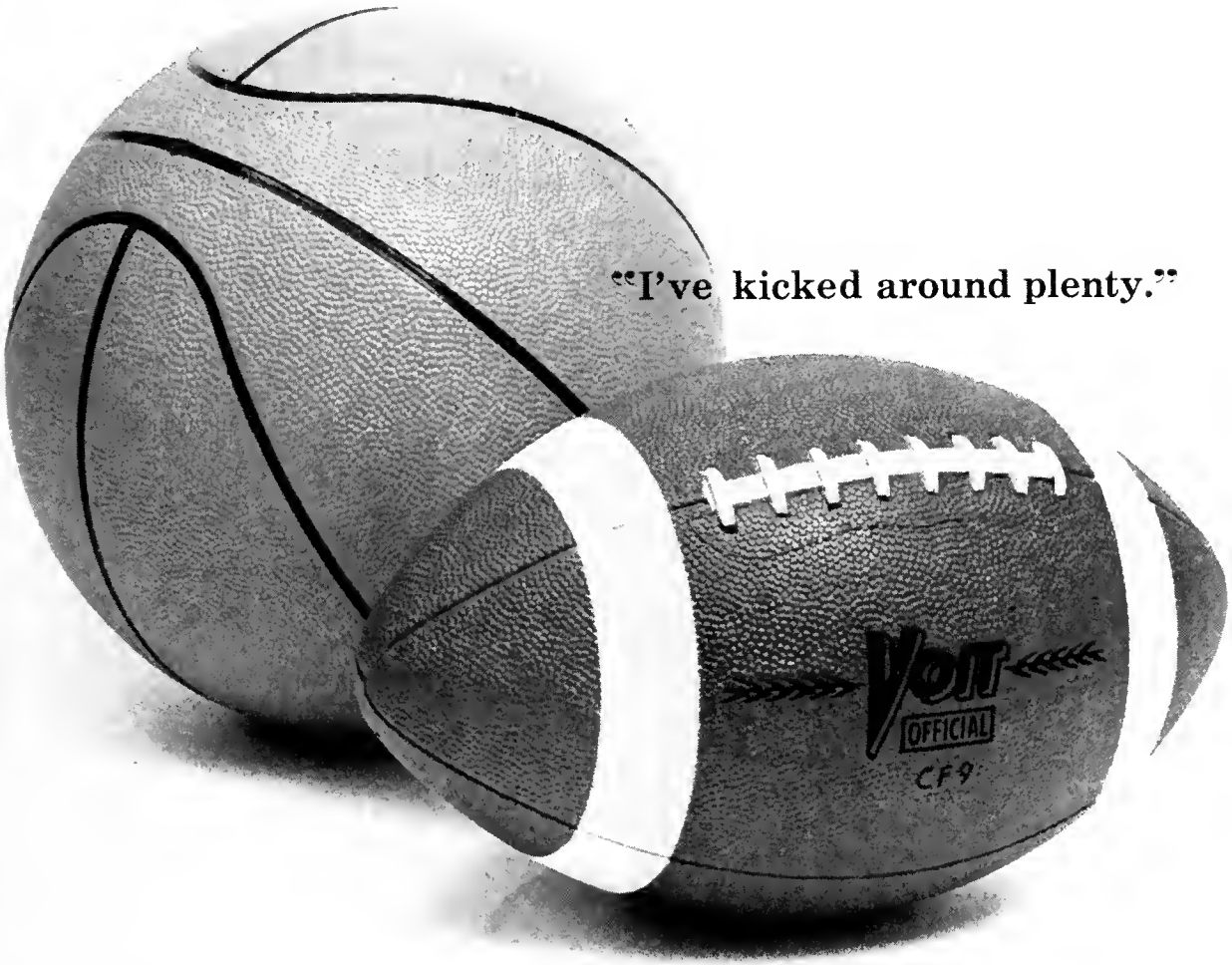
✢ A bright blue bus designed for handicapped patients has been donated to the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation of the New York University Medical Center by the Mary Duke Biddle Foundation. The bus will take institute patients to theaters, baseball parks, and other recreation facilities.

The eighteen standard seats on the bus can be removed to make room for ten wheelchairs, which are then fixed in place by a special system. A side door with a hydraulic lift allows wheelchair patients to get in and out of the bus easily.

In accepting the gift, the institute's director, Dr. Howard A. Rusk, said that it "will mean a new life for patients who are immobilized with broken necks, strokes, arthritis, and all the other tragedies that have kept them homebound."

Dr. Thompson *is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

"Think you're as tough as I am?"



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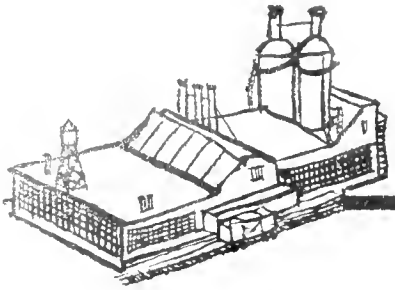


MARKET NEWS

For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

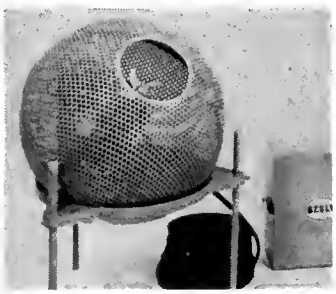
• Dance recordings have carefully set tempos for use in rhythm games, creative dancing, dance and drama, folk dancing, ballet. Each album contains three ten-inch records recorded with piano at 78 RPM for easy stop and go. The music itself suggests ideas for movement. Movement suggestions, music suggestions, story suggestions are included in descriptive leaflet. For further information, circle #100.

• Lines for safety, parking, or sports are easy to make on cement, asphalt, wood, grass, and other indoor and outdoor floor surfaces. This striping machine is available carrying ¾-, 1½-, 2½-, and 5-gallon capacities. Each of the four models gravity-feeds paint directly through self-cleaning multiple brass valves onto a roller. The latter applies the paint uniformly so that the lines are always smooth and sharp even on rough surfaces and heavily cracked wood flooring. The line marker can roll on paint at walking speed and produces straight, curved, continuous, or skip lines. It can mark to within a half inch of a barrier, eliminating the need to complete a line by hand painting. The marker can also be used to make lines on curbs, pillars, walls, and other vertical surfaces. For further information, circle #101.

• Three-wheel utility vehicles for various maintenance tasks —handling refuse, hauling brush, leaves, and gravel—are useful in areas where visitors leave debris. When equipped with a wire-screen drag, they perform leaf mulching. They can haul gravel for road and walkway repairs and aid in brush removal. They can replace wheel-barrows in hauling cement. Short turning distance and low unit weight of around 750 pounds allow maneuvering in confined areas and operation on soft lakeside grass without damage to turf. For further information, circle #102.

• The weathered charm of carved wood signs is easy to duplicate with a Cutaletter machine. Park or recreation departments, nature areas, camps, fairs can use this machine to advantage. The machine is furnished with three- and six-inch pattern letters. Other sizes are available on request. Cutaletter will cut signs up to four feet long in one setup, will accommodate boards sixteen inches wide and any length. The machine is predominantly steel and vibration resistant. It is seven feet, six inches long, approximately forty inches high. For further information, circle #103.

• A chemical concrete stain used to color and finish tennis courts, pool decks, patios, and all types of concrete areas is being distributed in plastic bottles. The stains, which are inorganic chemical solutions, actually penetrate the concrete surface, reacting with the calcium in the concrete or cement to form lasting color. Every bottle of the liquid contains complete instructions covering the wide variety of color effects which can be achieved, from tones in natural stone to rich uniform colors associated with contemporary decor. For further information, circle #104.



• To help the boat owner with year-round wet storage of boats without interfering with the skating enthusiast, Aqua-Therm units keep localized areas of water open and ice-free during the winter. The device consists basically of an electrically powered, submerged propeller which circulates warm water from the bottom of the lake or stream to the surface, preventing ice formation in a specific area, such as around a boat or pier. Aqua-Therm units have operated successfully in Antarctica where they have melted ice eight feet thick. For further information, circle #105.

• A life preserver which deflates to the size of a pack of cigarettes can be worn on the wrist or belt. Unit consists of a miniature case containing pushbutton, firing pin, CO^2 cartridge, and a tough inflatable float. When the button is pushed, the firing pin pierces the CO^2 cartridge, inflating the air float and unsnapping a lid that protects the bag when not in use. All this takes just seconds. The wrist life preservers can be used again and again. To provide maximum buoyancy, the float has been engineered to fit under the contours of the neck and chin. This new product is made to order for people who work or play near water yet do not like to be hampered by conventional life preservers. For further information, circle #106.

• Protect new as well as older surfaces with Plasticon liquid which can be applied to many surfaces that are either oxidized or dull. This applies to painted surfaces, aluminum, brass, chrome, wood furniture. Easily applied with a cloth, the liquid cleans while it provides a long range plastic film protection that does not crack or peel—yet is impervious to acids, alkalies, and salt spray. Tested to last from ten to twenty-four months by the National Testing Laboratories. For further information, circle #107.

• A new compact snake bite kit contains a "one-hand" tourniquet which can be applied by the victim, a syringe-type suction device equipped with a special adapter for knuckles and other hard-to-suction areas, a specially ground surgeon's blade, and an antiseptic swab. All packed in a pocket-size plastic case with emergency instructions permanently imprinted on the back. Campers, hikers, fishermen, and hunters will appreciate the size of this kit. For further information, circle #108.

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FREE AIDS

Here are catalogues, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on to help the recreation leader. Circle on the coupon the number of any item about which you want more information.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

FORETASTE OF CHRISTMAS. Holiday floral decoration ideas will go over big with senior citizens, teenage clubs, young mothers, garden clubs. Idea-charged booklet shows how to do it with floral foam. Candles, statuettes, evergreens combined with flowers make conversation pieces. For booklet, circle #115.

UNDERGLAZE DECORATING CRAYONS can be used on greenware for a pebbled or blended effect. Small pieces of crayon can be dissolved in water and used for painting or spraying. Ceramic supply house also offers molds, trivets, mosaic tiles, kilns, potters wheels, etcetera. For catalogue, circle #116.

THE WELL-STOCKED ATELIER. Oil paints, canvas, brushes, pastels, crayons, watercolors, silk screen supplies, stencil cutting films, modeling stands, armatures, glazes, tools. Catalogue contains extremely wide variety of artist's supplies in all fields—painting, ceramics, sculpture, woodcutting, etcetera. For copy, circle #117.

ETCHING ON GLASS. Turn undecorated glassware into richly designed pieces. Tools include stencil foil, etching cream, etching knives, tracing pad. For catalogue listing supplies for glass etching and other crafts, such as plastic coating, copper tooling, metal engraving, etcetera, circle #118.

TRY PLASTIC CRAFT. Plastics are easily formed and bent for original designs. Make boxes, costume jewelry, trays, free-form sculpture. Can be sawed, bent, etched, carved, dyed, and joined with cement. Internal carving in plastics is gaining popularity. For catalogue containing plastic equipment and other arts-and-crafts items, including drafting materials, art papers, brushes, etcetera, circle #119.

AUDIO VISUAL

INDIAN ROCK PAINTINGS, Eskimo carvings, argillite carving by the Haida Indians are among art films available. Children can learn how to have fun with paper and scissors. Science, safety, literature, language, and music are other categories in this wide collection. For catalogue, circle #120.

IN AND OUT OF THIS WORLD. Science filmstrips trace the stories of the earth and its moons, the solar system, the stars, the universe. For further information, circle #121.

INTRIGUING ART-AND-CRAFT FILMS are crammed with techniques and demonstrations of mosaic, paper sculpture, silver working, ceramics, silk screen printing, working the potter's wheel, ceramic glazes, press-mold ceramics, and wood turning. Also available are science films on rivers, the surface of the earth, the development of power, the honeybee, birds and their babies. Other good films on tennis, architecture in Mexico and the Western United States. For a listing of these exciting films, circle #122.

WANDERLUSTFUL FILMS depict the ruggedly beautiful wilderness in northeast Alaska, the sea otters of Amchitka in the Aleutians, and the sunken forest filled with holly on Fire Island Beach, fifty miles from New York City. Art films include one on line and art, one of a camera study of autumn, and a modern dance film. For further information, circle #123.

A MOOT QUESTION. *Where Can Carol Play?*, a filmstrip with manual is a natural springboard for group discussions of safety, playgrounds, and relations between children of different age groups. Catalogue also describes filmstrips on stagecraft, rock painting, masks and carvings, various science and nature filmstrips. For copy, circle #124.

IN THE GROOVE. Films on the dance, the potter's art, music, and conservation are included

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in a catalogue of educational films and materials. One film, *Youth and Music in Detroit*, depicts the upbeat music program in a Detroit high school. The wide variety of instrumental forms and group dances are of particular interest. For further information, circle #125.

PLANNING A COUNTY PROGRAM? *County and Community Recreation in America* is one of the films listed in university's audio-visual catalogue. The film presents the case histories of three county-wide recreation programs, outlines the various arrangements for financing a recreation program, shows the many reasons why trained leadership is necessary, discusses the benefits of organized recreation to the whole community. Other films include one on water purification, a group on recreation games, a wide range of music films, and a goodly collection of dance films. For further information, circle #126.

AS WE GROW OLDER. Brilliant color film, *Act III*, concerns a young junior executive who is to play Dr. Faust in his little theater group's first production. In order to play the part of the old man well, he asks himself questions about the approaches to old age. When does old age begin? When do we begin to prepare for it? How do we save for it? What of our minds and bodies as we grow older? The film is 16MM, beautifully photographed, with a musical score by Glenn Gould played by members of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. For further information, circle #127.

THE PROBLEMS OF WATER SUPPLY are traced in a film, which shows the role of water in the birth and decay of civilizations, the problems of man finding new sources, pollution, and water shortage. The 16MM film runs fifty-four minutes in black and white with sound. Another perceptive film, *Carl Sandburg at Gettysburg*, is filmed in two parts. For further information, circle #128.

EQUIPMENT

GOING CLIMBING? Boots, pants, knickers, sleeping bags, culinary utensils, ropes, pitons and hammers, parkas, rucksacks, mukluks, goggles for snow sports, mountain climbing, winter hiking, camping. For further information, circle #129.

NEW, ALL-ANGLE, NEW-DESIGN, toilet plunger is more effective than older models. Maintenance men will appreciate its oversized air chamber which enables concentration of twice the usual amount of compressed air to be blasted at the most stubborn obstruction. For further information, circle #130.

EIGHT-SIDED BOUNCE. Octagonal trampoline allows spotters to get closer to the jumper and permits better distribution of tension. All springs and frames are covered and protected with polyethelyne pads. Hypo-nylon heavy-duty jump mat with perforated holes eliminates mat burns from bounding and assures greater stability and solid footing. For further information, circle #131.

EXTEND YOUR REACH. Round, two-platform, step-up stool makes you fourteen inches taller. Kick it and it rolls wherever you want it. The instant weight is applied, casters retract and the base grabs floor. It can't wobble or slip and won't roll as long as you stand on it. Available in a multitude of colors. For further information, circle #132.

MUSIC

RHYTHM BAND INSTRUMENTS of all sorts—sand blocks, jingle taps, maracas, guiro gourds, conga drums, bongos, snare drums, castanets, tambourines, and cymbals. Ever see Korean temple blocks? Here, too, are fifes, flutophones, autoharps in abundance. For information, circle #134.

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•

NEW CIVIC AND CULTURAL CENTERS are revitalizing the decaying core of American cities. A stimulating report, *Night and Day, Richmond, Va.*, should prove an excellent resource for anyone contemplating or planning a cultural activity center. The comprehensive report covers construction trends, the impact of the cultural center on Richmond, site selection, contents and space allocations, cost estimate, and effectuation. Of especial interest to those concerned with current trends in this field are three appendices detailing what other cities are doing in this direction, giving information on cities with existing civic centers, cities planning civic centers, relation of subsidy to number of performances, cost and financing information. Maps and diagrams relating to population, traffic flow, and civic centers are also included. Siebolt Frieswyk, National Recreation Association consultant on the performing arts, acted as one of the consultants on the Richmond project. Available for $1.00 from the Civic Center Coordinator, Department of Public Safety, Room 301, City Hall Annex, Richmond, Virginia.

•

WANT TO RENT a children's art show? The National Kindergarten Association makes available an exhibit of children's art from forty-five states to community centers, libraries, galleries, clubs, etcetera for $25.00 for a three-week period. Three collections are available to choose from. The association, in cooperation with the American Crayon Company, also offers *free* a 13½-minute color film entitled *The Purple Turtle*. The film shows kindergarten children at work with various art mediums. The children's comments and a musical background of flute and harpsicord combine into a delightful whole. For further information on either or both subjects, write to the NKA, 8 West 40th Street, New York 18.

•

TEENAGERS IN ACTION. *Youth Takes the Field*, a fifteen-page booklet published by the National Social Welfare Assembly, is directed toward youth in the fifteen- to nineteen-year-old bracket. Descriptions of broad general areas of interest to youth are used as a basis of determining to what use these interests may be put—volunteer employment, employment for pay, intergroup relations, international relations, recreation and welfare, health and safety, and politics—and afford food for thought and space for action. The booklet also includes "Youth Priorities" chosen by fourteen hundred young delegates from all over the United States at the White House Conference on Children and Youth as the areas needing immediate action. This is a book for teenage youth leaders and people interested in them. Available for $.30 from the Committee on Youth Services, National Social Welfare Assembly, Inc., 345 East 46th Street, New York 17.

•

PLANNING A BOOK FAIR? *Recipe for a Book Fair*, a forty-eight page booklet, offers thirteen chapters chockfull of practical suggestions for book fair committees. Available from the Children's Book Council, 175 Fifth Ave., New York 10, for $1.25.

Reporter's Notebook

(Continued from Page 364)

graduate work at the University of North Carolina, concentrating on research and the development of administrative skills.

Anthony M. Fleming, Jr., of New York City, a former school teacher, currently employed by New York City's Department of Hospitals as a recreation administrator. He will do post-graduate study toward a professional diploma in rehabilitation at Teachers College, Columbia University. He intends to conduct research on problems encountered by patients when they try to satisfy their recreative needs.

NRA NEWS

Verna Rensvold was named the National Recreation Association's Midwest District Representative in June. Mrs. Rensvold took over the position left vacant by Robert L. Black who has joined the staff of the National Park Service. Mrs. Rensvold was superintendent of recreation in Kansas City, Missouri, from 1944 to 1959. During 1957, she took a six-month leave of absence to accept a special assignment with the Regional Health and Welfare Council of Metropolitan Kansas City to coordinate its group work and recreation services in a six-county area.

• • •

Frank J. Breen has joined the staff of NRA as assistant executive director in charge of the Association's 60th Anniversary Development Program. NRA will reach its sixtieth birthday in 1966. Mr. Breen was formerly USO assistant national campaign director and director of USO's independent campaigns. Previously he served as executive director of the Burbank, California, Community Chest; associate campaign director for United Neighbors Community Chest of Los Angeles; and was associated with Thomas Breen and Sons, public-relations and fund-raising counselors.

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Robert P. Ledger, director of recreation in Bristol, was recently elected president of the New Hampshire Recreation Society. Other new officers are Rowland Perkins, director of North Conway Community Center, vice-president; Nancy Baier, recreation specialist, University of New Hampshire, secretary-treasurer; and

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Recreational therapist, assistant to director of recreation, psychiatric pavilion, voluntary hospital. Supervision of leadership and assist training. MA in hospital recreation or related field. One year experience psychiatric hospital. Contact: Anthony E. Maniscalco, M.D., St. Vincent's Hospital, 11th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York 11.

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Richard A. Tapply, New Hampshire field representative of the National Recreation Association, program coordinator. Executive committee members included Robert Lowe, Anthony Zotto, and Frank Torrey, superintendents of parks and recreation in Berlin, Claremont, and Laconia respectively.

HAWAII. The Recreation Association of Hawaii recently elected the following officers. Hiroshi Saito, president; Edward Kino, vice-president; Walter Nobriga, treasurer; Akiko Komata, secretary; Hamilton Yap, auditor; Mealii Kalama, director; and George Yasui, advisor.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Jackson J. Perry is the new director of Public Welfare for the city of Dayton, Ohio. The department includes the Divisions of Health, Parks and Recreation, and Correction. Mr. Perry was formerly Dayton's superintendent of parks and recreation.

• • •

Fred S. Henricksen recently retired as president of the Metropolitan Park Board in Tacoma, Washington, after serving on the board for twenty-nine years. He is succeeded by Dr. Ernest Banfield. Board members honored Mr. Henricksen at a dinner and presented him with an engraved wristwatch and a money tree and joined with Pierce County commissioners in awarding him a plaque.

Mr. Henricksen was known for his long gratuitous service as an attorney to the local district. At almost every board meeting he gave free counsel on leases, easement problems, concessions, rentals, property transfers, liability, and park legislation. He has spent innumerable hours working with legislators in the interests of parks. He helped write the Henricksen Law whereby a park district may obtain at no cost state-owned lands for park and playground purposes. He has guided the park district through many tribulations.

• • •

Leo Donovan, president of the Pleasure Driveway and Park District of Peoria, Illinois, recently received a fifteen-year pin for his service on the park board. He has served as president since April 1953.

• • •

Alphonse J. Cukierski, former superintendent of recreation in Garden City, New York, becomes deputy commissioner of the Westchester County, New York, Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation as

f September 1. Mr. Cukierski is a member of the executive committee of he New York State Recreation Association and a past-president of the Long sland Recreation and Parks Association.

• • •

Martin M. Nading, Jr., former superintendent of recreation and secretary of of the Fort Wayne, Indiana, Board of Park Commissioners, has been appointed the city's superintendent of recreation and parks. The newly created position, a major step in the reorganization of the city park system, will carry full administrative responsibility for the city parks. Previously the responsibility was split between the superintendent of parks and superintendent of recreation. The reorganization followed the death this spring of Howard Von Gunten, former superintendent of parks and city forester. Mr. Nading is a member of the National Recreation Association's Great Lakes Advisory Committee.

• • •

Mrs. G. H. A. Clowes, long a National Recreation Association sponsor, recently presented a memorial hall for the performing arts to Butler University, Indianapolis. The building is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1962. The hall seats twenty-two hundred and is a memorial to the memory of Dr. George Henry Alexander Clowes (1877-1958), research director of Eli Lilly and Company, who devoted his life to science and the arts.

• • •

Harold D. Meyer, chairman of the recreation leadership curriculum and professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, has been named the university's First Taylor Grandy Professor of the Art and Philosophy of Living. Professor Meyer has co-authored four texts on recreation and is the editor of the *North Carolina Recreation Review.* He will be one of the major speakers at the 44th National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia *(see Page 337)*.

• • •

Billie Jean Moffitt, the eighteen-year-old Wimbledon women's doubles champion (with Karen Hantze Susman) started her athletic career at the age of ten as a member of a championship

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IN MEMORIAM

• THEODORE F. WILSON, superintendent of the Sarasota, Florida, Parks and Recreation Department, died recently in Miami Beach at the age of sixty-one. An expert on turf and grasses, Mr. Wilson did considerable landscaping for the city.

• RAYMOND R. CAMP, for many years hunting and fishing columnist of *The New York Times*, died recently at the age of fifty-four. Mr. Camp was one of the country's foremost outdoor experts, the kind of sportsman who did it himself before telling his readers about it in his widely read column.

• HOWARD RICH, former recreation director in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, died recently in Long Beach, California, at the age of forty-eight. Mr. Rich was serving as a recreation consultant to the Bureau of Naval Personnel at the time of his demise.

• LYLE F. WATTS, chief of the U.S. Forest Service from 1943 until his retirement in 1952, died recently at the age of seventy-two. Mr. Watts was a member of the Technical Committee on Forestry and Primary Forest Products of the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture in 1944 and 1945. He also took part in the United Nations Conference on Conservation and Utilization of Resources in 1949. He was a recipient of the Department of Agriculture's Distinguished Service Medal and France's Croix de Chevalier de la Merite Agricole.

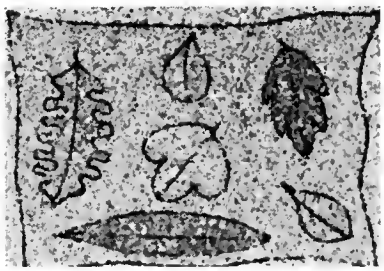
• THOMAS STARLING, superintendent of recreation in Orlando, Florida, died recently after an illness. A staunch supporter of the National Recreation Association, Mr. Starling was a past-president of the Florida Recreation Association.

• JACK KAMINS, director of the Youth Commission in Revere, Massachusetts, died recently at the age of fifty-one. Mr. Kamins, who helped build the Revere recreation program to a position of eminence, had been director for fourteen years. Previously he had directed the recreation program at the Jewish Community Center, West End House, Boston. He was a past-president of the Massachusetts Recreation Association.

Arts and Crafts Corner

Edited by Shirley Silbert

Crushed Shell and Gravel Painting



Painting with colored textural materials such as dyed crushed shell or dyed gravel offered my class a new and thrilling experience with design and color. The finished pictures and designs proved to be unique and attractive little works of art of which the children were very proud. The pearly luster of the crushed shell gave an interesting iridescent quality to the pictures. A small art object in cloisonné enamel was shown to the children and they were interested to note that the artist had outlined his design in wire and filled in the enclosed areas with enamel.

Materials Needed

1. 9″-x-12″ Masonite board or ⅛″ chipboard.
2. A selection of six colors of crushed shells or gravel.
3. Black braided cord approximately 3/16″ diameter.
4. White glue (Elmer's type) in squeeze bottle.
5. Newsprint paper.
6. Carbon paper.
7. Pencils.
8. Sandpaper.
9. Scissors.
10. Clear plastic spray.
11. Crayons.

Procedure

Step 1. Each child sanded the edges of his own piece of Masonite board.

Step 2. The design and color scheme was worked out with pencil and crayons on newsprint paper and approved by the teacher. (Each child has three pieces of newsprint cut to size.)

Step 3. The design was transferred to the Masonite with carbon paper.

Step 4. The carbon lines were traced over with glue squeezed from the bottle. Only a small section of the design was done at a time.

Step 5. The braided cord was laid upon the glue-covered lines carefully to preserve the exact outline of the design. The ends of the cord were neatly cut and glued down.

Step 6. The background area was covered with glue, using the fingers for spreading.

Step 7. While glue was still wet, the colored shell or gravel was then carefully placed with the fingers over the background area, making it smooth and neat.

Step 8. The different parts of the design were then filled in with contrasting colors of shell or gravel, being careful that no stray pieces got over the cord into the background.

Step 9. The picture was allowed to dry thoroughly and was sprayed with a clear plastic to ensure permanence.—GALE BRUCE. *Palo Alto, California, Recreation Department.*

$40 Saved!

Here is an idea we hit upon during the undecorating period following the Christmas season to save crepe-paper streamers for further use. These streamers can be re-rolled very well on a 35MM film reel which has had the spokes removed from one side. Using this reel on a regular 35MM hand-rewinding machine enables one to reroll crepe streamers from two to three inches for reuse. The streamers roll nicely and can be stored away easily. Any local commercial movie house may be able to lend or give the equipment to the group desiring it or at least give information as to where it can be obtained. In this way we saved $40 worth of streamers which we could not have rerolled by hand.—WILLIAM R. LONG. *Recreation Director, Kentucky State Hospital, Danville.*

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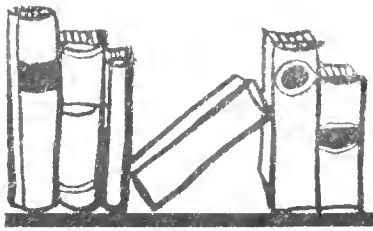

NEW PUBLICATIONS

The Metropolitan Problem and American Ideas, Luther Halsey Gulick. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 167. $3.95.

In this small volume of a series of lectures delivered at the University of Michigan, Dr. Gulick deals with the problems faced by all large American cities and suggests how to make cities livable, efficient, and a source of human inspiration. He devotes relatively little space to traffic congestion, spreading slums, crime, noise, lack of open space, and other widely recognized conditions contributing to urban deterioration. His concern is rather with how these problems can be dealt with effectively within the framework of American ideals and government. Considered "the dean of American public administration," Dr. Gulick is chairman of the board of the Institute of Public Administration in New York and vice-president of the National Recreation Association. He will address the 44th National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia on October 1, 1962.

His chapters dealing with the theory and practice of government in the U.S. afford a liberal education in various aspects of the subject. In a relatively few pages Dr. Gulick provides an enlightening interpretation of the principles of American government at its three major "extensions" (levels) and of their application in current practice. He points out that a "function" is made up of many "aspects" and states, "The function of . . . recreation is not a single indivisible thing, [it] is a bundle of aspects." He warns that "in all planning we must strive to keep the door open for future choice." He admits that efforts to encourage and use neighborhood group participation in the processes of big urban government have been extremely disappointing but believes that "the dream is powerful."

He cites three shortages as reasons for government failure in metropolitan areas: inadequate services; lack of a comprehensive community program for general development—"the ideas, the places, the dreams are not pulled together"; and lack of regionwide democratic machinery for teamwork. He suggests that we revise our thinking and realize that "we are not dealing with a city at all" but with human beings and their social and economic manifestations.

Metropolitan requirements call for all "extensions" or levels of American government to take a hand in dealing with the rising problems." Dr. Gulick indicates that the federal government should "go into collaboration as a positive force, not as a shy and reluctant dragon." He asserts that the state holds the key position in determining a way of achieving a solution and lists the basically "local activities" primarily of concern to the local government.

In Dr. Gulick's opinion the drive to maintain small units of government can be reconciled with the need for area-wide "metropolitan" government by two devices only. One is "the assumption of the metropolitan responsibility by a more extended unit of government: that is, the county, the state, or the nation: and the other is the creation of a new local federated metropolitan government . . . For most large sprawling metropolitan areas the only practicable choice is a new metropolitan federation of some sort.

All who read *The Metropolitan Problem* may not agree with the proposed solutions but few will question the value of Dr. Gulick's contribution to this challenging subject.—*G. D. B.*

Children's Theatre, compiled by Otto Maurice Forkert. Coach House Press, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago. Illustrated. Pp. 158. $12.60.

The publication of *Children's Theatre* serves three purposes: a fitting tribute to three great leaders in children's theater, Maurice Gnesin, Charlotte Borrows Chorpenning, and Louise Dale Spoor; a pictorial testimony to their accomplishments at the Goodman Theatre in Chicago; and as an inspiring portrayal of the wonders of children's theater to viewers and readers.

This volume is folio sized, contains one hundred key photos illustrating the steps in producing *Tom Sawyer* and 182 superbly reproduced photos depicting plays in performance. The Kenneth Sawyer Goodman Memorial Theatre, under Dr. John Reich, has made great contributions to the American theater, of which *Children's Theatre* now provides entrancing, visible proof.

Festive Decoration the Year Round, Dorothy Waugh. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 160, illustrated. $3.95.

Suppose you had to decorate the speaker's table at a banquet, plan a centerpiece for Flag Day, make a wreath to place in front of a monument, decorate a birthday cake, make a flower arrangement for the church altar, make decorations for a golden-wedding celebration? Suppose you needed ideas for patriotic holiday favors, decorations, symbols, etcetera? Religious celebrations, both Christian and Jewish? Home festivities? Christmas? Halloween?

Miss Waugh provides a wealth of ideas, compiled with information on *how* and *why* as well as *what.* Her suggestions are practical, in good taste, and generous in their number and scope. The publisher has contributed good paper, attractive print, lots of sketches and photographs, plus (bless him) an excellent index.—*V.M.*

Physical Education Demonstrations Made Easy, William A. Healey. Interstate Printers and Publishers, 19-27 North Jackson Street, Danville, Illinois. Pp. 106. Illustrated. $2.50.

This spiralbound manual is a new, revised edition. It is designed to do just what its title says: to show how a demonstration in a gymnasium can be organized and conducted so as to explain to a community just what physical education is.

Sample programs are outlined and the varied and many activities described, including those for boys, for girls, and for mixed groups. Activities include sports, folk dancing, tumbling, apparatus, stunts and many others, all selected and included in the book only after actual trial. While designed for high-school physical education department use, such a manual provides an excellent resource for recreation department physical-fitness demonstrations, athletic shows, sports nights, and the like.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

Sports and Physical Education

ADMINISTRATION OF HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC EVENTS, THE. William A. Healey. Interstate Printers and Publ., 19 N. Jackson St., Danville, Ill. Pp. 365. $5.75.

AMATEUR SOFTBALL, 1961 OFFICIAL GUIDE, THE. Amateur Softball Assoc., 11 Hill St., Newark 2, N. J. Pp. 144. $.75.

ATHLETIC TECHNIQUES—RUNNING, John H. Dodd. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

BASKETBALL (rev. ed.). Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

BASKETBALL COACH: Guides to Success, J. W. Bunn. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 216. $5.00.

BEST SPORTS STORIES 1961. Edited by Irving T. Marsh and Edward Ehre. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 336. $3.95.

BIOPHYSICAL VALUES OF MUSCULAR ACTIVITY, Elwood Craig Davis and Gene A. Logan. Wm. C. Brown Co., 135 S. Locust St., Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 143. $3.00.

BODY AND MIND IN HARMONY, Sophia Delza. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 184. $3.95.

BOY'S BOOK OF PHYSICAL FITNESS, THE, Hal G. Vermes. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 126, $1.95.

CATAMARANS, John Fisher, pp. 64; STARTING TO RACE, John Fisher, pp. 64; YACHT RACING RULES, Simplified, Hugh Somerville, pp. 49; COASTAL NAVIGATION WRINKLES, M. J. Rantzen, pp. 61; OCEAN CRUISING, Guy Cole, pp. 64. John de Graff, 31 E. 10th St., New York 3. $1.25 each.

FISHING TACKLE AND TECHNIQUES, Dick Wolff. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 186. $4.95.

GOLF WITH THE EXPERTS, Tom Scott. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 180. $4.95.

HIKING, CAMPING AND MOUNTAINEERING EQUIPMENT (10th ed.). Potomac Appalachian Trail Club, 1916 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 60. $.50 (plus $.10 postage).

HOW TO TEACH CHILDREN TO SWIM, Carolyn Kauffman. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York. Pp. 192. $3.50.

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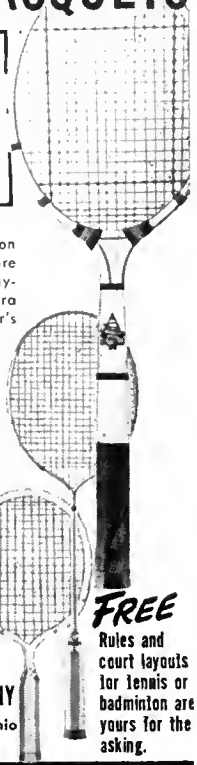

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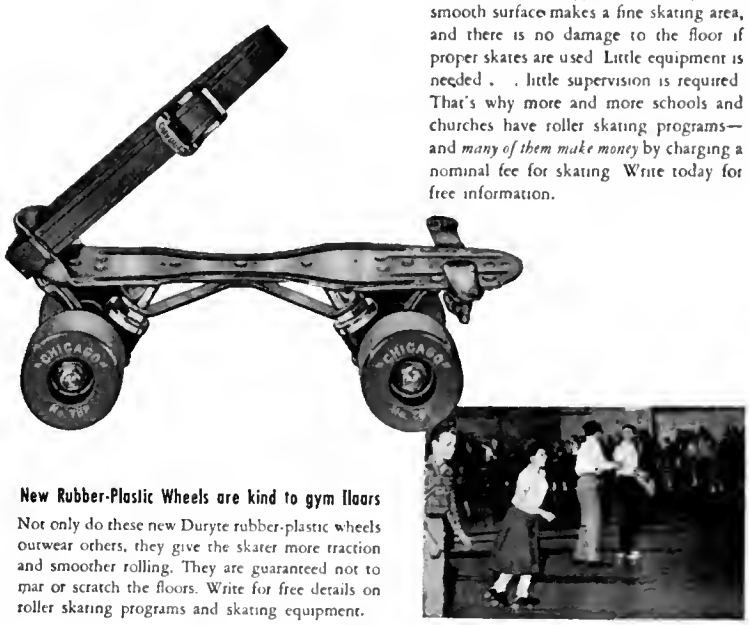

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- The Costly Crush To Get Outdoors, *Gilbert Cross.*

LIFE, *July 27, 1962*
- Help Before It Is Too Late (youth opportunity camps).
- Little League Elbow.
- U.S. Underground (tame and wild caves).

PARENTS' MAGAZINE, *June 1962*
- Kite-Flying Is Great Fun, *Will Yolen.*

———, *August 1962*
- Why Teens Dress That Way, *Flanders Dunbar, M.D.*
- Coping with Cursing, *Alden Stahr.*

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- Municipalities Look to Ice-Recreation.

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, *June 16, 1962*
- The Crowded Land of Hiawatha (camping), *John O'Reilly.*

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- New Look at the Sandbox, *Robert Creamer.*

WOMAN'S DAY, *June 1962*
- In Maryland, Knighthood's Still in Flower (jousting).
- The Emperor's New Clothes (in play form), adapted by *Carole Schwartz.*
- Picnics, *James A. Beard.*
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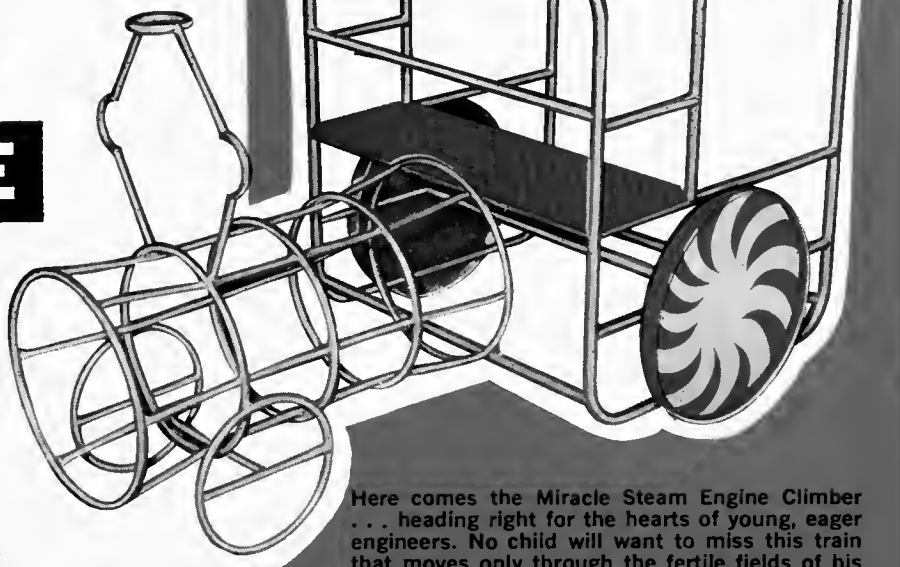

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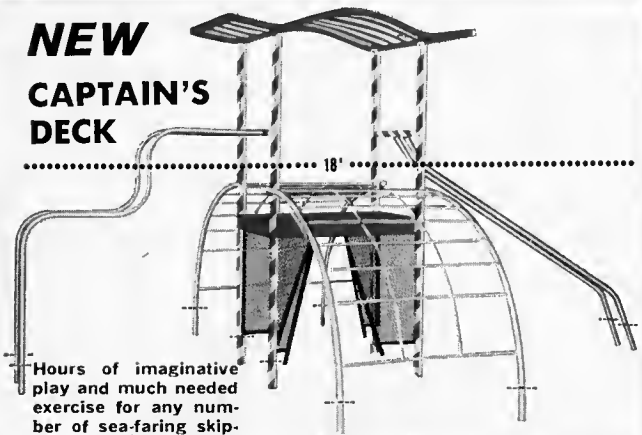

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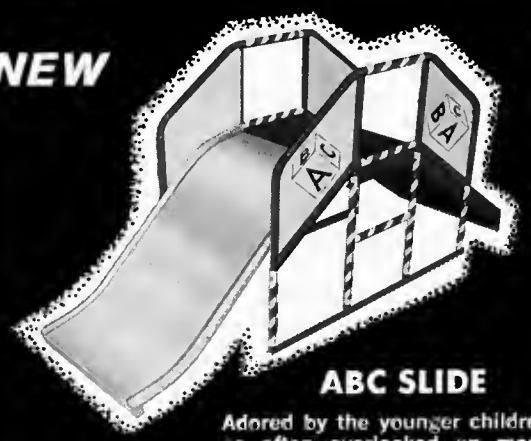

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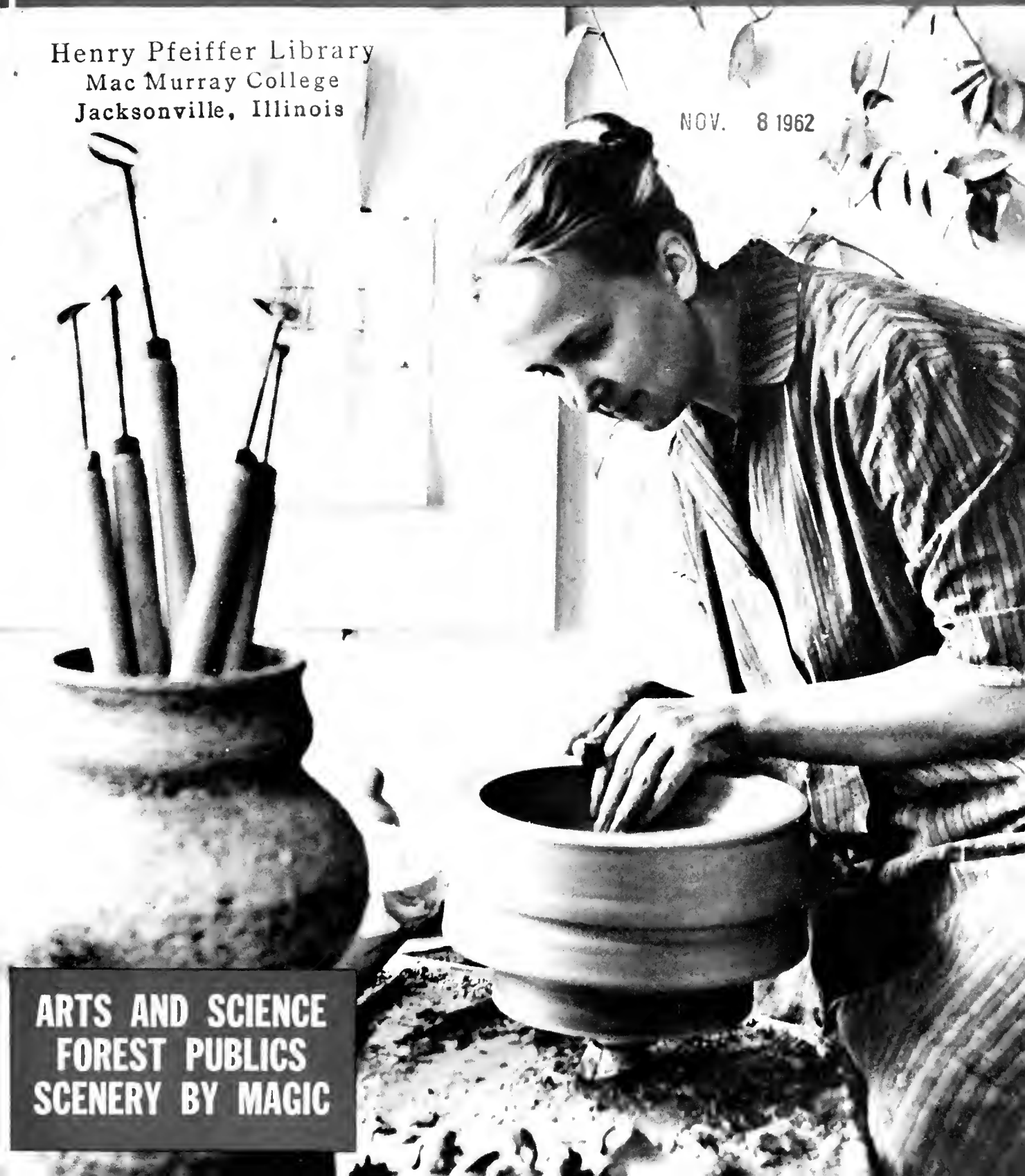

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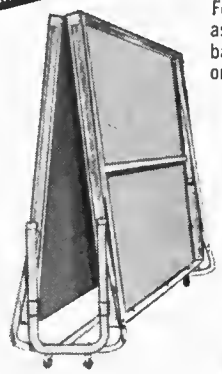

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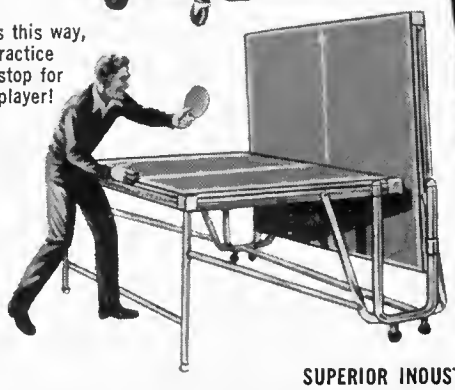

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On The Cover

Creative art activities appeal to all ages and all nationalities, offer exciting interests to enrich our increasing leisure, and should be on the program of every public recreation department. The ceramic artist Francesca Lindh at work at her studio in Finland illustrates the joy and satisfaction of creative efforts. Photo courtesy of the European Travel Commission.

Next Month

Watch for as-we-go-to-press news and views of the 44th National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, September 30-October 4. Eugene Weber of the U.S. Corps of Engineers has contributed an excellent article on "Reservoirs for Recreation" on the importance of recreation as a basic purpose of water-resource development in today's dam projects. (This is an all-important topic and will be featured at the St. Louis National Recreation Congress in 1963.) Among other articles are several dealing with the arts in recreation programs, including the discovery of primitive artists by Extension Service representatives in Illinois. Material on recreation for young people will discuss the program for "unaffiliated" youth in Columbus, Ohio, and the service rendered by juniors in Manistee County, Michigan. The National Recreation Association will also introduce the chairmen of its District Advisory Committees.

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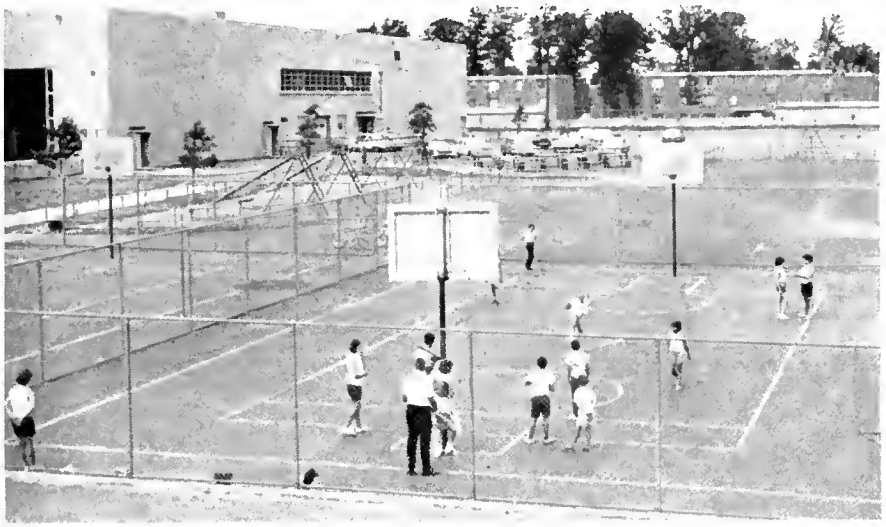

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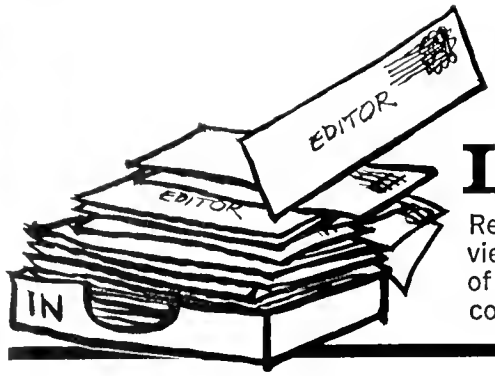


LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

Halloween Suggestions

Sirs:

The inexperienced administrator might find the following Halloween planning suggestions worth considering:

Many activities strategically located areawise are more productive in many ways than the concentration of all children in one area with but one program. Programs must be designed to meet each specific age group from the tiny tots through the teenagers, young adults to the senior citizens. Programs must not become static but must progress with innovations each year.

It is good business to have the mayor appoint a new chairman each year. Involving merchants, industries, schools, churches, fraternal, vets, labor and social groups plus the service clubs provides an automatic publicity medium. It also makes Halloween a community participation event; it solidifies community effort in meeting a community need.

Halloween in Burbank doesn't just happen. In April, the park and recreation department administrator advises the mayor to consider the appointment of a new chairman. Steering committee meetings start the latter part of July. Solicitation letters are mailed by the first of September as organizations usually like to present the request at their monthly board meetings. You have to have the money prior to ordering supplies, which order should be placed by October first. **Set a schedule, live by it.**

We in Burbank discourage the proselyting of youth for any drives, however worthy they might be. We feel that this is a community expression of appreciation for our youths' complimentary conduct throughout the year. Our lack of delinquency and destruction of property on Halloween night has justified the community's coordinated effort. We also wish to perpetuate at least one of America's youth traditions. Easter, Christmas, and July 4th "just ain't what they used to be."

Honoring trick and treating, with every home lighting the front porch between certain hours, again brings every citizen into the act. PTA's promote parent participation in safeguards as outlined in our flyer.

WILLIAM F. KELLER, *Recreation Superintendent, Burbank, California.*

Youth Fitness

Sirs:

America is known as the land of spectators and our emphasis on competitive team sports tends to produce more spectators. While we should retain our team sports, we should also emphasize active individual sports, such as bicycling, camping, canoeing, hiking, mountaineering, ice skating, roller skating, rowing, running, swimming, and skiing.

The sport club program at Roosevelt High School encourages boys and girls to join an after-school and Saturday club, such as the bicycle club, skating club, hiking club, etcetera. Qualified faculty coaches, who are members of the Amateur Athletic Union, the Amateur Bicycle League of America, and the United States Figure Skating Association, act as club coaches and advisers. The school is very proud of the citation from the President's Council on Youth Fitness for its efforts in this vital project.

ROLAND C. GEIST, *Roosevelt High School, Bronx, New York.*

About 100 Books

Sirs:

We take pleasure in announcing the publication of the fourth edition of *About 100 Books*, a review of books published for children and youth which help in developing constructive attitudes. Books that can stimulate better inter-group feelings for people of all races, religions, and nationalities are included. Also listed are titles designed to help youngsters see our rapidly changing world in perspective and begin to understand some of the critical social issues which influence the lives of all of us. Individual copies sell for $.25.

ANN G. WOLFE, *Program Consultant, National Affairs Department, The American Jewish Committee, 165 East 56th Street, New York 22.*

When writing to our advertisers please mention RECREATION.

GUEST EDITORIAL

SMALL SEATS for SMALL BOYS

As we observe United Nations Day, October 24, let us remember that both East and West seek the same fundamental freedoms

Dana E. Harlow

SOME YEARS AGO, as a UNESCO research associate, I stood on a refuse-laden street corner in the Middle East and watched a crowd congregate amid the debris. A game was in progress —a game as old as the city itself.

Here was the city, Sidon, Lebanon, an ancient Phoenician capital. Here Solomon strolled; here Alexander clashed and conquered; and here the Blessed Mary waited in a cave while Jesus went into the city to preach his sermon and today, marking the cave, is the ever-open Chapel of the Awaiting Lady. Shrouding this patriarchal Phoenician port are the Lebanese mountains and at their base are the ruins of Baalbek, the city of the sun. Here the East meets West in axiomatic affluence and poverty, opulence and impecuniosity, erudition and illiteracy, crossroading customs, creeds, and colors, and this game of antiquity.

The game, *al-huta*, roughly the Middle East version of tic-tac-toe, has been played by the Euphratians and handed down from one generation to another. The Bedouins play it today on small carved squares along the *jubails* (rock mountains) of the desert. Along the ancient spice-and-gold caravan routes are traces of its pre-eminence in Mesopotamian times.

It is a game of the world. Shakespeare refers to it as nine-men's morris in his *Midsummer-Night's Dream*. Anthropologist Margaret Mead mentions it in her sociological studies of the South Pacific. Aztec carvings show that the game was a part of their culture, too.

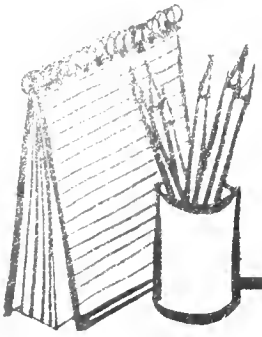
Here was the simple game, its origin lost in oblivion, carved in the dusty floor of the marketplace where feet have shuffled for centuries and the tentatively peaceful atmosphere has echoed with thousands of dialectic voices. Adjacent to the game were hollow benchmarks worn into the pre-Biblical cobblestones by the seated players through the centuries.

Ignorant of the many ramifications and historical context of the ancient city and its game, two alert youngsters were taking turns at moving pebbles along rough-hewn lines. Facial expressions of the players were in contrast to those of the spectators. The players and spectators were set aside in metamorphic tranquility just as the temples of Baalbek change their appearance in the subdued light of midnight and the bright rays of high noon. The transfiguration is reflected as the positions change. The expressions of the players were demure, sedate, somber, solemn—as momentous as the game they played. Here was a simple game but their movements were earmarked with intense emotion. It was a sensation which belonged only to the participant alone amidst a jocose crowd. Each movement was a matter of individual expression as he sat in the seat of centuries. A seat from which he will learn life experiences and the joys of winning or the sorrows of losing. Not this game alone but all the ventures one does in his leisure. One has seen it many times and no doubt has been a part of its magic.

THE SEATS of one's leisure in the world are many and are still there as they have been for centuries, sometimes filled by young boys and sometimes filled by old men as the former grow to manhood and the latter reminisce of life. Both look to the future from these seats, benchmarks which assist them to realize creativity, expression, exhilaration, or moral degradation. These seats are ever changing, yet paradoxically hopeful as the centuries of millenial milestones move ahead. Additionally, more seats must be provided *sine qua non*, presenting a view whereby youth may participate with self-expression or watch with renewed vigor and learn with compassion. The avenues are many, moving, and active and the seats may be diverse yet individually, distinctively distinguishable. Here lies the term *recreation*. Here it springs. Here it is abandoned. It is terminal in its own self.

The fundamental freedoms—freedom from want, freedom of speech, freedom from fear, and freedom of religion—are joined by a fifth freedom, that of pursuing a choice of wholesome leisure in which the hopes and aspirations of the many find enduring satisfactions through outlets once reserved for only a small minority but shall provide more abundantly *small seats for small boys* in a future world of worth *et otium cum dignitate*. #

DR. HARLOW *is assistant professor in the department of recreation leadership at the University of Massachusetts.*



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Seminar on Rural Recreation

A distinguished group of recreation leaders, university extension professors, and experts from state and federal agencies met in August at the Thor Research Center for Better Farm Living in Huntley, Illinois, to explore and discuss the best ways and means of providing recreation in today's rural areas. The seminar explored present-day opportunities for recreation and examined the many changes in rural population during the last few years—the intermingling of urban people, the increased mobility of the family and its young people, the sophistication of TV and mass media, new highways, high powered cars, and the increased leisure created by the automated help now available in the home and on the farm.

Workshop sessions covered the family at home, the family and community, family camping and outdoor living, and nature, resources and conservation. The seminar was chaired by Professor Earl H. (Duke) Regnier of the University of Illinois. Active on the planning committee were Mrs. Theresa Brungardt, state director of recreation, Vermont; Professor J. R. Cardenuto, Pennsylvania State University; Professor Stewart G. Case, Colorado State University; Dr. Edward V. Pope, Federal Extension Service; Professor Arthur F. Wileden, University of Wisconsin; Dr. Marshall O. Watkins, University of Florida; and Maynard Coe, agricultural consultant. Representing the National Recreation Association were Richard Tapply, New Hampshire Area representative, and Dorothy Donaldson, editor, RECREATION Magazine.

Recommendations arrived at by the various discussion groups will soon be forthcoming. Watch RECREATION for further reports.

Helicopter Witchery

The witches in Roanoke, Virginia, forsook their traditional broomsticks last year for a helicopter. The witches —in everyday life, supervisors for the recreation department—were garbed in flowing black outfits. Carrying bags of goodies, they descended upon various play areas to distribute gifts to record crowds of youngsters and adults. Everyone in the recreation department had some part in the activity. Several preceded the landings with additional gifts and, at the last location, City Manager Arthur S. Owens and Director of Parks and Recreation Rex Mitchell rode to the airport with the witches. That Halloween was spooky and successful—no vandalism and lots of fun.

Calling the Fair Sex

The Jefferson Parish Recreation Department in Louisiana is catering not only to the youngsters but also to the ladies. Morning classes in exercise and tennis and evening volleyball programs attract both housewives and working women. The biggest sport is volleyball with ten teams composed of twelve to fifteen women each. Roller skating for women is an outgrowth of the children's program. Classes in figure skating are held twice weekly.

Recreation in Action

In Concord, New Hampshire, the community recreation advisory council,

The Seminar for Better Rural Recreation was held at the beautiful Thor Farm Research Center, a nonprofit, educational enterprise established by Neil C. Hurley, board chairman and president of the Thor Power Tool Company of Aurora, Illinois, as part of a crusade to aid the farmer.

Duke Regnier, professor of recreation at the University of Illinois, and his family prepare to camp for the night on the shores of the center's lake. The seminar discussed family camping as a popular rural form of outdoor recreation. Mr. Regnier chaired the two-day meeting on better farm living.

the mayor, and two members of the board of aldermen recently made a tour of several of the city's recreation areas under the guidance of Recreation Director John Penney. The group noted facilities in need of replacement and repair and saw those of which the community was proud. They watched repair work on a pavilion and seeding of a baseball diamond.

Counseling for Elderly

Senior citizens in Oakland, California, will be able to seek advice from professional counselors. The program is being undertaken by the Oakland Recreation Commission and the Family Service Bureau. The service will be provided at the city's recreation centers, where more than two thousand senior citizens meet.

The Zoo That Rolled Around

The mobile zoo in Boston, Massachusetts, was offered free of charge during the summer to recreation departments within the Metropolitan Parks District. A department could schedule the zoo for Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from July 2nd to August 31st for two performances daily.

Away We Go!

A play area equipped with real transportation vehicles is attracting children and adults alike to Airport Playfield in Cincinnati, Ohio. The area has a jet plane, steam locomotive, fire engines, and stage coach. Over the first weekend over 1237 visitors passed through its gates.

Senior Times

The first edition of the New Rochelle Senior Times, a newspaper for and about senior citizens, made its debut recently. It is published by the New Rochelle, New York, Recreation Commission. Vito Giordano, supervisor of senior citizens, is acting as editor.

Nature on the Move

Thousands of southeastern Michigan youngsters have been staring nature right in the face through a program conducted by the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority. Naturalists from the authority have been taking the outdoors indoors to classrooms and also have been hiking over winter trails to explain features of natural science to children and their teachers. Talks have also been given to civic, garden, and service clubs.

Ringer!

Mrs. Ruth Turner, a librarian in Spartanburg, South Carolina, has all her marbles! Getting little satisfaction from encyclopedias when she wanted to instruct third-graders on the fascinating subject of marble games, she consulted the National Recreation Association Program Service and Virginia Musselman answered her questions on ringers and the history of marbles.

The information resulted in a very attractive bulletin board with a marble mosaic, a description of ringer rules, some information about different games played with marbles. She sent NRA colored photographs of the result and the Program Service, so often left with its curiosity dangling after having answered queries, was delighted with the results.

LIFT Program

The Third Annual Tennis Workshop at the University of Cincinnati inaugurated a LIFT (lifetime improvement from tennis) program. Tennis greats, featured in a program which included demonstrations of the singles and doubles game, mass instruction techniques, demonstration of fundamental strokes, conditioning, coaching, and strategy and practice methods, drew a group of 225 to the workshop.

Realistic Adjustment

A project sponsored by the YM-YWHA involved twenty-five preschool handicapped youngsters in an experiment in group living at the Mosholu-Montefiore Community Center in the Bronx, New York. Handicapped and nonhandicapped children were integrated recreationally for a year. It was found that there should be an integration of medical, social and recreation services within a unified program for the handicapped, and physically handicapped children should be served in their neighborhood centers. Handicapped children prefer to be with nonhandicapped; they have a feeling of self negation which integration with normal children helps to overcome. The study concluded that integration of handicapped children better prepares handicapped children to make a realistic adjustment than does a restricted program.

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

The twenty-third Annual Wisconsin Recreation Association Conference will be held on November 1-2 in Milwaukee. The theme will be "New Era in Recreation through United Effort." Sessions and workshops will feature recreation programs and leadership for the difficult to serve: fun and fitness; girls and women, the forgotten people in recreation; recreation arts in action; role of sports in the total recreation program; teenage programing; and special student sessions.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Elliott S. Barker, who retired in 1953 after serving as state game warden in New Mexico for twenty-two years, is author of the recently published *A Medley of Wilderness and Other Poems.* Mr. Barker is also the author of *When the Dogs Bark 'Treed'* and *Beatty's Cabin.* He became executive secretary of the New Mexico Wildlife and Conservation Association in 1959. He is now seventy-five years old.

• • •

Four outstanding artists are adding dimension to the staff of the Westchester Workshop, where fine arts and home arts and crafts are taught. The workshop is sponsored by the Westchester County, New York, Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation. **Siuling Wong,** who is represented in the permanent collection of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art, will teach Chinese brush painting and watercolor, Eastern and Western schools. **Stephen Rogers Peck,** who has instructed at Syracuse College of Fine Arts, Columbia School of Fine Arts, and Pratt Institute, will teach beginners' anatomical drawing and painting. Sculptor **Stanley Brandon Kearl,** who has had eight one-man shows in Europe and four in the United States, will teach free-form and representational sculpture. Ceramic sculptor **David Weinrib,** who will instruct advanced ceramics, has had

Continued on Page 426

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Dorothy Donaldson

Book Week, November 11-17

THIS YEAR'S Book Week slogan, "I Like Books," will be on the lips of many children across the country, November 11 to 17, as they tell their friends about discovering new books and describe the ones they like best. Phyllis McGinley, well known both for her poetry and her many delightful children's books, has written a poem for Book Week 1962 entitled "A Riddle." During Book Week some seven million children will be enjoying this gay new jingle.

A Riddle

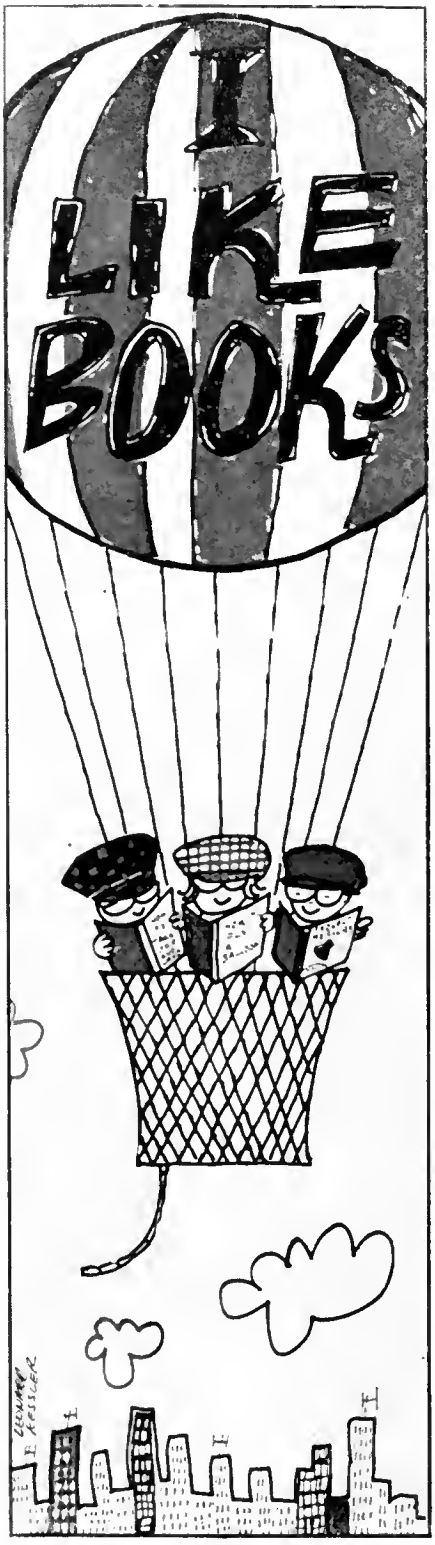
What's gay as a carnival, handy as chalk,
Jolly as puppies just learning to walk,
Useful as Band-Aids or money to spend,
Warming as fire is, kind as a friend,
Tempting as hamburgers ready to cook,
Far more exciting than flying?

A Book!

For several years, a poem has appeared on the Book Week bookmark as a special expression of the pleasure children find in books. It has become a popular part of Book Week and has had an added dividend in the young poets who have been stimulated to write poems of their own on books and the fun of reading. Why don't you try such poetry writing in some of your children's groups as a part of your observance of Book Week? Just a list of some colorful titles should be enough to spark the experiment; such as, *The Magic Flute, I Wish I Had Another Name, The Little Prince, Once On a Time,* and others.

The Children's Book Council announces that over fifteen hundred titles will be published during 1962, bringing to a grand total of over 19,225 the number of titles in print. Among this wealth of books there can be found adventure, fantasy, and facts galore—enough to suit and intrigue *everybody*. We have just come upon a fascinating article in *The Publishers' Weekly* entitled "Some Children's Books that Make Inexpensive Gifts for Adults." The author lists many "juveniles" that have already proved to have adult appeal (as well as some recommended new ones that are coming).

A leaflet, "Aids to Choosing Books for Your Children," has been compiled by the Children's Book Council and is included in the Book Week Kit available for $1.00. The kit also contains the official Book Week poster in full color, a set of three turquoise streamers, fifty bookmarks with a full-color reproduction of the poster and the Phyllis McGinley poem, fifty seals which also carry the full-color poster (these may be used on letters or to decorate special Book Week announcements, book reports, etcetera). Also available are a Book Party Quiz Kit, $2.00 and a Book Fair Kit, $1.75. Order from the council at 175 Fifth Avenue, New York 10 (enclose cash or check, *no stamps*).



Service Stations for Recreation

Nobody knows how, why, or when service station proprietors came to get involved in so many side issues that have nothing to do with pumping gas or tuning up cars, declares *Petroleum Today* (Summer 1962) published by the American Petroleum Institute. Some of these services such as picnic areas and credit cards and free lawnmower tuneups, states George T. Blake in the article "A Sense of Humor . . . and the Patience of Job," came about as a method of stimulating business or keeping up with the competition. Others, like sponsoring Little League teams and Christmas toy drives, grew with the dealer's interest and position in the community. . . .

The fabled dexterity of the one-armed paperhanger is as nothing compared with the virtuosity the public expects of a two-armed service station operator. In addition to knowing all about cars and products and people, he must be a salesman, public-relations man, travel consultant, youth counselor to the hotrod set who frequent his premises, semiofficial local greeter, gardening expert, home repairs consultant to the neighbors who borrow his tools, lecturer on safety and good driving habits out at the high school, Boy Scout merit badge counselor, and undisputed authority on insecticides, flashlights, sunglasses, rose bushes, Christmas tree ornaments, fishing reels, beachballs, and any of the thousands of other sundries he sells under the general title of TBA (tires, batteries, accessories).

AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ THIRD NATIONAL SEASHORE. Point Reyes Peninsula, about thirty miles northwest of San Francisco, has been designated as the nation's third National Seashore, following the President's recent signing of the enabling legislation. James E. Cole of the National Park Service Western Region Office in San Francisco, has been named project manager of the newly authorized seashore. Point Reyes will include approximately fifty-three thousand acres of land and water and will provide a seashore recreation area for one of the nation's most heavily populated and fastest growing regions. Mr. Cole, as regional chief of National Parks Systems planning, has acquired a wide and detailed knowledge of the peninsula, its current status, and landowners. He has had prior experience in land acquisition for the Park Service when he was the first superintendent of Joshua Tree Monument in southern California.

▸ PATRICIA SCHMIDT will replace Helen Dauncey on October 1 as Katherine F. Barker Secretary for recreation programs with women and girls and program specialist for the National Recreation Association. Miss Dauncey retired in September (*see* RECREATION, *September 1962*). Miss Smith has been program director for the recreation department in Sioux City, Iowa, since 1955 and during that time has also been choir director and part-time music instructor at Briar Cliff College in Sioux City. A graduate of South Dakota Teachers College, with an MA from Columbia University, she has also conducted social recreation training sessions at state and district recreation conferences. Previously she taught music in the public schools for seven years and produced shows at the U.S. Marine Base in Quantico, Virginia.

▸ ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE, recently appointed U.S. Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, will address the twelfth annual meeting of the National Council on Aging, October 23, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City. Mr. Celebrezze will address a luncheon meeting at the conference of national voluntary organizations concerned with the problems of older persons. The major theme for the council's eight-day annual meeting (October 22-28) is "A Realistic Look at the Older Person's Place in Society" and includes reports of recent developments in recreation and education, employment, retirement, housing, and community services.

▸ CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION. George T. Wilson, program supervisor for the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Department of Recreation and Adult Education and vice-chairman of the Waukesha County Park and Planning Commission, was awarded a Certificate of Appreciation by the American Institute of Park Executives for his work in editing two Management Aid Bulletins, *Vandalism and How to Stop It* and *Family Camping Manual. (For article on family camping by Mr. Wilson, see* RECREATION, *June 1961.)*

▸ A $97,000 GRANT has been given to Indiana University by the Rockefeller Foundation to set up a center for the study and performance of Latin-American music, the first in the United States.

▸ PROPOSALS for a Senior Service Corps, patterned after the Peace Corps, were discussed by the President's Council on Aging during the summer. A preliminary plan for a federally aided, Peace Corps-type program which would enable communities to recruit, train, and place older men and women in volunteer jobs was presented to the Council by Dr. Donald P. Kent, director of the Special Staff on Aging. The council agreed to study this and other plans and to recommend action at an early meeting.

▸ IN THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1962, the National Recreation Association Correspondence and Consultation Service, the Program Department, and the Order Department corresponded with or sent out materials in answer to 4,363 requests for assistance or information. Broken down into districts, these requests line up as follows: New England, 345; Middle Atlantic, 1308; Great Lakes, 898; Southern, 638; Midwest, 297; Southwest, 211; Pacific Northwest, 177; Pacific Southwest, 489.

▸ THE 1961 HALLOWEEN "Treats" to help children all over the world, totalled two million dollars, according to C. Lloyd Bailey, executive director of U.S. Committee for UNICEF. "About three million boys and girls in eleven hundred communities made this possible," he said. "More than five hundred UNICEF committees coordinated the program, bringing together churches, women's organizations, and youth groups in educational and publicity efforts and energy toward the same goal."

▸ RECENT BOND ISSUE in Boulder, Colorado, resulted in passage of the following projects: $195,000 for new pool in Scott Carpenter Park; $75,000 for remodeling old pool; $105,000 for land acquisition. There were 375,000 votes.

▸ RECENTLY APPOINTED: Donald Briggs Alexander has been appointed executive director of the American Planning and Civic Association *and* executive secretary of the National Conference on State Parks. Mr. Alexander, park planner and landscape architect, who worked with Conrad Wirth during the old CCC days, has held many responsible park jobs, most recent of which was as administrative director of the Connecticut State Park and Forest Commission. His first professional connection after graduation was with the Akron Metropolitan Park District.

▸ RECENT AFFILIATION: The Family Camping Federation was taken into the American Camping Association family, with the approval of the ACA Council of Delegates, at the spring ACA National Convention in New York. According to Sid Geal, in *Camping Magazine*, this opens up new contacts and opportunities for the ACA to serve families. He says, "Already, ACA sections, colleges and universities, and family camping clubs are developing and conducting training courses on camping."

▸ LEGISLATION now in Congress to authorize establishment of the Tocks Island National Recreation Area in Pennsylvania and New Jersey has been endorsed by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. The proposed seventy thousand-acre area would include a thirty-three-mile lake that would be formed in the Delaware River by a Corps of Engineers dam at Tocks Island, in the vicinity of Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. (*See* RECREATION, *June 1962, Page 299.*) New outdoor recreation opportunities would result for the

general public, particularly those residents in the metropolitan complex of northern New Jersey, Greater New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and Greater Philadelphia.

▸ The Third Annual AMF Awards for outstanding reporting in the field of physical education is announced by the American Machine & Foundry Company and the National Recreation Association. Deadline: March 15, 1963. To obtain an entry blank, write to American Machine & Foundry Company, 261 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

▸ New headquarters of People-to-People: 2401 Grand Avenue, Kansas City 8, Missouri. It is incorporated as a nonprofit organization under the laws of that state, and the new location was chosen because of its central location and access to major transportation facilities.

▸ On October 24, United Nations Day, as proclaimed by President Kennedy, community programs will again demonstrate their faith in the UN and contribute moral support to its aims and accomplishments. Is *your* recreation department playing its part in this observance? If so, will you write us about it?

▸ The word "litterbag" has become a part of our everyday language. A necessary aid to good outdoor housekeeping, litterbags may be purchased in various types of stores. They are also available in quantities directly from the manufacturers as described in a Keep America Beautiful project guide *Litter Containers for Automobiles and Boats*, available from KAB, 99 Park Avenue, New York 16, for $.20.

▸ A record 273,484,442 visitors were counted at state-operated parks and recreation areas during 1961, according to the U.S. Department of the Interior. Attendance increased by 5.6 percent over the previous high recorded in 1960. The visits included 21,000,000 overnight stays. New York topped the states in number of park visits for 1961 with 35,517,700.

▸ The West's population explosion could destroy its irreplaceable wildlands and ranges, declared R. Merton Love, chairman of the department of agronomy at the University of California at Davis when he addressed the recent National Grassland Conference in Hershey, Pennsylvania. He says, "The population explosion has brought demands for more water by the down-country user; demands for better sites for intensive agriculture shoved back from the valleys by creeping urbanization; demands for hundreds of small areas for homesites and for intensive recreation facilities; and last, but by no means least, demands for vast so-called natural areas by just about everyone." He says the problems of using rangelands, forests, brushland, and desert are outgrowing the available answers.

▸ Billionth-Visitor Day was observed by the National Park Service on August 22, 1962. This number was arrived at by selecting visitors, simultaneously, in most of the 192 areas administered by the service to symbolize the total number of visits since 1904, when visits were first recorded. One person was selected in each park area. Under the Department of the Interior, the National Park Service administers thirty national parks, eighty-three national monuments, fourteen memorials, twenty-four historical areas, thirty-two military and battlefield sites, one national seashore recreation area, and three national recreation areas operated in cooperation with the Bureau of Reclamation, in addition to parkways and national cemeteries. Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts —authorized by Congress in 1961 and one of the newest park areas—will be available for public use as soon as the privately owned land is acquired.

▸ Federal grants for control of juvenile delinquency and youth offenses, will be available to state and local governments and to nonprofit private agencies through a bill recently signed into law by President Kennedy. Public Law 87-274, entitled "The Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961," authorizes the expenditure of $10,000,000 a year for three years for demonstration and evaluation projects, training of personnel, and also for government technical assistance. Congress appropriated $8,200,000 for this act in the spring for the balance of the current fiscal year. Recipients of the grants will be required to contribute money, facilities, or services to their projects in order to receive the aid.

The new law provides for grants for *projects* to evaluate and demonstrate techniques for prevention and control of delinquency and youth offenses, and grants for *programs to train personnel, technical assistance* by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to public and private agencies and institutions.

Dates to Remember

October	1	Child Health Day
October	1-30	National Science Youth Month
October	14-20	National Public Works Week
October	15	World Poetry Day
October	21-27	United Nations Week
October	24	United Nations Day
October	31	Halloween
November	11	Veterans Day
November	11-17	National Book Week
November	12-18	Youth Appreciation Week
November	12-18	National Stamp Collecting Week
November	22	Thanksgiving
December	10-16	Human Rights Week
December	25	Christmas
December	31	New Year's Eve

▸ Planning for the National Cultural Center in Washington, D.C. has been drastically revised and now is moving steadily ahead. In behalf of the center and the arts, Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, recently testified before a Senate Committee for—

- The Javits Bill *(#1250)* to set up a United States National Arts Foundation.
- The Humphreys Bill *(#S-741)* for a Federal Advisory Council of the Arts.
- The Clark Bill *(#S-785)* to establish a progression of grants to the states for the development of projects in the arts.

It is his feeling that the National Cultural Center could be the instrument of these acts.

Mr. Prendergast also attended a meeting in Newport, Rhode Island, September 11, called by the trustees of the center to unveil the new plans for the center and to launch the campaign for raising funds with a program entitled "American Pageant of the Arts" to be presented on a closed TV circuit on November 29. He also backed the Saltonstall Resolution to authorize President Kennedy to designate the period from November 26-December 1, 1962 as "National Cultural Center Week."

▸ Re the First World Conference on Parks held at Seattle on July 4, Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall said: "I would like to think that this conference strikes a wholesome note of sanity in a troubled world. It is a sign that men are questioning the false gods of materialism, and coming to realize that the natural world lies at the very center of an environment that is both life-giving and life-promoting. There is hope in this meeting, or so it seems to me, that the values of the spirit are reasserting their primacy—and this in turn gives fresh hope in other vital areas of human endeavor."

What It Means To Be . . .

An ASSOCIATE of the National Recreation Association

YOU ARE a superintendent of recreation, board member, recreation center director, clergyman, educator, scout leader, camp counselor, playground leader, drama consultant, college recreation professor or student—if you are an Associate of the National Recreation Association. You are a recreation professional or lay leader who is concerned about this broad field and the challenge of our growing leisure time and you are therefore qualified to belong to the NRA family and entitled to reap those of its benefits, services, and privileges that are tailored for the individual. You want help in solving a job problem, for instance—whether paid or volunteer—or you want lists of new recreation publications, or RECREATION Magazine, or you need information on recreation facilities, areas, equipment, and so on, and you turn to the organization set up to serve you—the National Recreation Association.

Actually, the payment of the five-dollar Associate fee brings services worth far more, and they are all yours—if you sign up, with a mere stroke of the pen as an Associate of the Association. If you are in-the-know, you realize that non-Associates pay $5.00 for a subscription to the magazine alone, without the additional benefits of an *Associate Newsletter* bringing last-minute news about people, jobs, program, ten times per year; special news bulletins and publications lists from time to time; discounts; the privilege of using the NRA Recreation Personnel Service, insurance, survey and planning services, institutes, information and consultation services, and so on.

Associates of the National Recreation Association are eligible to serve on the vital advisory committees of the Association, where their advice is sought on matters of importance to national policy and action. When NRA representatives are requested on some special recreation matter by the President of the United States or one of the federal departments, Associates are called upon to present the point of view of the recreation field. Thus, they have a unique opportunity to make their voices heard in the highest councils of the nation.

Because the NRA serves the entire recreation field, rather than one segment, it is known as the source of information and help on all aspects of recreation—public and private, for the sick and the well, for the young and the old. That is why the number of NRA Associates grows steadily.

An AFFILIATE of the National Recreation Association

NATIONAL Recreation Association Affiliates are agencies—vigorous, forward-looking nonprofit private or public organizations concerned with recreation. Just as NRA services to its Associates are tailored to meet the needs of individuals, NRA services to Affiliates are tailored for use in formulating agency policy, making agency-wide plans, coping with agency administrative problems.

Affiliate Newsletters bring word of special grants available, more effective methods of operation, and news of other matters of agency concern. NRA's Personnel Referral Service repeatedly enables Affiliates to fill key jobs with the right people—fast. Eligibility to participate in low-cost liability and group accident insurance or discounts on publications may quickly save more than the cost of affiliation. RECREATION Magazine, plus reports and special bulletins, regularly brings articles in depth on recreation problems and needs, new ideas, tested methods. Affiliated agencies tell us that even one NRA service may be worth far more than the affiliation fee.

Affiliates get on-the-spot field services, training courses, help in planning and surveys, promotion of bond issues. They receive materials for prestige-building promotions such as National Recreation Month. They benefit from NRA's nationwide, top-level contacts and interpretation of the importance of recreation.

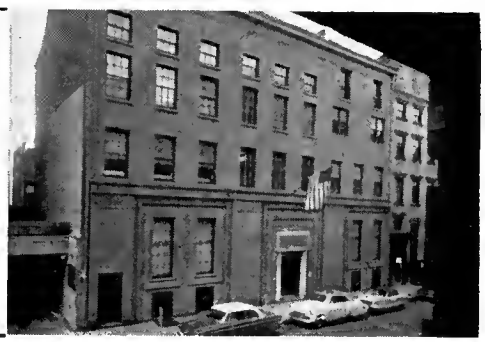
In addition, more and more, NRA Affiliates recognize that it is important for their staff, board, and other active people to also have the benefit of being NRA Associates. Services designed for the agency as a whole are not a substitute for the personal information, challenge, and opportunities for development that NRA supplies its Associates. On the other hand, NRA Affiliation bring help on matters of top administrative concern—budgets, standards, significant legislation, trends. Agency affiliation and personal association with NRA go hand in hand.

More agencies are finding what affiliation with NRA can bring them. Three years ago there were about seventeen hundred NRA Affiliates. Today, there are almost two thousand. They are private and voluntary agencies, churches, institutions, councils of social agencies, employee recreation groups, state, county, municipal and federal agencies, professional recreation societies. The minimum affiliation fee is still only $10.

THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

HEADQUARTERS BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY

Headquarters of the National Recreation Association is a four-story building at 8 West 8th Street in historic Greenwich Village. The building once housed the Whitney Museum of American Art which has since moved to enlarged quarters. From this hub emanate all NRA's services.



THE SQUEEZE OUT!

Sidney G. Lutzin

Recreation's abdication of responsibility

THE PAST TEN YEARS have brought a large and, to a considerable degree, a satisfying growth in the field of recreation. We have been experiencing an expansion of services and a professionalization of personnel unprecedented in any other decade since the recreation movement began in America. We have more communities with recreation agencies, larger budgets, more and better facilities, more and better trained leaders and professional administrators. This is a testimonial not only to the effectiveness with which we have been doing our jobs, but also to the awareness and sensitivity of our citizens and public officials to the importance of organized recreation services in the lives of the individuals who inhabit our communities.

Our accomplishments loom even larger with the recognition that this growth has come during a period of sharp competition for the tax and the contributed dollar, when massive physical redevelopment has been taking place in our cities, while the population characteristics of our urban neighborhoods have been experiencing drastic change, while the entire structure of our society has been materially altered.

Recreation agencies, both public and voluntary, have not been entirely unresponsive to the sociological changes taking place. Actually, the strong trends developing in the recreation field indicate that we have been effectively responsive in one very important area but, unfortunately, we are beginning to show signs of being dismally inflexible and ineffective in other areas. While looking sharply to the needs of one group, our vision becomes impaired by "blinders" we unconsciously put on when we deal with the needs of the others.

The physical and social changes in our communities were born out of a turbulence which has sent its impulses into all segments of our society. As family after family pulled itself up the economic and social ladder, the movement from the old established neighborhoods became a mass migration of the suburbs and new sections of the cities. The physical vacuum left behind was soon filled with new immigrants, the inept, the indigent. However, the social vacuum remains, sizzling and sputtering with spasmodic, volcano-like eruptions of violence, crime, and gang warfare—and the day-by-day constancy of drabness, dullness, and dolor in the slums goes on unabated by the many human services, *including recreation*, which proliferate in other sections of the community.

Where is the neighborhood house, the boys' club, the YMCA, the Jewish community center which once flourished in the old neighborhood? Moved out with its former clientele to the new neighborhood—the suburb—ensconced in its new and imposing structure, serving its membership with the many activities which bring joy to the youth and satisfaction to their parents whose funds support it. Even if it has not moved out physically, few of its clientele now come from its own neighborhood. The old day-care center is now the day camp; the homemaking groups in sewing and cooking have given way to classes in ceramics and art; stickhall and sidewalk tennis, once played in front of the old settle-

MR. LUTZIN *is regional director of the New York State Division for Youth.*

ment house, have been replaced by baseball, golf, and tennis on the new spacious grounds.

The old neighbors have become solid middle class. and the old neighborhood agencies have moved up with the solid middle-class recreation services which attest to their ability to respond to the needs which social change brings and for which the clientele is prepared to pay, at least in good proportion. The old neighborhood agency is fast becoming the new, exclusively middle-class club.

WHILE the character of the neighborhood and the voluntary agency has been changing, the administration of public recreation has also been having its renaissance. Public officials, recreators and their commissions, have been finding new groups concerned and interested in public recreation wares. Organized groups requesting services from recreation agencies have become hard to ignore. What is more, it was discovered that these groups were willing to pay a share, and sometimes all, of the cost of the services they required: swimming pools with a fee—and sometimes cooperatively owned swimming pools under public auspices; golf courses at a profit to the municipality; self-supporting Little Leagues, dance groups, art classes; and, beyond all this, personally paid insurance policies to protect the municipalities from even the defense of their negligences.

This kind of recreation is easy to administer because it is needed and wanted—no hard selling required to develop the program and the participation—and the municipal fathers are a pushover for activities for which the citizens are willing to pay even a portion of the cost. So public recreation, like many of the voluntary recreation services, is fast moving up the lines with services for a fee, geared to the needs of our great middle class. Public or voluntary, the recreation agency at this moment is headed toward solidly serving the solid middle class. There is no question that this is a clear and fast developing trend.

Such policies squeeze out of our programs an important group in our community either because its members cannot or are unwilling to pay even minimal fees, or because our preoccupation with special services results in failure to provide suitable, atttractive programs for those who should, but do not now, come to our recreation activities. This is like the individual who, grabbing at a ripe banana, squeezes the middle and is left holding a sticky mess while most of the banana slips out at both ends. We are maneuvering into a position where we will be serving neither the rich nor the poor, only those in between.

This brings us into direct conflict with a basic criteria by which we judge the quality of recreation services in a municipality. Is it not our ultimate goal to provide the broadest possible recreation opportunities to the greatest possible number—regardless of age, color, creed, or economic station? Yet here, in what could be considered the maturity of our profession, we stand indicted of moving in a direction which leaves neglected one complete segment of our population to whom our role is most vital.

The youngster most likely to become a delinquent; the one already enmeshed in unlawful acts; or the one who is a problem in other ways just as costly to society—these receive but the shallowest token of services from organized recreation in his neighborhood. Perhaps this is why such a large percentage of inmates in our correction and rehabilition institutions have no recreation skills.

We do not have the right to disown those for whom we have the capacity to do so much. Just as the role of the hospital recreator is vital on the team of disciplines which ministers to the ill and handicapped, so is our role vital on the community team of public and private agencies whose combined resources for human service hold the greatest promise for delinquency prevention.

THIS IS NOT THE EASY JOB of following up on requests for services from eager groups; this is a job of leadership and skill: this involves, first of all. providing real recreation opportunities in those neighborhoods many of us have been ignoring in recent years. Second, it means the ingenious devising of techniques and programs designed to attract and hold those youngsters who until now have been oblivious of organized recreation service. Third. we have to motivate our leaders to an enthusiasm for this kind of challenge and to train them to their responsibilities on the integrated team of community resources which can minister to the youthful misfits in our society. Fourth, we must put recreation solidly in its rightful position, lined up with the other kinds of agencies which will combine their strength with ours in this enterprise.

In the past, we have accepted the challenge, and met it well, of bringing the intrinsic values of recreation to the senior citizens in our communities; we have been successfully providing the recreation therapy which speeds the convalescence of the hospital patient; we have devised outstanding techniques and programs to meet the specific needs of the military personnel in our armed services; and we have done as well in other areas. It is only in serving the confused, the abused, and the misused victims of our complex society that we abdicate our responsibilities. We would rather point to our successes with those who come to us wanting our help, than to labor for those who need us even more.

If we continue to close this important group out of our services because of drab programs in the poor neighborhoods; activities improperly designed, fees and charges which set up barriers to participation, disinterest in our relationships with other agencies in the community, others will eventually move into this vacuum because government agencies and other organized groups with primary concern in delinquency prevention will not stand by idly while crime rates increase. They will be more concerned with providing essential programs than with the effects of bypassing established recreation agencies failing to carry out all of their responsibilities.

We can no longer use the rationale of our then neophyte profession. Recreation has come of age, and we must now assume the full responsibility of our own nonfeasance. It will do us no good to point out how well we are serving the middle class. We must prepare ourselves for judgment on how well we recognize all of the sociological changes in our society and, in the long term, we will rise or fall on the determination of whether we are adequately serving all, and especially those with greatest need. #

OUR FOREST PUBLICS

David Gray

WE ARE EXPERIENCING changes in our way of life in the United States so far reaching and pervasive that a revolution in our mode of living is in the making. Nowhere is this more apparent than in the demand for outdoor recreation. The unprecedented numbers of people frequenting forest areas for recreation purposes are overcrowding available facilities in many areas, creating a cluster of problems for the forest administrator.

Recreation, of course, is only one of numerous uses for forest lands. Since many of these uses are incompatible, the forest administrator is forced to make choices. His decisions will be increased in complexity by the difficulty of equating the values of lumber production, grazing, minerals, and water which can be expressed in monetary terms with the still largely intangible values of recreation use. Much more must be known about forest recreation before such decisions can be reached with any assurance of validity.

Among the problems posed by large-scale recreation use of forest areas, the problem of protection of the forests from the ravages of fire ranks especially high. Nine out of ten forest and wildland fires are man-caused. Therefore, the School of Public Administration of the University of Southern California formed a Forest and Range Research Unit, under the sponsorship of the California Division of Forestry and the United States Forest Service, to study the human behaviorial aspects of forest-fire prevention. The unit set up a pilot study designed to formulate and test a method for carrying out one of twenty-four major studies it planned to undertake.

To evolve policies necessary for dealing effectively with present and future recreation use of the forests, much had to be known about the people involved in such uses. More than thirteen million visits were recorded in California's national forests in 1959 and millions more used the state forests. Effective administrative relationship with so vast a public is virtually impossible. Accordingly, some means of logically dividing this public into *publics* is necessary. The study attempted to identify the "user-groups" in forest recreation, based upon the type of recreation experience each group seeks and certain identifiable characteristics which help differentiate it from other groups.

The most important research steps involved the selection of a sample of forest recreationists, development and administration of the questionnaire, and tabulation of results. This research design was unusual in two respects: the sampling method and the mailing method.

OBTAINING a reliable sample of forest users was difficult. Forest recreationists are not required to stop when entering or leaving a forest area and they do not necessarily register anywhere or leave any written record of their visits. Therefore, most of the techniques usually employed to obtain a population sample could not be used. Several alternative methods were considered and abandoned, either because they were unreliable or inefficient because of the expense involved. However, people must reach forest areas by some means of *transportation*, and the possibility of using this fact in selection of a sample was explored. This resulted in the selection of a sequential sample of the cars entering and leaving the test area, reading and recording their license plates, and obtaining the names and addresses of the registered owners through the California Division of Motor Vehicles. Apart from obvious limitations, this sampling system worked remarkably well. As was anticipated, this method could not efficiently be used with out-of-state vehicles or individuals who reached the area by commercial transportation, but these were not severe handicaps.

The questionnaire was designed to fit an over-sized return postcard. This was preceded with a "pre-conditioning" letter, sent three days in advance, which stated the purpose of the study and requested cooperation. This method produced a rate of return of slightly more than fifty-two percent, an unusually high return for studies of this type.

RESPONSES were tabulated in a single group and then each respondent was categorized, according to his *primary* forest recreation interest, into a user-group. Nineteen user-groups were identified but only five groups had frequencies large enough to permit detailed analysis. These user-groups were campers, fishermen, hikers, hunters, and nature students.

Inter-group comparisons brought out some interesting data. Mean age for all respondents was closely approximated by the user-groups, with the exception of nature students who had a slightly higher average age and hikers and hunters who had a lower mean age.

Sex distribution among the groups was also near the mean for all respondents with the exception of hunters who were entirely male and nature students who included an unusually high proportion of females.

Mean annual income of the user groups ranged from $5276 to $9034. Campers and nature students had significantly lower income, with campers averaging $3710 less than all respondents. Fishermen slightly exceeded the figure for all respondents and were the highest group in this respect. When placed in rank order of income, from lowest to highest, the groups were arranged as follows: campers, nature students, hunters, hikers, fishermen.

The mean formal-education achievement in terms of highest grade completed showed a considerable range. Lowest group in this variable were the hunters with 12.7 years and highest were the hikers with 16.0 years. All other groups were within one year of the mean for all respondents. When placed in rank order from low to high with respect to educational achieve-

DR. GRAY *is coordinator of the recreation curriculum at Long Beach State College in California. He has also served as chief of Special Service for the Third Air Force in England.*

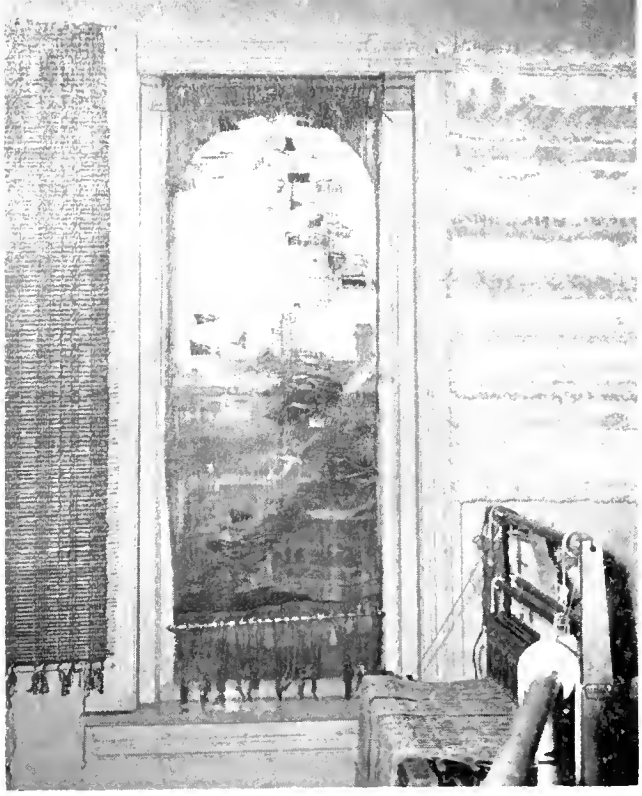
ment, the groups were arranged as follows: hunters, fishermen, campers, nature students, hikers.

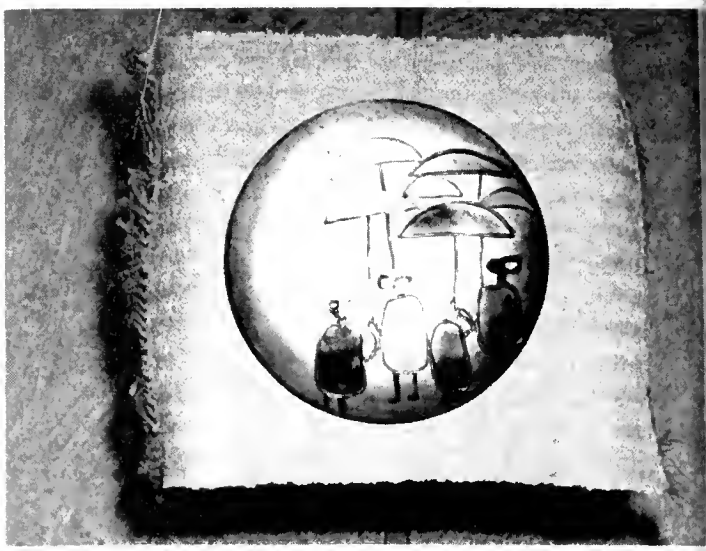
Statistics on the average length of stay showed that hunters tend to stay a much shorter time than the others and the nature students stay considerably longer. When placed in rank order from short to long, the groups were arranged as follows: hunters, hikers, fishermen, campers, and the nature students.

THE PILOT STUDY on recreation use of forest areas demonstrated in no uncertain terms that:

- It is feasible to identify the membership and characteristics of user-groups, each of which forms a forest public, on the basis of primary forest recreation interest.
- Forest recreation appeals to a selected group from the general population, which ranks relatively high in education, occupation, and socio-economic status.
- Each particular activity within the spectrum of possible activities attracts a group of participants which have a different profile of membership and characteristics.

When conducted on a substantial scale, this study shows promise of providing valuable information to the forest administrator, including patterns of forest recreation interests, socio-economic background and educational levels of forest recreationists, and average length of stay on a forest visit, as well as personal data consisting of age, sex, occupation, annual income, and marital status of respondents. Most valuable, however, will be the system of *forest publics* which, when properly identified, will permit selective persuasive communication with each public. This should greatly facilitate administrative efforts of all kinds including dissemination of fire-prevention information. It appears also, although this was not a direct research objective, that such information will be valuable in forest recreation program planning by a variety of agencies. #





Left, *the firemen's dormitory now houses the weaving department complete with looms, warping reels and dye sinks.* ***Above,*** *the metal enamelers have taken over the old stable which has a new floor, kilns, and cupboards. Students pay a three-dollar class fee as well as for materials at cost.*

Once a storage depot for playground equipment, the old firehouse is now a showcase and workshop for cultural arts activities.

FIVE-ALARM ARTS AND CRAFTS

An old building gets a new lease on life and extends its usefulness

Dorothy Jones

AN ABANDONED firehouse has been serving the adults of Columbus, Ohio, as a recreation center where they can develop their creativity through working in the crafts. Potter's wheels, kilns, clay bins, and a glaze laboratory have replaced the ancient horse-drawn fire engines: the firemen's dormitory now houses a weaving department complete with looms, warping reels, dye sinks, and huge quantities of yarns: and the old stable has been taken over by the kilns and cupboards of the metal enamelers.

The firehouse became the Arts and Crafts Center of the Columbus Recreation Department in the fall of 1952. Now, more than ten years later, it has more than justified the hopes that it would provide a meaningful use of leisure time to the citizens and become a vital part of the city's cultural life.

To develop the idea for an adult craft center, the director and supervisor of the Columbus Recreation Department called in an advisory council that consisted of the assistant director of the Art Gallery, the dean of the School of Fine Arts and the heads of the ceramics and weaving departments at the Ohio State University, and the supervisor of art for the Board of Education. The purpose of this committee was to determine first of all whether such a center was needed, and then to decide which subjects should be taught so as to implement, not duplicate, the work being done by other schools and agencies in the city.

The building chosen for the new center was being used by the recreation department for the storage of playground equipment. It had solid floors (except for the old stable area), an adequate heating system, lights, water, and a large parking area. In addition, the firehouse was located in a central part of town, near the art gallery and other cultural facilities.

The renovations that were needed—a new floor in the stable, installation of shelves and cupboards, overhead lighting fixtures, and new paint on the interior walls—were done by the department's maintenance crew during slack times in their regular work. Cost of these improvements, including labor, totaled only $2,575.00. Outfitting the new center with the equipment, tools, books, supplies and other materials needed for each craft area totaled another six thousand dollars.

When it came to the matter of selecting a teaching staff, much was required. In addition to establishing the best possible rapport with the art community and providing superior teaching skills, the instructors were expected to be practicing artists and, as such, an inspiration to the students under their guidance. To meet these requirements, the department called on Cranbrook Academy and Ohio State University to furnish its teachers.

THE DREAM for the center was realized in much the same way that anything worthwhile develops. It was born of vision, imagination and initiative. It depended on the help of many people to solve its unique problems and to gain its acceptance. It required much experimenting and accepting or discarding of ideas until the project became reality.

Classes at the center meet for three-hour periods, from one to three times per week, for terms of eight weeks. Students follow a planned program that introduces them to the materials and techniques of each craft, then gives them the opportunity to fully explore its possibilities. Every attempt is made to allow the individual to attend follow-up classes until he feels capable of working on his own at home.

The program itself is flexible. In addition to the core of classes in ceramics, weaving, and enameling that always are taught, work in other areas is offered on demand. Silk-screen, wood block, leather, puppetry, design, painting, and glass are among the courses offered.

In addition to the class work, special events are promoted. Student exhibitions, exchange shows with other groups, open-house programs, lectures, slide and movie showings, and emphasis on traveling exhibits are among the methods used to enrich the program.

Cost of financing the program is carried in small part by the students themselves, who pay a three-dollar class fee which goes toward the purchase of new equipment and the repair and replacement of old equipment. In addition to this, they pay for the materials they use, on a cost basis.

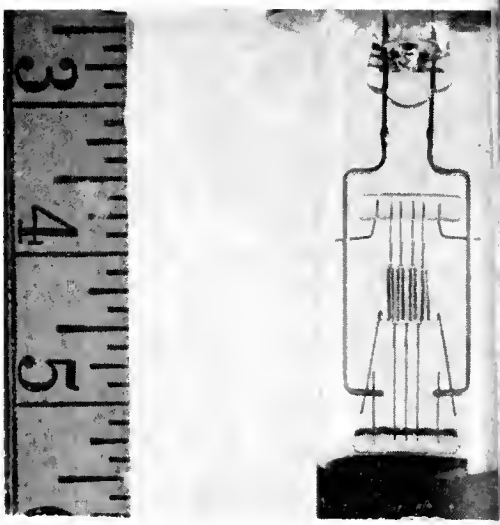
The center itself was a new concept in the expenditure of tax money, but it was in line with the move (before it became widespread in our country) to encourage more cultural activities as part of our national living image. I think the comment of one of the students is most revealing when he said: "Since I've been coming here to the center, this is the first time I haven't objected to paying city income tax!"

Hundreds of students work at the center each year. Many of them have waited patiently until their names "came up" on the waiting lists that attest to the popularity and good repute the place has gained. Working in the pleasant atmosphere with other craftsmen and artists has taught people to make the most of their leisure time in recreation interests and hobbies; many beginners have been pointed toward new careers in the arts and crafts; and many, many people have discovered—or rediscovered—their creative selves. In providing these opportunities, the recreation department has raised the level of acceptance for itself in the eyes of yet another group of people in the city.

As for future plans, Columbus hopes that the present program may be expanded into an even larger cultural arts center that will include, drama, dance, and the other fine arts activities. Plans for this are going forward at this time. We know that it is going to materialize by following the formula of vision, community cooperation and determination that was used to create the present center at such little public expense! #

MISS JONES *was formerly supervisor of recreation in Columbus, Ohio, is now with the Public Housing Administration, as a Community Facilities Officer in the Southeastern Region with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.*

Scenery by Projection



Filament of five-hundred watt T10 projection lamp. Larger size fuzzes image.

Create your own dramatic effects with simple tools

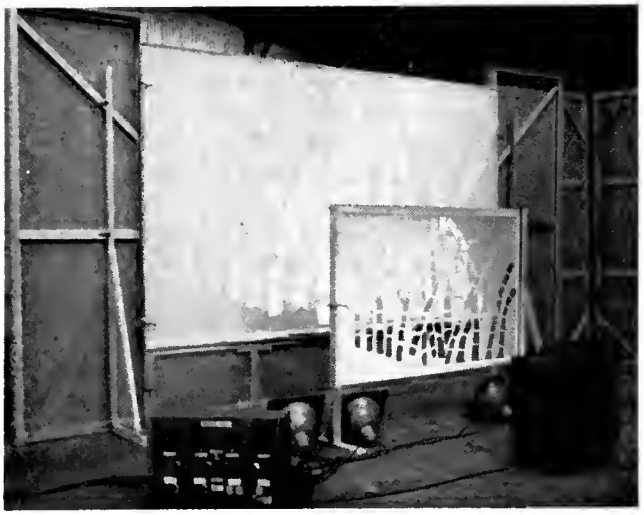
James Hull Miller

CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS can create their costumes and small properties for plays: making the larger scenic backgrounds and levels often involve skills of older people which lessen the pride of accomplishment on the part of the youngsters. The Teen Age Drama Shop of the Shreveport, Louisiana, YWCA makes use of a system of large blocks and a set of cloth screens for its scenery.

From the blocks, the young people have built thrones, bridges, even horses. One group, seeing the blocks for the first time, built a conference table and acted out a political meeting. The basic block is 16″-by-16″-by-6″, the longer slabs in multiples of sixteen inches. These units are made of half-inch plyboard and ¾″-by-5½″ pine boards and are painted Chinese red.

MR. MILLER *is a theater design consultant in Shreveport, Louisiana. He has worked in both the professional and educational phases of theater since 1935. He is interested in the development of new theater styles and new forms in theater architecture.*

Permanent set for the Shreveport Symphony's Madam Butterfly, *showing a night garden scene by projection. Design by the author*



Rear view of the projection screens and equipment. This forest scene was cut from a piece of heavy wrapping paper.

The path of light passing through the paper image lends itself to many effects and is a tremendously flexible tool.

Backgrounds are created upon the screens by patterns in light through rear projection. Intricate combinations of colors and patterns are contrived by the youngsters from very simple materials. As in the case of the blocks, tools for expression are put directly into the hands of the young people. The bamboo forest scene shown in the photograph was designed and cut from a piece of heavy wrapping paper by a youngster thirteen years old.

By studying the two photographs it is apparent that the bamboo trunks projected onto the rear of the cloth screens are patterns of illumination. This means that the area around the trunks is being lit by the softer illumination of the floodlights lying on the floor below the image. Imagine the effects from the addition of different colors, one in the path of the light passing through the paper image, another, or several, secured to the various floodlights. What a tremendously flexible design tool we have!

It is the adult who must create the tool itself and demonstrate it to the children, in the same spirit as one hands the youngster scissors, paste, and construction paper, or paper and crayons. The parts are not complicated or expensive, but close attention must be paid to the specifications which follow.

How the screens are constructed is unimportant save that an opaque base is built to the height of fifteen inches or more to shield the audience view from the sources of illumination which will be visible through the cloth. These screen panels are three feet wide, to accommodate standard thirty-six-inch cloth. Bates Disciplined cotton fabric, ivory tint, has just the right density for the penetration of the light into the fibers. Muslins are too coarse and heavy. Never use synthetics as they deteriorate under tension.

For the projection of the image an effective point source of light is necessary, such as the General Electric Projection Lamp 500/T10-P (CZX) which may be purchased at a photographic store. This lamp has the standard medium prefocus base, the same as used in many theatrical spotlights. This base may be purchased from a manufacturer of stage lighting equipment. Any larger filament will fuzz the projected image and render the system unsatisfactory.

The next step will be the enclosure of the lamp and base in some suitable housing. If a 500-watt fresnel spotlight is at hand, the lens *and* the reflector may be removed, and the recommended lamp inserted. The lamp in its unit is placed six feet from the screen. The image should be thirty inches *or more* from the lamp. A screen area up to twelve feet wide can be illuminated by this arrangement.

The Hub Electric Company #79032 Beam Projection Unit represents the ultimate refinement in this type of projection system. The lamp sits in a spacious, air-cooled chamber, surrounded by flat-black, nonreflecting metal surfaces. The lamp bracket can be adjusted to any position and the lamp tilted ever so slightly to avoid image flare from the glass behind the filament. On the face of the box are four-way matting shutters and a clip to hold gelatine or plastic color media.

These features are conveniences, however, and have nothing to do with the quality of the image. Quality is achieved solely by the right lamp filament and by maintaining the correct distance between the filament and the image. Cheating on either specification will defeat the purpose of the system.

The local craftsman, fashioning his own lamphouse, will soon discover that this particular lamp is extremely hot and should be ventilated by forced air, that the area of the light must be controlled by a system of matting, that the gelatines or plastic colors must be secured and that the position of the lamp should be flexible. My own experimental models were built of quarter-inch transite panels fastened together with angle irons and stove bolts and ventilated with a silent industrial blower taken from a large spotlight. Parts, including the socket and lamp, come to about $35. Hub Bulletins #104, *Lighting Systems for Childrens Theatre*, and # 105,

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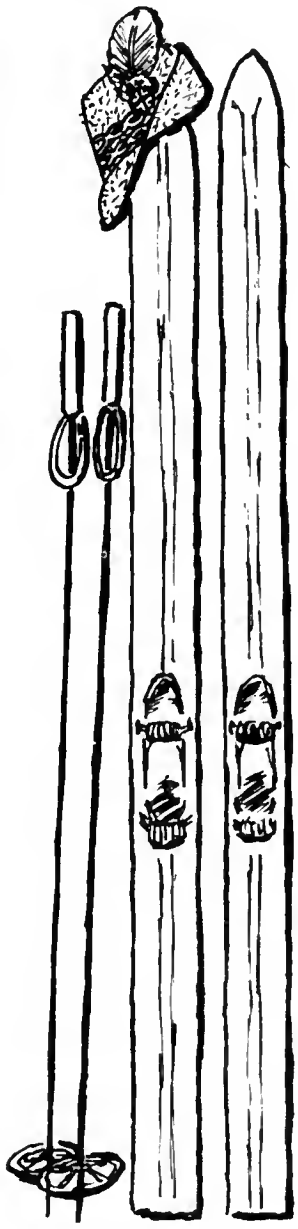
SKIING IN AUSTRIA



SNOW SPELLS skiing in Austria. Like most Europeans, the Austrians find walking, hiking, climbing, and skiing their primary enjoyments. In a country so lavishly gifted with awe-inspiring mountain ranges and to a people born to the mountains, skiing is both a means of travel and one of the most pleasant of winter recreation activities. Men, women, and family groups are rarely spectators at sports activities. Certainly the time spent in active participation far outweighs the on-looker role. The out-of-doors holds a fascination for these people throughout life, winter and summer. Therefore, physical education has a special place in the school curriculum.

Austria encourages an elaborate and efficient organization of instruction, high standards of teacher education, and rigorous courses for students. The schools develop in each generation of students real competence in activities, giving them the opportunity to enjoy them to the fullest and to have strong, healthy bodies.

Skiing is the Austrians' favorite sport. Just as many American children receive instruction in swimming, the Austrian school child is instructed in skiing. Those children living near snow-covered slopes receive ski instruction the greater part of the winter as part of their daily curriculum. This takes place during a time set aside in the program for physical exercise; but both instruction and practice may continue after the close of the regular school day.

For the children who live in the large cities or some distance from the ski areas, provision is made for their transportation to, and housing in, the national Bundessportheims. These houses, owned and operated by the Austrian Ministry of Education, are available to education groups throughout the year. The children arrive on trains and buses with their own physical-education teachers. For a week they live together in dormitory arrangements, six or eight to a room. The ski instruction is given by the Bundesheim instructors who have passed the two-year course required of a National Ski Instructor.

The first day opens early with the children on the slopes skiing over the terrain where they will take their placement examination later in the afternoon. This screening is a preliminary skiing examination by the head ski instructor and his staff to determine the youngsters' level of skill. At this time the children are placed in groups according to ability, about ten to fourteen to a group.

Each group is placed in the charge of an instructor who takes it to a particular slope best adapted to its ability level and instruction needs. The terrain in the vicinity of the ski school has been carefully prepared to provide the exact degree of slope and the desired concavity between ridges for the particular technique to be taught. The Austrians believe the type of practice slope is one of the most essential components necessary in teaching skiing. Each group has its own area and may practice techniques on this spot for several days. As might be expected, the use of any form of a lift during the class sessions is practically unheard of.

AS THE CLASS PROGRESSES, it may change the locale of its practice slope for one offering opportunity for more advanced technique. Individual students may be advanced from one group to another upon the recommendation of the instructor and approval of the head ski instructor. Near the end of the term of instruction there is usually the thrill of a cross-country trek or a ride on a lift to high slopes and then the wonderful thrill of a glorious run unbroken by stops for correction and instruction—a chance to put into consecutive application the various turns and techniques practiced so diligently.

The morning classes begin at eight-thirty and last until almost noon. Fifteen minutes before class the student joins the others in the bootroom off the Bundesheim lobby, where his boots have been left upon entering. After giving them a very light coat of

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MISS WELCH *is associate professor of physical education at the University of California in Davis. This material was gathered during a year spent studying and skiing in Austria.*

Marya Welch

The high level of ski instruction in Austria is the result of the people's appreciation of their snow-capped mountains and the value to be derived from the education of the body as well as mind.

boot wax and an extended period of polishing, he removes his soft-soled slippers or apres ski shoes, and laces on his boots. Then he picks up his skis and poles and joins his group outdoors.

Weather, of course, is important, but, regardless of anything short of a raging blizzard with subzero temperature, classes convene on schedule. They are resumed again at one o'clock and last until four. At four-thirty there is a break while tea and brown bread is served. Frequently there is a lecture on skiing techniques, avalanches, cross-country skiing, equipment, and other related subjects. This lecture is usually given either immediately following tea-time or the evening meal. While there is little time during this training period for anything but skiing and ski talk, yet somehow the students manage to study or write a few letters home. In the evening some may even find the energy to dance, or time to listen to the radio, sit conversing, or playing cards.

AUSTRIA has three categories of ski instructors: the *skilehrer*, the *lehrwarte*, and the physical-education instructor. They are the only individuals in Austria authorized to give ski instruction. The National Ski Instructors are the elite, having served an apprenticeship under a head teacher, taken a two-year course of instruction, and passed the Austrian ski teachers' examination. These *skilehrers* (ski teachers) are the only people who may receive pay to instruct skiing. The *lehrwarte* (apprentice ski instructor) teaches children under the guidance of the head ski instructor and works for the experience, receiving no pay.

Physical-education teachers make up the third type of ski instructor. During their university preparation, they are required to take a course in skiing and ski instruction given for two consecutive years during the months of February and to pass the final examination which covers both practical and theoretical aspects of the sport. They are expected to be able to teach skiing at their school if situated in suitable snow conditions.

These courses are given at St. Christoph-am-Arlberg, where all the Austrian National Ski Instructors are trained. Here, Professor Stephen Kruckenhauser heads the Bundessportheim and conducts the course of instruction with his staff. The physical-education major students take a very concentrated course, based on the same technique and theory as taught in all Austrian ski schools. Frequently, students from other nations will enroll at the University of Innsbruck for one semester to take this particular course in skiing.

THE NATIONAL PLANNING and administration of Austrian ski instruction does not extend to artificial stimulation of the sport by awarding badges and trophies for students' achievements or by encouraging competitions between schools. There is no need for such devices, for students, parents, and townspeople alike are enthusiasts of the sport and stage their own local competitions. In the winter, on Sundays, there are races on all the ski slopes. The young people of the town, both boys and girls, compete against each other. Those showing promise are encouraged to perfect their skiing so that they may some day represent their village in regional races, then in district races, and finally in competition on the national level. In the majority of European countries there is nothing comparable to interscholastic or intercollegiate competition known in America. While there is competition, it is not under the jurisdiction of the schools, but rather sport clubs, city or district organizations, or a national ski association.

The high level of ski instruction is the result of the Austrians' enthusiasm for sports, their appreciation of their mountains and of the value to be derived from the education of the body as well as the mind, and their satisfaction in skillful achievement. #

UNITED NATIONS DAY

UN Day, October 24, is a time for *thought*—it is also a time for *individual action* to help weight the scales for peace. A blueprint of what communities and individuals can do on UN Day to stimulate greater understanding of the United Nations is available on request from the U.S. Committee for the UN, 375 Park Avenue, New York 22.

COMMUNITY RECREATION ON A TRIAL BASIS

Recreation experiment sells taxpayers on permanent program

Don Henkel

AFTER ALL, a park was only a place where "bums" sat on benches or "shady characters" hid behind bushes ready to pounce upon the first innocent young girl—or so *they* said. Villa Park, Illinois, had been extremely reluctant to provide its own recreation services even though it is sandwiched between Elmhurst and Lombard, both of which have very fine park districts. As early as 1948 a park district in Villa Park had been proposed and defeated. The same thing happened in 1957, losing two to one.

What to do about parks and recreation eventually became one of the main items of community concern when Villa Park, a community of eighty-eight hundred in 1950, suddenly found itself bursting at the seams with twenty thousand-plus people in 1960 . . . and at this late date the only *park* in town was the second word in the village name.

Sure, Villa Park had a semi-private swim pool (that took care of the swimmers—at least some of them); the local Lions Club had a lighted ball-field (except that out-of-towners were mainly using the field); and there was a Community Chest-supported Recreation Council (a fine, but limited program).

One group said, "We need a youth center." Another said, "We need land." Others said we need *this* and we need *that*. Result? Vociferous confusion!

The first turning point came on January 19, 1959 when the Village Board of Trustees appointed a temporary recreation committee with directives to present solid recommendations. The second major turning point came when Robert Horney, National Recreation Association Great Lakes District representative, visited Villa Park in March 1959. From his meeting with the temporary recreation committee evolved a plan destined to put Villa Park on the map recreation-wise. The committee decided to:

- Hold a referendum to establish a two-year trial program involving no tax increase.
- Hire a full-time professionally trained recreation director for the two-year trial program.
- Appoint an advisory committee.
- Take out options on a few vacant land areas.
- Hold another referendum toward the end of the two-year trial to put a recreation system on a permanent tax-supported basis.

In this way, order was established out of confusion. A study was made by the NRA and ready for implementation.

After the plan was approved by the Village Board of Trustees, the referendum was organized for November 14, 1959. The crux of the approach to the people involved the fact that there would be *no tax increase*. Financially, the village would appropriate $10,000 per year out of its general fund. The other $15,000 would come mainly from voluntary contributions by the people on their water bills at the rate of $.85 per quarter for each residence.

And so the two-year trial program was established by a vote of 1,703 Yes votes to 519 No. The Village Board of Trustees appointed a nine-member Recreation Advisory Committee, with a new full-time professionally trained recreation director, appointed by Village Manager Robert Hegel on March 1, 1960.

AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE, formal and informal relationships were established and programs were developed. Only directors who have started new community recreation programs can fully appreciate the scope of the job involved. To complicate matters, approximately eighty-five percent of all programs were held in someone else's facilities. The village did own two plots of land directly under water towers, plus a few other small parcels, and the over-used village hall. Four school districts in four-square-mile Villa Park did not lessen the problems. But the schools, and the swim pool, and the Recreation Council Youth Center, and the North Terrace Home Owners, the Lions Club, and others opened their gates and doors to us.

MANY FACTORS contributed to the success of the two-year trial:

1. Excellent Recreation Advisory Committee.
2. Pro-recreation village manager.
3. Presentation of limited, yet well-rounded and diversified recreation programs.
4. Distribution of attractive and distinctive recreation program brochures.
5. A few key program areas with high public acceptance; such as, broad and well-organized playground program, water pageant, and development of lighted ice skating rink and warming house (with much help from a strong local woman's club).

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MR. HENKEL *is director of recreation in Villa Park, Illinois. His article on recreation development in Loveland, Colorado, "Growth of a Weed Patch," appeared in* RECREATION, *June 1960.*

PUPPETRY and CHILDREN

Discoveries in an enchanting world

Ludwig Riemenschneider

IN TEACHING PUPPETRY to children, I have become increasingly aware of the valuable medium puppetry offers in their development, particularly at the ages of six to twelve, where real and imaginary things are equally important stepping stones in a steadily expanding horizon. In taking stock of my experiences, I have also become aware of my special gains—little truths along the way, if you will—which, it seems, are the precious extra rewards for many teachers who work creatively with children.

I had been a puppeteer for many years before I started teaching puppetry at the Children's Centre for Creative Arts at Adelphi College, Garden City, New York. Although my way of handling the puppets, hand puppets mainly, apparently pleased my audiences, I never really knew what did make a successful puppet play, and it is only by working with children that I have become more and more conscious of essential factors in performing with puppets which, if ignored, can bring only polite applause. These factors can add a great deal to the success of the puppetry class. My thoughts in this world of puppets are not all new ones, I am sure, but they came to me like my own, and they withstood the test of soundness when, after the first impact of sometimes unreasonable exuberance, they were discussed for their practical use with the children in the classroom.

Last year I started with a group of children from ten to twelve years of age to work on a shadow play, and, in weighing the different possibilities in the world of shadows, we soon found ourselves in agreement that shadows don't talk! By working out some animated figures in my silhouette theatre, this had already become something of an axiom to me but I was eager to find out whether the children would feel the same way, whether they would sense the unnaturalness of a shadow figure with a speaking voice.

Shadows don't talk! There is something odd about a shadow, be it a whale, or a crocodile, or a man, opening and closing his mouth with a voice from behind the screen speaking the words. Shadows have only two dimensions, width and height. They don't have a third dimension; they don't have the depth out of which all sound comes. Shadow-figures are manipulated behind the lighted screen and they are enacting a story told by the storyteller, preferably at the side or in front of the shadow screen.

We had an interesting little discussion about this, not so philosophically profound as it might have been among adults, but with an uninhibited forwardness and clear-eyed honesty which makes it such a stimulating pleasure to watch children sitting in council about the validity of laws inherent in our different art forms.

FOR SUCCESSFUL presentation in performing with the puppets, one of

MR. RIEMENSCHNEIDER *teaches puppet classes at the Children's Centre for Creative Arts at Adelphi College, Garden City, New York.*

The enchanting world of puppets in all its different forms and shapes has always been and will continue to be an inspiring art for people of all ages. Here, the author discusses a facet of a puppet presentation with one of his young students.

the requirements is wholehearted sincerity. While the actor and the dancer can bring the great number of human emotions into visible play, the puppet player is completely hidden from the audience. While the musician has a delicate and sensitive instrument, which responds so readily to his effort to enchant his audience, the puppet player has only the most primitive means to do it—two cloth bags with heads made from papier-mâché, wood, cloth, or some other material. But it is, to a great extent, these very limits which make it possible for him to weave a magic spell over the audience!

Instinctively aware of these limits, a good puppeteer will even try to underplay the possible movements of a hand puppet. But with his voice, free, unlimited, expressing itself unreservedly as that of the king, or the magician, or the devil or whoever else he just then has on his hand, the limited movement of the puppet will show much more than the physical eye can see, and soon the audience finds itself happily participating in an imaginary world. It enlarges and completes the puppet's movements to movements of living characters, with the children, especially the small ones, relating to them as being in their own world, and with the older persons experiencing a pleasingly uncomplicated and yet so stimulating world of human prototypes close to their own and often deeply imbedded feelings.

This so apparent invitation, challenging in its nature, to activate one's own imagination—and the ready acceptance of it—are, I think, the main reasons why puppet shows can be so enjoyable. It is surprising how hand puppets, with all their limitations, can suggest so many different movements and gestures on the hand of an inspired puppet player.

There is, of course, a big field for cleverly made puppets and for cleverly arranged puppet plays, but too much cleverness can easily undo the magic spell, especially for children. Prominent and exaggerated features of the puppets' faces can add to the play's enchanting effect; so can well directed spotlights. But purely mechanical devices, clever as the better ones might be and as appropriate or as fitting as some of them might be for a limited number of special plays, can be the undoing of a puppet play's charm. And one of these devices, often so enthusiastically conceived by a puppet maker as an additional and important attraction, is the moving mouth!

A moving mouth in a hand puppet—and even in a marionette for that matter—in its strongly mechanical function, cannot suggest the many expressions of a human mouth: a laughing mouth, a crying mouth, a grinning mouth, and so many other emotion-marked mouths. A moving mouth excludes them all for the sake of a lifeless gadget.

When I brought the question about the moving mouth before the children—this time I had a class ranging in age from nine to ten years—I had come prepared to answer the immediate objections by the most interested and alert pupils.

"But the crocodile and the wolf move their mouths!"

Yes, of course, they do and they will keep on doing it for they don't have a face like a human face where human emotions can be so vividly expressed and where the audience is so willing to put the same expressions into the puppets' faces. The face of an animal puppet, not moving its mouth, will hardly encourage anyone to fill it with life. There were a few more perhaps not so important angles to this matter which we touched upon in our class discussion and a corresponding demonstration with puppets, which helped to make my points acceptable to the children.

Lest I may be taken by the reader as a teacher who puts his ideas too arbitrarily before a group of young children, let me say here that our classes at the Children's Centre for Creative Arts consist also of two or three adults, devoted students and parents, who take an active part in the work of the class. And the children's sense and ear for rhyme and reason is amazing once it is alerted.

The question of whether hand puppets, and marionettes too, should have moving mouths or not seems to plague the cameras of movies and television doing puppet plays. Two very recent ones, both based on well-known classical plays, showed this dilemma up very strikingly. In one of the plays the puppets didn't move their mouths and in the inevitable closeups it struck the

viewer as odd that the dramatic voice with which the puppet was supposed to speak did not find the slightest expression in the puppet's face. In the other play the puppets could open and close their mouths but the rapid succession of two mechanically limited movements turned them soon into disconcerting pictures of lifeless wooden heads, not at all connected with the well-spoken lines of an old and cherished classic.

"I don't think I will be of any good in your class," a seven-year-old sprite said to me when a new group of younger children entered the puppetry classroom. It was an exceptionally bright face that looked up to me, a thoughtful face, with not the slightest trace of contrariness or unwillingness to participate. She had made the statement as a statement of fact, as she saw it, not protesting or objecting in any way. "I am not a ventriloquist," she added quickly in answer to my questioning eyes. "I can't make the puppets talk like different people."

Here is another disturbing misconception about puppet performances shared by many children and grownups. Ventriloquism, admired and enjoyed by all of us when demonstrated by clever and gifted performers, has nothing to do with puppet players in a puppet booth. I find myself quite often telling this to children who come to my classes in puppetry for the first time.

Fill your lungs with air and let your God-given voice come out clear and strong so that everybody can hear you from behind the curtain of the puppet booth! Don't let unintelligible little squeaks be the voice of that villain on your hand! Don't use a colorless nasal tone in trying to imitate a voice of authority with nobody able to understand what your burgomaster, or your general, or your policeman, is supposed to say! Don't use falsetto voices except when a special comical effort is desired. I try, at times, to emphasize this point by putting a witch on my hand. Not having a woman's voice, I don't exasperate myself and my audience by trying to use one, though I force my voice into its upper register a little, but with no special effort to keep the natural masculine voice out altogether. The voice of a grownup person is, of course, more flexible in lending itself to different characters but it has surprised me with children from ten years on how much of their feeling for a character can modulate their voices.

TO OBSERVE CHILDREN at their uninhibited best, there is, I think, scarcely a better place than that offered a puppetry teacher, and that is behind the puppet booth and in front of it. In watching children of the different age groups perform with hand puppets, I have seen how the beautiful growth of the inner child manifests itself: how a six-year-old will talk about her little world, holding the puppet on her still easily tiring hand more as a listener or as a companion than a performer and how the child, as he grows up, will be increasingly able to give more weight and substance to a puppet character, how his face will radiate with the enjoyment of projecting feelings of a king or a queen into the puppet on his hand.

The world of puppets is not limited to an entertainment for children, although children will be the most enthusiastic, the most enchanted, audience for almost any puppet show. The world of puppets, in all its different forms and shapes—hand puppets, marionettes, rod puppets, shadow puppets—has been and can keep on being an inspiring art for people of all ages. It is for very good reasons that so many of our great men of art and literature had such a special interest, such a warm feeling for the puppet theater. In introducing it to the children, one should be aware of its high position in the many cultures of the world and of the great possibilities it offers to enrich a child's world, to help substantially in the child's development, to give it a really happy touch. #

Freewheeling Fun

A mobile program brings curbside recreation to youth in Elizabeth, New Jersey. The YMCA of Eastern Union County provides youngsters with a funmobile filled with equipment ranging from a trampoline to abacus kits. A film projector takes the ride, too, along with arts and crafts equipment. The unit, built on a twenty-two-foot flatbed trailer, has ventilator ducts for good air circulation and boasts an electric generator donated by Esso Research of Humble Oil. The pioneer unit was developed with the cooperation of the Eastern Motor Dispatch, Inc., a trucking firm whose vice-president is a member of the YMCA Athletic Club.

The fun began all over again when the YMCA Federation in Puerto Rico heard about Elizabeth's mobile program and decided this mode of bringing recreation to the community could extend its reach, too. The Elizabeth Y and Eastern Motor Dispatch agreed on the importance of sending the funmobile as a gesture of goodwill. The Bull Steamship Lines transported the funmobile to San Juan with no charge. New Jersey's Governor Richard Hughes and a delegation of eighty stateside Y people arrived along with officials from the EMD trucking firm to present the funmobile. The reception there was tremendous.

Since then, the Y has shipped a mobile recreation unit to Monrovia in West Africa and will ship one to a boys' town in the Philippines. A second request from San Juan for a mobile swimming pool will also be honored.

The Elizabeth Y is experimenting with a range of mobile programs. A

mobile swimming pool accommodates twenty-five youngsters at each curbside stop. The swimmobile, the first of its kind, was constructed with a minimum expenditure by the Y who cooperated with local industry. Now, work is being completed on a new addition to Elizabeth's mobile family—a combination swim- and funmobile on one trailer. When the Y offered to demonstrate this curbside program to other Y's, Jersey City and Trenton, New Jersey, and some Ohio cities accepted the offer.

Include ALL Children

Recreation must meet the special needs of the handicapped

Alfred H. Moore

THE ORGANIZED recreation program, with its facilities and trained personnel, can contribute much to the physical, mental, emotional, and social needs of those who participate. These benefits to individuals, through more worthy use of leisure time, carry over to the community and all it represents—making it a better place in which to live.

The most encouraging thing about today's organized recreation program is the increasing concern for, and attempt to meet the needs of, the "misfits"—the ill, the delinquent, the physically and mentally handicapped, the maladjusted, and, in general, those who have been left on the sidelines and fringes of society.

Handicapped children should, and *can*, be included in the recreation program. Everyone has the need for new experiences, for belonging, for friends, for social approval, for self respect, and respect by others as individuals. This is a particular need of the handicapped. They have so often been rejected and faced with frustration that their handicaps have been compounded by personal and social factors leading to much greater maladjustment than could be attributed to the basic handicaps alone. For these children, recreation is a wonderful equalizer in helping bring about more complete fulfillment in the areas of personal and social competence.

The handicapped child has been defined for educational purposes as one "who deviates intellectually, physically, socially, or emotionally so markedly from what is considered to be a normal growth and development that he cannot receive maximum benefit from a regular school program and requires a special class or supplementary instruction and services."

The child handicapped for edueation purposes is not necessarily handicapped for recreation purposes, however. He

DR. MOORE *is assistant professor of education at the University of Kansas. This material is taken from a talk delivered at the Annual Kansas Recreation Conference, Section for Recreation Superintendents.*

Bowling can be enjoyed by cerebral-palsy victims who can also participate in other sports and activities adapted to the limitations of their handicap.

"Girl talk" occupies attention of young Sally and a friendly Easter Seal camp counselor. Handicapped children need the social experience camping affords.

Arts and crafts are a regular feature of program at Shady Hill, the District of Columbia Recreation Department's day camp for handicapped children.

may be handicapped for some types of activities and not for others. He may participate in certain aspects of the usual recreation program, but generally needs special provisions for others. It would appear logical for recreation leaders to consider a program for handicapped children at three levels of need: (1) those who can participate in the usual program with adaptations, (2) those who can participate in certain phases of the usual program with adaptations, and (3) those for whom a special program must be designed.

HOW CAN recreation leaders determine the level of need for individual children? This comes usually through observation of children in tryout experiences and from information supplied by teachers, parents, or others. A good recreation leader will observe children who are "misfits," whose participation is limited, and whose general behavior indicates their needs are not being met. We must remember that there are reasons why a child is a "misfit." When the reasons are understood then steps can be taken toward correction, particularly if the trouble is of a situational nature—and this is often the case.

Certain physical conditions are obvious and impose obvious limitations on participation with the nonhandicapped. Consider such conditions as clubfoot, the amputee, the wheelchair case, the cerebral-palsied child, and the blind child. Less obvious would be such physical conditions as partial sightedness, hearing impairment, speech defects and poor health. In such cases the emotional effects might be more of a limiting factor than the defect itself.

Children with mental retardation are generally below normal in physical abilities, rating below normal in motor performance and coordination. Clinical types, such as the Mongoloid, are obvious. The familial, or run-of-the-mill retarded child, is less obvious. Again, the emotional factor may be of greater importance with the retarded child than is mental retardation itself.

The group probably posing the greatest problem in the recreation program are those children who are emotionally and socially maladjusted. These children may be average or better in intelligence and physical abilities but may also include physically and mentally handicapped individuals, all with varying degrees of maladjustment.

HOW DO WE recognize emotional and social maladjustments? This comes through observation for behavioral mechanisms employed in striving for adjustment and used to an abnormal degree; for example, aggression of an angry, resistive, and antagonistic nature; withdrawal as evidenced by daydreaming, regression to a more immature behavior, and otherwise avoidance of the situation; dissociation or refusal to discuss, to listen, or to reason; excessive rationalization to make things seem right; and over-compensation to cover up a deficiency or conflict.

All behavior is adjustive in nature. The mechanisms discussed above, and many others, are employed by all persons in striving for adjustment. However, carried to the extreme, or overdependence on certain mechanisms to the exclusion of more desirable ones, is evidence of maladjustment.

A WORD OF CAUTION: recreation personnel are not expected to be diagnosticians in the identification of exceptional children and their behavioral needs: nor should there be too much attention to the handicaps of children. Attention should be focused on the *child*, on what *he* can do, and on what is best for *him* in terms of placement in the program and activities to be provided.

Including the handicapped child in the recreation program is important, but it just doesn't come about without effort and planning. To be successful in such a venture there are certain basic considerations which should be given attention:

- Recreation leaders must have a philosophy favorable to including the handicapped. Lip service is not sufficient; the philosophy must be evident in practice, and should be known to the community.

However, handicapped children have the same basic needs as all children. They are more like than unlike the nonhandicapped. Their need for recreation pursuits and opportunity is as great if not greater. They can and should be included in the program.

- The community must be "sold" on the philosophy and the sort of program to be implemented. Random publicity through communication media is not sufficient, although important. A planned, organized approach to getting the understanding, support, and cooperation of community leaders and agencies is essential.
- All those who *want* to participate in a recreation program should be included. No doubt there will be many who want to participate but who do not for various reasons. The handicapped child and his parents may feel that he is not capable of participating and that he is not wanted. Effort must be made to find these children, to make a place for them, and to let them know that they are wanted.
- It may be necessary to convince some that they *should* participate. A program of public education as to the importance of recreation and the services available should help. Personal contact with parents and agencies serving handicapped children is probably most effective.
- The program should be so designed that those who want to participate *can* participate. This will involve such things as:

GROUPING — considering such factors as developmental, ability, and interest levels.

PROVISION OF VARIED ACTIVITIES—offering a wide selection in terms of the nature of the child's handicap, his abili-

ity, and his interest. There must be something suitable for everyone to meet both personal and social needs.

DECENTRALIZATION OF FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS — where feasible — placing certain activities where they are available to more people.

TAKING RECREATION TO PEOPLE WHEREVER THEY MAY BE—hospital, convalescent home, special school, their own home.

COOPERATION WITH AGENCIES — working with handicapped children, such as the blind, deaf, crippled, mentally retarded, and maladjusted. Such agencies may meet certain needs as medical care, education and training, or rehabilitation. However, they often have limitations of facilities and staff for meeting recreation and social needs of the children in situations conducive to good recreation and mental health practices. The trained recreation worker, and the facilities at his disposal, can contribute much to improved recreation opportunity for the handicapped in such situations by giving the children a chance to get into the community, to have new people brought to them, and to experience greater variety in activities.

MAINTAINING A YEAR-ROUND PROGRAM. Occasional efforts, such as a summer camp for the handicapped, while important, do not meet the continuing recreational needs of the handicapped. The program must be on-going, but with changing emphasis. Needs during the school year and summer differ.

• There should be a continuous survey of community recreation needs. This should be the primary responsibility of the recreation department, but should involve other interested agencies. There is need of an initial survey to ascertain status, and a continuous survey to keep abreast of new and changing needs.

The survey would include recreation services and facilities of the total community; the nature and extent of these; assessment of immediate interest in recreation; immediate and long-range recreation needs; identification of those needs which should be met by the recreation department, and those which should be met by other agencies; ways and means of coordinating community effort; extra-recreation services, such as counseling and guidance, medical supervision and advice, and staff training; personnel; facilities and equipment; and cost of both present program and anticipated expansion. The continuous community survey is important to the success of the total recreation program, and at the same time it can reveal the needs of the handicapped.

• Community services should be coordinated. This should be a cooperative effort by the interested agencies in implementing the survey findings by activity of a representative central committee. Various agencies include recreation in varying degrees in their programs—the schools, hospitals, and youth groups, such as the scouts, 4H clubs, YMCA, and YWCA. Coordination helps avoid unnecessary duplication, reveals those who are not being adequately served, and strengthens all programs.

• Well-trained recreation leaders are essential. Particularly, they must understand and like handicapped children, have the flexibility to adapt and improvise to meet immediate situations, and have patience. In games it may be necessary to have few and simple rules, to simplify the equipment, to use fewer players, to make competition more even by giving some children a handicap, to teach by example more than verbalization, to teach one part of a game at a time followed by practice, to reinforce learning through repetitions, to maintain interest by changing activities more often, to provide more rest periods, to assure a feeling of success for all, and to compliment the children for success.

THE GENERAL recreation objectives for handicapped children are the same as for all children. The emphasis may need to differ in certain respects, and the means of attaining objectives and the pace may differ. Much can be done within the framework of an existing program, yet the special needs of handicapped children require more than mere adaptation of the usual program. Special activities for special groups must be planned.

To include handicapped children in the recreation program there must be good leadership. Total community recreation needs must be ascertained, and the total community program must be coordinated. Only through such an approach can handicapped children truly and completely be included in the recreation program. #

They Came to the Fair

Visitors at the 1962 Los Angeles County Fair in Pomona, California, during September, were invited to two senior-citizens presentations and to view the special marine aquarium in the skin-diving booth in the sports section.

Senior citizens' music clubs from Bell Gardens, Maywood, and Garvey County Park in South San Gabriel presented instrumental music in the amphitheater under the direction of LaRue Hilliker of the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. The concert was cosponsored by the Los Angeles County Committee on Affairs of the Aging. On the fair's Senior Citizens Day, Mr. Hilliker produced a variety show in the amphitheater with the theme "Let's Get Into The Act." The senior citizen performers came from Alhambra, Paramount, Maywood, Huntington Park, and Los Angeles.

The county's skin-diving booth exhibited underwater equipment and distributed instructive literature. The exhibit's theme was "Interest in Marine Life Preservation," and the aquarium contained such undersea creatures as the moray eel, Pacific spiney lobster, perch varieties, and rock blenneys. #

PROGRAM

AFTER-SCHOOL ARTS and SCIENCE

Creative activity program in West Orange, New Jersey, provides a lifetime of enrichment

Betty Whalen

RECREATION can nourish muscles, nerves or intellect. Recreation offers many ways to constantly nourish children's imaginations and bring forth a full flowering of their fertile minds. How wonderful it is to see the release of joy recreation can bring; how beautiful to know that we have tangible ways of teaching growth of the human spirit which will remain for a lifetime.

West Orange, New Jersey, is a community which provides its citizens with the opportunity of taking part in many forms of athletic recreation, such as football, baseball, skating, and swimming. It is also fortunate in being the home of an organization known as the Creative Arts Group which has developed a highly successful after-school program of creative activity. The West Orange Department of Recreation acknowledged the need for just such a program when it was approached by founders of the group at the time of its inception and was receptive to plans. The department has helped the group financially and in other ways since its beginning seven years ago *(See* RECREATION, *December 1956)*.

Every Saturday at Roosevelt Junior High School some two hundred children converge between 8:45AM and 2:30PM to take part in the courses offered in art, drama, dance, and science. Classes in drama and dance are also held during the week for approximately another one hundred children. Without exception, each child arrives with shining face, anxious to participate. What happens in class is a delight to see. Observers quite literally note transformations as eager feet, hands, and voices free themselves.

The scheduling of the classes is so arranged that those wishing to participate in more than one activity may do so. Many children join two or three classes, perhaps drama, art and, science. Each of these stimulates in a different way, but all are so closely connected that the final result is a marvellous knitting together of expression.

THE SCIENCE PROGRAM is designed to provide an opportunity for those seeking knowledge through participation in a flexible science course not ordinarily available in the classroom. The children are encouraged to probe and learn about a great variety of different things. A list of activities during the first twelve lessons this year included:

- Discussion of fossils and fossil development. Molds and casts were made from clay and plaster of Paris.
- Lecture on processing of natural rubber and making of synthetic rubber. Experiments were then performed on the different rubbers.
- Discussion of atomic energy with illustrations and charts. Experimented on value of foods that might be used in underground shelters. Methods of purifying water were discussed and each member of the class made experiments.
- Discussion of motors and fuels. Each student constructed a small electric motor. Also investigated the workings of automobile generators.
- Several films were shown as an introduction to the fascinating world of biology. Three living things, the frog, fish, and earthworm, were studied and dissected. The use of the microscope was discussed and students prepared their own slides.
- The children performed experiments with static electricity and magnetism and made a cloud chamber.
- The class made a field trip to McGraw-Edison Research Laboratories in West Orange.

The science instructor is Benjamin Estelow, well-known in the Oranges for the fine extra-curricular science programs he has been conducting since he began teaching. Mr. Estelow has been with St. Cloud's School in West Orange since 1955.

IN THE PERFORMING ARTS of dance and drama, children are inspired to express themselves through the medium of body movement, improvisation, and pantomine. The dance program encourages the releasing of attitudes, emotions, and the personality in dance form. Classes stimulate freedom of movement and teach fundamentals of

MRS. WHELAN *is past-president of the West Orange, New Jersey, Creative Arts Group. She has also served as financial secretary for the group.*

dance techniques. The adult dance lessons are based on the same experiences as the younger groups. The teacher of the children's groups is Micki Wesson who has such a way with her students that the shyest child responds with amazing freedom. Micki's background includes years of study with Anna Sokolov, Jose Limon, Doris Humphrey, School of American Ballet, Martha Graham, and many others.

The adult dance is instructed by Judy Martin, who studied with Martha Graham, Anna Sokolov, and Marcia Cunningham, to mention just a few. She is currently associated with the Paperbag Players, a New York group of artists who perform for children *(see* RECREATION, *February 1962, Page 93)*. She has also choreographed and danced with her own company throughout the East.

Drama classes utilize the educational possibilities of dramatic teaching for everyday living—to develop thinking, imaginative, expressive, poised individuals. Activities include pantomime, storytelling, story improvisation, choral speaking, voice and speech development.

The teenagers taking the drama course form "The Pied Piper Teen Theater Group" and learn acting techniques, makeup, stage design, directing, and production. They are also given speech training as a part of the program by a most able teacher, Albert Kupferer, supervisor of speech for the West Orange School System.

Instructing the drama classes is Rosilyn Wilder, who has been teaching creative dramatics for eleven years. She was director of the Wilder Drama Studio and is responsible for Teen Theater Showcase, an annual festival of plays. Several dramatic groups meet and give presentations. It is an all-day affair and benefits each group in many ways. They learn a great deal by comparison and friendly criticism. The Pied Pipers also take field trips to plays, rehearsals, and related special programs.

The art media is one that offers wide opportunities to work with different materials. The children use their hands, eyes, and minds in creating freely with paint, clay, and papier-mâché; they make collages, mobiles, and even murals. This kind of work fertilizes young imaginations. Some of the work produced has to be seen to be believed.

SINCE Creative Arts Groups had its modest beginning seven years ago, the program has mushroomed into something quite phenomenal. A program that started with a handful of children attending a few weekly lessons is now a well-run, efficient school providing a total of twenty-two classes for some three hundred ranging in age from pre-kindergarten through high-school age. There is also the adult dance class.

The group's volunteer board is headed by the president assisted by three vice-presidents, a treasurer, recording secretary, and corresponding secretary. Some thirty persons serve on the board each year; some hold chairmanships, some head committees, others serve on the committees. The first vice-president is also chairman of a small Committee on Education, composed of four elected members and two appointed members. This committee meets regularly with the director to discuss all matters related to the school, such as tuition, location, and programs, to name a few.

The board has the responsibility of making all big decisions concerning the school: raising funds for scholarships, assisting with assemblies, attending to publicity, and holding program meetings designed to educate the parents to the need and benefit of creative activities for their children. Working together with the volunteers on the board are elected members who were nominated and asked to serve. Several are members of the local Board of Education and other interested and outstanding townspeople. The effort has proved it possible for many different persons to work together on a project of this kind.

This year the growth of the group required appointing a director of the school and an executive secretary. Gloria Coville was chosen by the board as the first director of the school. The task of organizing and running the school requires almost full-time work on her part. Most of the summer is spent setting up locations for the coming year, and carefully scheduling classes so that as many children as possible can participate. The careful selection of teachers, itself is no easy task as the standards set by the group for instructors are very high, must be made.

ONCE school starts in early October there are constant problems to be met and carefully handled by the director. Each class must be run smoothly, teachers' meetings organized, open house and assembly programs arranged, and a hundred other things attended to. The assembly programs at the Saturday School are of special significance. Children in every class are given the opportunity of visiting with each of the other groups. In this way they participate in other media; they come to feel and recognize that each is connected by the same thread, free expression of one's inner self.

The children themselves are the best advertisement for a program such as that of the Creative Arts Group. Those who doubt should observe and see for themselves the joy and eagerness with which each child comes to class, and see the changes that occur in class itself. The clumsy child flying across the floor, the shy one emerging like a butterfly, and the riot of color created by some. One girl, now a young teenager, who has been with the group since its inception, wrote some of her thoughts to a local newspaper. She sums it all up from the students' point of view: "Attending art, drama, and dance classes with the group has done things for me that are so wonderful I would be lost without them . . . a new and wonderful world to live in . . . I see more of the beauty around me, hear more of the voices of nature, and understand my own motivations, looking at myself and others with greater perceptiveness." #

ADMINISTRATION

DEVELOPING THE RECREATION AREA AS A NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

An interesting group project

FROM A COMPACT ISLAND CITY of seventeen square miles surrounded largely by desert, Phoenix, Arizona, has exploded in almost continuous annexations and new housing developments during the past ten years into a metropolis of 211 square miles with almost half a million residents. Its outpost suburb communities are separated still by cotton fields, citrus groves, and stretches of desert; the city's center holds older people as its younger population moves outward and newcomers find homes in fringe areas. In consequence, the Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department finds itself faced with a new challenge in providing recreation service to this vast, sprawling, and changing community. Many new leaders have been rapidly brought into the program, given orientation, and presented with opportunity for expanding the program. Leaders, older in terms of service, were presented with new problems.

All these developments indicated a need for strengthened direction, new impetus, and a more unified approach to community recreation on the neighborhood level. The recreation division is meeting its challenge through an inservice training program reflecting, in purpose and title, the strengthened direction of "Developing the Recreation Area as a Neighborhood Center." The training program has been entirely a cooperative effort. Leadership of several levels, working in committee, determined the basic community need and goal; the career (full-time) leaders on all levels evolved the material outlined below in discussion sessions that revealed a dynamic interest and secured total participation.

The goal implied in the title of the project is being realized slowly but steadily, step by step. During the fall of 1960 the study began with three two-hour sessions on identifying and knowing the neighborhood, on discovering and serving interests. Leaders undertook voluntarily to utilize the material to enrich their service in their neighborhoods. Reports presented in the fall of 1961 revealed very considerable progress and continuing interest and enthusiasm. The group then developed the material on *needs*, included below, in three more two-hour sessions with an extra session added through request of the leaders. Leaders gave special attention to relating needs to opportunities for serving them through activities in the development and conduct of their programs. Reports on progress will be made this fall and further study will be planned as evaluation at that time indicates.

The concept of a recreation area as a neighborhood center envisages the area as serving the recreation needs and interests of a defined neighborhood by providing an adequate and challenging activity program inviting wide participation. This concept of neighborhood service extends beyond those who chance to participate; it includes the development of the area as a focal point for recreation service and coordination of activities for all within the neighborhood. Its realization involves reaching out in a dynamic

This material was compiled by the staff of the Phoenix, Arizona, Parks and Recreation Department.

way to determine the extent of the neighborhood, to discover the socio-economic character of its people, their needs and interests. It involves an inventory and mobilization of leadership and facilities.

Establishing geographic boundaries of the neighborhood gives the leader the general dimensions of its physical area and identifies the people he is to serve. A number of different kinds of natural and manmade barriers have been found to serve as effective neighborhood boundaries. If not a boundary, such barriers can act as deterrents to program participation if they must be crossed or bypassed to reach a recreation area. Following are examples of these boundary-barriers: main traffic arteries, canals, streams, river or riverbed, railroad tracks, undeveloped areas, municipal facilities (parks, schools, etcetera), churches, mountain range or hills, business and shopping centers, industrial areas, housing project, the distance people will walk or drive.

Neighborhood boundaries are not always determined solely by natural or manmade obstacles; however, the socio-economic aspects of a neighborhood must be considered with the physical factors in the definition of a specific neighborhood. Racial or ethnic aspects, economic factors, as well as the many others listed below, may have importance in delineating boundaries within or beyond what would seem to be the geographic boundaries. Knowledge, understanding, and sensitivity to the people to be served—who they are, how they live—these factors are of vital significance to the leader in establishing successful relationships in planning and program. Important factors include racial group, economic status, cultural background, ethnic background, language barrier, religion, age distribution, educational level, availability of transportation, employment status and/or welfare status, type of work (factory, manual, semi-skilled, skilled), interests, working hours, size of family, background for leisure activities, school interest, groups (business, merchants), other organizations, clubs, double-session schools, undesirable elements, reputation of park and neighborhood, type of residences, and migratory workers.

TO EVALUATE present program, to develop and extend it, the interests of people in the neighborhood must be known. These may be discovered in several ways—perhaps through a study of past activity and attendance records, or a survey may be made of recreation activities being conducted by commercial, public, and private groups or agencies. Contact with people may be made through groups—church, school, PTA, business or industrial. Individuals can be approached by personal interview, door-to-door polling, telephone, or questionnaire. The leader may make the survey, and much is to be said for this method, as far as it is practicable, because of the insight it affords about the people in the neighborhood and the rapport that can be established through personal contacts. Volunteers can be used, and community leaders can give valuable assistance and information.

Once the boundaries of the neighborhood have been defined, a survey of the recreation facilities can be made. Further program development may depend upon maximum use of all facilities in a neighborhood, upon developing further the cooperative use of facilities by various organizations and agencies. The recreation leader can play an important part in coordinating such use in his role as neighborhood center leader, and recreation coordinator. Public, private, and commercial facilities in the neighborhood (or serving it) need to be surveyed and may include:

Public	
Parks and zoos	Fairgrounds
Schools	Parkways
Museums	Golf Courses
Libraries	Ballparks

Private and Agency	
Backyard swimming pools	YMCA-YWCA
Trailer court recreation rooms and game courts	Tennis and golf clubs
	Jewish Community Center
Legions, VFW's	Country clubs
Red Cross	Hotels and motels (golf courses, playgrounds)
USO	
	Little theater
Boys' clubs	CYO

Commercial	
Bowling alleys	Gyms and pools
Movie theaters	Trampoline centers
Golf courses	Kiddylands
Nightclubs	Kart tracks
Saloons	Pool halls
Miniature golf courses	Penny arcades
Drive-Ins	Ballparks

A RECREATION PROGRAM is predicated on leadership; hence an inventory of sources of leadership and potential leaders is imperative. Leadership may be found within the neighborhood or from outside its boundaries. Public departments and private agencies may provide leaders; volunteers can serve a wide variety of leadership needs. Leaders may be found by direct personal inquiry, by questionnaire, through other volunteers, by making leadership needs known to the public. Some sources of volunteer leadership are public and private agencies, schools, service clubs and other local organizations, parents, junior leaders, and so on.

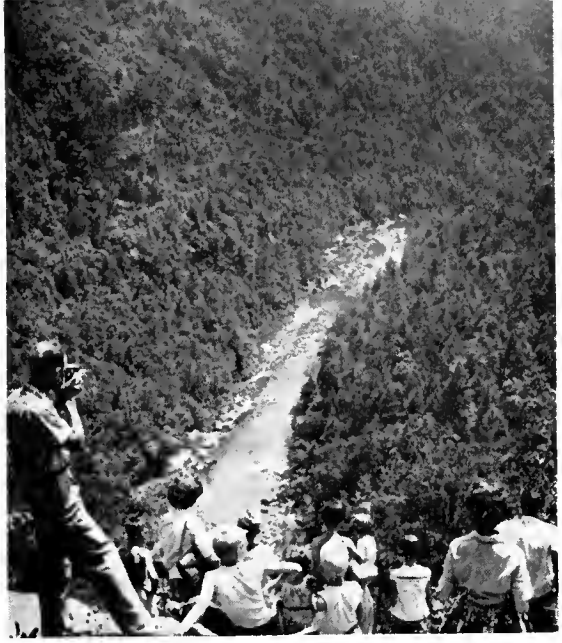
After having discovered the interests of the neighborhood and determined the facilities and leadership available, it is necessary to develop a plan to accommodate these interests. Some of the ways to do this are to:

- Make an interest-survey chart indicating age, sex, skill level and degree of interest for all activities.
- Make a chart listing facilities, then coordinate with interest chart and available leadership.
- Examine costs in detail.
- Secure assistance from neighborhood group representatives in establishing priorities for expediting plan and establishing immediate, intermediate, and ultimate goals.
- Prepare a time schedule in accordance with age groups to be served, major interests and availability of facilities, leaders, participants.
- Keep the supervisor informed.

The final steps are in the implementation and evaluation of the plan. To this end we must secure leadership and assign responsibilities. This can be done by organizing groups and clubs on an autonomous or semi-autonomous basis. This will free professional leadership for initiating new programs or expanding existing activities. After the program has been

Continued on Page 426

RECREATION ADMINISTRATION IN METROPOLITAN AREAS



Breaks Interstate Park, Kentucky-Virginia.

Part 2 Authorization and function

George Butler

A NUMBER of possible arrangements for allocating responsibility for recreation in metropolitan areas can be suggested. The *status quo* can be maintained; the service of existing units can be improved; coordination and cooperation can be affected through informal or formal means; responsibility for appropriate parts of the recreation function can be assigned to agencies at different levels of government; or responsibility for the total recreation function for the entire metropolitan area can be allocated to one central authority. Because of the great diversity in the size and population of metropolitan areas and the still greater variety of government units within their boundaries, it is obvious that no single pattern of recreation administration is desirable or applicable to all two hundred and twelve areas. Furthermore, some of the proposals that follow could not be put into effect in many states until legislation permitting such action should be enacted. Instances can be cited, however, where most of the proposed arrangements are in effect. None of the suggested plans presuppose the existence of a metropolitan government.

Maintenance of the *status quo* is not the answer—if it were, the problem of providing adequate and efficient recreation service to metropolitan areas would not exist. The opposite alternative—that one central authority be created to administer the total recreation function—would be difficult to achieve in many areas. Equally important, the wisdom of such action may be questioned, because some aspects of the recreation function are so closely related to the lives and interests of the people that they can best be provided by a local rather than a metropolitan agency. The solution of the problem therefore seems to lie between these extreme proposals.

Increased informal cooperation and coordination among public and private recreation agencies and formal cooperative agreements would undoubtedly add to the effectiveness of existing recreation services, but they may be considered as a complement to more substantive changes rather than as means of achieving the desired result. Therefore, division of responsibility for the recreation function among two levels of government may be necessary in most areas. A third level of responsibility might be proposed, since some recreation services for residents of metropolitan areas are provided outside the area or benefit equally persons living inside it and others beyond its boundaries. However, such services are not necessarily a primary concern of the metropolitan area because they are usually rendered by a state authority or by one or more state agencies in areas lying within more than one state.

As previously indicated, certain recreation subfunctions are so closely associated with and restricted to the needs and interests of the people of the locality that they can best be administered by authorities at the local level. It is therefore proposed that all areas, facilities, and services that benefit only local residents be administered by the municipality in which they are located or provided. The acquisition, planning, development, operation, and maintenance of parks and other recreation areas serving residential neighborhoods and communities within the boundaries of the city, town, village, or borough would be a local responsibility. Larger properties serving the entire city would likewise be under local control unless, because of their location, facilities, or activities, they attracted a considerable number of nonresidents. Other subfunctions that would be allocated to the local administrative unit include: (1) the acquisition, promotion, conduct, and supervision of a program of diversified activities, carried on at the local indoor and outdoor centers; (2) the organization of clubs, teams, leagues, and groups engaging in music, drama, arts and crafts, sports, hobbies, and other activities on a neighborhood or city-wide basis; (3) the furnishing of leadership service, advice, and equipment

to local institutions, agencies, and individuals. The extent to which some of these services would be provided by the local authority may well vary with the size of the municipality. A large city department could provide all of them—and more if necessary. In a small city, where limited facilities, staff, funds, and population would make it uneconomical or impractical to provide some of these services at the local level, the need for an administrative agency at a higher level would be indicated.

WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS incorporated places should provide basic neighborhood and community-wide areas and services and are capable of doing so. If the metropolitan area is composed entirely of such places there is little reason why the central city or other political units should need to furnish such areas or services for the benefit of other localities. Exceptions would be such facilities as a zoological park or golf course, which would not be provided by the smaller municipalities; consequently, if their residents used facilities provided by the central city, they might benefit from service they do not support through taxation. This inequity could be eliminated if the central city charged nonresidents an entrance or use fee or a higher fee than that paid by local residents.

In these metropolitan areas the county seems the logical agency for providing the nonlocal aspects of the recreation function. Among these are the areas and facilities which serve the entire area, such as large recreation parks, reservations, and properties such as golf courses, camps, zoological parks, nature preserves, cultural centers, and parkways. Another county subfunction would be the organization of area-wide athletic leagues, music, drama, nature, and dance groups and the conduct of tournaments, festivals, and special events in which groups from all localities take part. Other services that can be provided efficiently on an area- or county-wide basis are the conduct of clinics and training courses and furnishing recreation services to hospitals, nursing homes, orphanages, and other institutions. Since the tax burden entailed in furnishing these services would be spread equitably over the entire population benefited, the arrangement should raise little opposition.

The exception would be if the central city already provides such services from its own funds, in which case a county-financed service largely benefiting other localities would place a double tax burden on residents of the central city. In such cases, a possible solution would be for the county to contract with the central city to extend its services to the residents of other municipalities. An alternative would be for the central city to transfer to the county for operation properties or facilities serving the entire county or for the county to relieve the central city of the expense and responsibility of providing certain county-wide services. In some instances, the best solution might be to arrange for the joint city-county operation of a specific area, facility, or service.

A DIFFERENT SITUATION exists where much of the county apart from the central city is unincorporated. Its residents presumably would have the benefit of neighborhood or community recreation facilities and services only if they were provided by private group initiative, a local school or special district, or the county. In such cases, a county-wide tax for this purpose would be unfair to the citizens of unincorporated places that already provide recreation for their own residents through local tax funds. Possible solutions that would avoid tax inequities would be for local recreation areas and services to be provided in the unincorporated areas by the school or special districts or for a special recreation tax to be levied on such areas to provide funds to be spent by the county in extending such service for their benefit. As in other counties, recreation areas, facilities, and services benefiting the entire county would be provided by a county agency.

> . . . neon-bright strip cities along main traveled roads; housing tracts in profusion; clogged roads and billboard alleys; a [very] chaotic mixture of supermarkets, used car lots, and pizza parlors; the asphalt plain of parking spaces; instead of parks, gray-looking fields forlornly waiting to be subdivided. These are the qualities of most of our new urban areas—of our *slurbs*—our sloppy, sleazy, slovenly, slipshod semi-cities.—FROM *California, Going, Going . . .* BY SAMUEL E. WOOD and ALFRED E. HELLER.

Another solution would be for the central city and other municipalities to transfer all their recreation responsibilities to the county, which would then administer the entire recreation function within its boundaries. This transfer would be difficult to achieve in practice and would also involve the performance by the county of recreation subfunctions that are more appropriately carried on by a local agency. A special recreation and/or park district with boundaries coterminous with those of the county might be created but, unless it was given authority or taxing power beyond that of the county, there would be little advantage in creating another unit of government.

The problem is more complex in the seventy-nine metropolitan areas which include more than one county or which extend across state lines. A suggested solution in areas within a single state is the creation of a special recreation and/or park district coterminous with the boundary of the area. The responsibility of such a district should probably be restricted to providing recreation properties and services that benefit the entire area. In general, it is not the ideal type of agency to provide neighborhood and community recreation facilities and services. Municipalities within the area would therefore continue to operate playgrounds and other local facilities and to conduct neighborhood and city-wide activities. Properties and services that benefit residents of the entire metropolitan area could be transferred to the special district, thus relieving the municipalities of the expense of maintaining them.

Creation of a special district may be achieved more readily than other proposed arrangements such as city-county consolidation or the transfer of functions from municipalities to counties and it can be a means of securing funds in excess of debt or tax limitations. On the other hand, the

functional authority is opposed by many political leaders and public administrators as "supergovernment," as a piecemeal approach to metropolitan problems, and as an addition to the already excessive number of local units of government.

Another possible solution in the multiple-county area would be for the county governments to arrange for joint operation of area-wide facilities and services, with authority and costs divided according to a mutually acceptable plan. Local recreation functions would be handled in the same manner as in a single county, with or without unincorporated areas. Such a plan would require an acceptance by the county authorities of the need for cooperative action and of the advantages to be gained by a sharing of responsibilities and expense.

SEVERAL MAJOR PROBLEMS with reference to the recreation function facing metropolitan areas are:

- Planning and acquisition of recreation areas in advance of actual need so as to assure the availability of adequate recreation spaces as the population increases and the acquisition before land costs become prohibitive. It is especially serious in unincorporated areas.
- Development of a system of administering recreation which will equitably distribute costs and benefits.
- Coordination of effort on the part of all levels of government which provide recreation service and cooperation among public and private recreation agencies. Otherwise, it is impossible to attain the maximum value from the investment in properties, leadership and services.
- Expansion by the states and the federal government of their share of responsibility for providing recreation, in view of the increasing mobility of residents of metropolitan areas.
- The need for "an increased awareness of the political environment in which the recreation profession operates and an understanding of the political resources available for use in attaining recreation goals."*

As previously mentioned, some of the preceding proposals cannot be put into effect in many states at present because state legislation authorizing such action is nonexistent. According to Thomas H. Reed, noted expert on government, the abnormal growth in metropolitan areas "has defied all existing means of control and directions until the metropolitan problem has become, next to that of national defense, our greatest political perplexity." In his opinion, "No other agency than the state can accomplish the reorganization of the structure of local government necessary to a solution of the metropolitan problems."*

THE REPORT by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, previously mentioned, likewise indicated the key role of the states in solving the difficulties involved in the general metropolitan problem. Rather than suggesting a single solution, the commission proposed "legislative provision by the state of permissive authority to all of its metropolitan areas to employ whichever of these principal methods is determined by the residents of the areas and their political leaders to be the preferable one in the light of all the attendent circumstances." Among the "arsenal" of remedial weapons proposed by the commission to be provided by the state are the following:

Assertion of legislative authority regarding metropolitan areas. The commission recommends that the states, when considering either general constitutional revision or undertaking constitutional changes with regard to local home rule, reserve sufficient authority in the legislature to enable legislative action where necessary to modify responsibilities of and relationships among local units of government located within metropolitan areas in the best interests of the people of the areas as a whole.

Authorization of municipal annexation of unincorporated areas without consent of areas annexed. The commission recommends that the states examine critically their present constitutional and statutory provisions governing annexation of territory to municipalities and that they act promptly to eliminate or amend—at least with regard to metropolitan areas—provisions that now hamper the orderly and equitable extension of municipal boundaries so as to embrace unincorporated territory in which urban development is underway or in prospect.

Authorization of interlocal contracting and joint enterprises. The commission recommends the enactment of legislation by the states authorizing, at least within the confines of the metropolitan areas, two or more units of local government to exercise jointly or cooperatively any power possessed by one or more of the units concerned and to contract with one another for the rendering of government services.

Authorization for the creation of functional authorities. The commission recommends that states consider the enactment of legislation authorizing local units of government within metropolitan areas to establish, in accordance with statutory requirements, metropolitan service corporations or authorities for the performance of government services necessitating area-wide handling, such corporations to have appropriate borrowing and taxing power, but with the initial establishment and any subsequent broadening of functions and responsibilities being subject to voter approval on the basis of an area-wide majority.

Authorization for voluntary transfer of functions from municipalities to counties and vice versa. The commission recommends the enactment of legislation by the state authorizing the legislative bodies of municipalities and counties located within metropolitan areas to take mutual and coordinate action to transfer responsibility for specified government services from one unit of government to the other.

Additional recommendations call on the states to authorize the creation of metropolitan area study commissions and of metropolitan area planning bodies. Among the functions of the latter body would be providing advisory recommendations to the local units of government in the metropolitan area with respect to its planned development and the development of area-wide plans for land use and capital facilities. The commission also proposed several types of direct state

* "Challenge: Metro Puzzle," *National Municipal Review*, December 1958.

acts, involving assistance to metropolitan areas and the application of certain controls with reference to their operation.

The recommendations by the advisory commission are directed toward the general problems of metropolitan areas but they are equally applicable to the recreation function. If they are put into effect in a state they will facilitate the allocation of responsibility for recreation service among appropriate government levels and agencies. Recreation authorities therefore have a stake in the passage of state legislation that will help make possible the best solution of the recreation problem in metropolitan areas. #

(To be continued next month)

For Want of a Plan

THE RECENT REPORT on *California Going, Going . . .* issued by California Tomorrow, a nonprofit educational institution in Sacramento, explored regional planning in the state and discovered a sad situation: It found that, "Because local planning is inadequate for dealing with area-wide problems, the state legislature has authorized the creation of regional planning commissions. These may be formed in any of three ways: (1) area planning commissions representative of city or county commissions may be established by counties and cities by resolution of the governments involved: (2) two or more neighboring counties may create a planning district upon a resolution of the boards of supervisors in each county; (3) regional planning commissions may be established by boards of supervisors according to district boundaries drawn up by the State Office of Planning.

"But, there is, in fact, no planning authority in California extending over a full region or metropolitan area, and none of the three methods now available for establishing area-wide planning is completely satisfactory. The only commissions that have been established have been in small areas for only parts of total regions. Even here commission disagreements between cities and counties or between counties themselves have affected both the financing and the programs. . . .

"All area-wide planning commissions, in the absence of area-wide government, are 'floating type' agencies, powerless to carry out the plans they prepare. They are completely at the mercy of each single government within the area. Even if there were regional governments to back up the regional planning, the planning would not be completely effective without an over-all state plan for the development of California's lands. No such state plan exists. Meanwhile the slurbs (sloppy semi-cities) eat their way across the plains, without regard to community planning or regional planning, or federal planning programs."

The report is available for $.75 from California Tomorrow, 334 Forum Building, Sacramento 14.

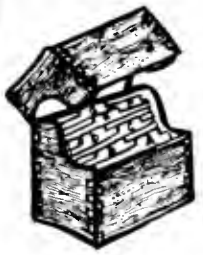
NEW NRA FIELD DIRECTOR

ARTHUR E. TODD, formerly a district representative of the National Recreation Association and well known in the recreation field, was appointed director of field services for the Association, as of September 16. After serving as acting director for some months, Mr. Todd now fills the spot left by Charles Emery Reed, who retired in January 1962 after forty-five years of service. Mr. Todd, who obtained his B.A. from Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin, and his M.A. from Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, joined the staff of the Association in September 1943. He was assigned as field representative of the Midwest District with headquarters in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1955, he began a four-year leave-of-absence to serve as director of recreation for the United States Air Force in Europe. When he returned to the Association in 1959, he served a period in charge of office administration at NRA headquarters in New York City.

Mr. Todd approached the recreation field with a musical accompaniment. First a music teacher in public schools in Kansas and in Iowa, he subsequently taught music at Drake University and Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri. During this period, he began to combine his music with an interest in recreation. During his summers at Stephens he worked for the Iowa Extension Service where 4-H camps and women's choral programs were his dominion. He also served as director of training for the state of Iowa Works Progress Administration, training personnel for recreation leadership. In 1943, as a program specialist in the Westchester County, New York, Recreation Commission—now the Westchester County Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation—Mr. Todd conducted training programs for recreation leaders and organized community sings and other musical activities.

During his years in the recreation profession, Mr. Todd has received various awards and citations. He was one of the founding fathers of the European Recreation Society. He was cited by the Air Force for spiritual and moral leadership during the time that he worked in Germany with youth activities. He has also been made an Admiral of the Nebraska Navy, an honor similar to that of becoming a Kentucky Colonel.

THE SMALLEST patch of green to arrest the monotony of asphalt and concrete is as important to the value of real estate as streets, sewers, and convenient shopping. We are saying now for the first time in New York City that open space is not to be considered as a gouge here and a notch there, depriving builders of valuable floor space but as a usable commodity worth more than the office it replaces.—JAMES FELT, *Chairman, City of New York Planning Commission.*



PERSONNEL

YOUR AGENCY'S PORTRAIT

W. C. Sutherland

DO YOU SEE YOURSELF as others see you? How do you look to you? Do you look the same to others? These are questions to ask about your department or organization, as well. The size of your agency doesn't matter; large or small, it has an image, a profile, a portrait . . . and the picture it portrays to the public is most important.

What is a portrait? From the standpoint of your agency, it is all the things that the public sees or hears; it is all the little pieces of information, all the communications, all the experiences—yes, all the rumors that touch the public in one and a thousand ways. The agency's basic philosophy, its personality in dealing with the public in terms of service, its attitude toward its own personnel, its interest in the total public service, the reputation the agency has for its activities in all these areas, day by day—paints the portrait stroke by stroke, step by step, in the minds of the people in the community.

Impressing the public with the most favorable attributes is important in inducing a following, continued loyalty and support. People "humanize" an agency as they do individuals by giving personality characteristics to it. They analyze and appraise an agency as they would an acquaintance. They apply descriptive words to it; such as, friendly, dependable, solid, honest, self-respecting, or indifferent, cold, unreliable, insincere, impersonal. They are attracted to an agency they can feel comfortable about.

This emphasizes the importance of team spirit . . . the knowledge of each employee that he may, at the proper time, make his contribution to the building of the desirable portrait. Every person from the board member and the executive to the file clerk is involved. The board member's comments in public, the executive's attitude toward his staff, the staff's attitude toward the organization, and the volunteer's pride in agency, the supervisor's relationship with those under him, the telephone operator's reception of calls, the receptionist's or secretary's meetings of visitors, the leaders' acceptance in the neighborhood—ALL these and many others contribute their strokes, one by one, to the final picture. If the work climate is healthy and the spirit is right all these contributions made by each member of the team in his own way will be combined to create the kind of image that will distinguish an agency as one deserving of respect and support (moral and monetary).

THE DESIRED IMAGE does not just happen . . . it doesn't come as a lucky break, from magic dust or from schemers or structural designers behind secret or sacred doors. Neither can it be imposed on the public by proclaiming or shouting about its merits. It comes from careful planning and consideration involving deeply the executive and his board.

The desired image has to be built from the inside out. This accents the little things for they count more than the big ones. Each day, the agency is judged a thousand times by the personal experience of a citizen with some member of your department, not so much on big issues as in the minor adjustments of daily activity. The public is quick to sense indifference and carelessness and just as quick to see through any shallow veneer or pretense. It expects character, honesty, dedication, and other things essential to any successful and worthwhile enterprise. Flaws in the spirit and behavior of the executive and his staff will be detected. Yes, it is the little things, the bits and pieces all put together that make up the whole image. This image must be unique and have real meaning to people if it is to be distinguished from being just another agency.

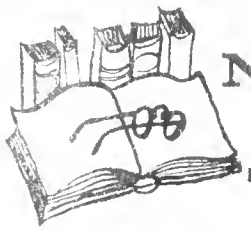
In the beginning, we asked two questions: How does your department or organization look to you? How does it look to others? There may be a serious difference between how we view ourselves and how the public sees us. The image is not to inflate our egos, but rather to give the public and ourselves a true picture of what we are and what we do. Therefore, surveys of our public and ourselves are necessary occasionally to find out what the people think we are.

Who are the people we are trying to impress? First, they are the folks who participate in our programs and the potential participants. Our future is in their hands. Second, they are the public officials who control or influence the distribution of the community dollar. Third, there is the related agency and all those allied and supporting services that make up the total public and community service. Fourth, the general public made up of people who have no special connection with the agency but whose views and comments expressed informally and casually may influence present participants, the potentials and those even too young for today's programs.

And finally, and most important, are the employees of the agency. They too, are affected by the reputation of the agency. If they are proud of their affiliation, they will be loyal. Performance will be good and turnover will be small. The employees must help build the desired image, but they must also be inspired by it. The image displayed will be the image inside. The more solid the inspiration, the more successful will be the picture. The source of the image building force, therefore, must come from the heart of the agency, its executive and managing authority.

AN AGENCY'S GREATNESS is difficult to define, but one thing is sure—it is made up of individuals and they are all different. There is no uniformity and some individuals are charming and some are not; some are easy to get on with and others are difficult; some are impulsive, others predictable; some are effective, others less so; but all are capable of becoming something greater than they are now. The place to start building the desired image is with self, more specifically, the executive who, in turn, must develop, motivate, and inspire that he may accomplish his most important task of bringing out the best in his staff. #

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service. This material is adapted from the Royal Bank of Canada's* Monthly Letter, Vol. 43, No. 1.



NOTES FOR THE ADMINISTRATOR

The Miraculous City

Are American cities fast approaching a dismal point of no return? In order to qualify as an expert on the city must you foretell its doomsday? In an article entitled "The Miraculous City" in the December 1961 issue of *National Civic Review*, Dr. Paul N. Ylvisaker urges a new approach to the resolution of the problems surrounding the metropolis. He asked, "Isn't it about time we view the city of the twentieth century as less a set of problems than as a substantial human success?" ****

"We ought to be talking about resolving urban problems, not about solving them, for I know of no problem affecting cities which does not basically involve conflicts, contradictions, incompatabilities, and differences—not so much between goodies and badies (in fact, rarely so) but between more or less decently motivated persons and groups of persons whose self-interests must be tempered, shaped, and molded if the city is to be anything more than the plaything of the man with the biggest army or the most money or the most capacity for mischief, villainy, or seduction."

He adds, "Judging from the enthusiasm with which research has lately been welcomed by planners and politicians alike, we're in the stage where a study is worth a thousand deeds. The fact is, a study may make a thousand deeds unnecessary and another thousand deeds possible—by correctly redefining a problem or preparing the community to accept action which otherwise would be voted down. But that's not always the intent of those who commission studies and there comes a point where someone must take responsibility and act. . . .

"I am arguing for three things—more research, more action, and a better balance between them."

In his opinion, we must devote most of our available public resources to human improvements within the central city and on physical improvements in the suburbs. . . . "Money spent in educating children of the gray area, orienting newcomers whose income restricts them to obsolescent housing, providing job skills and opportunities and the like will have vastly greater returns than money spent on physical improvements. There must obviously be a combination of both but I would stand fast by the suggested priority. . . .

"On the city's periphery, in the growth and open areas, one does have elbow room to create new urban forms and exploit new technology. Here one can experiment with physical planning with the prospect of broad effect and wide adaptation. But, for the most part, our physical planners have been working downtown, with at best the prospect of changing only three percent of the physical plant in any one year. Meanwhile, at the periphery, our new money is being spent by a hodgepodge of investors, largely on the basis of short-range returns and yesterday's standards."

In Plain English

In a recent talk to classes at West Point, Robert Moses, New York's veteran park administrator, made a number of statements that recreation workers should heed. He stated, for example:

"If I had my way, no one would graduate from this or any other institution of learning who cannot read, write, and speak good, clear, concise, simple English. . . .

"I savagely correct reports and drafts of letters with a blue pencil, cut them to ribbons, blot out the repetitions, mixed metaphors, circumlocutions, misspelled words and dreary Madison Avenue or technical cliches, and the same writers, perhaps a bit angry and chagrined, triumphantly send back the same tripe the next day. . . .

"You will have gathered that, in my book, next to courage, the greatest desiderata in public life are writing and speaking plain Anglo-Saxon without unnecessary adornment, long Latinized words, circumlocutions, and barbarous business English. . . .

"All life is indeed a battle and the man who has learned to express himself simply in his native tongue has given a hostage to fortune."

Cooperative Planning

Edwin G. Rice, consultant on curriculum services in the Michigan Department of Public Instruction, made a strong plea for cooperative planning before a conference sponsored by the Michigan Inter-Agency Council for Recreation in November 1961. He pointed out that planning authorities today assume that the school building and site should serve the community recreation and education needs:

"Since community recreation by its very nature serves all the people, it would appear that many different people must participate in planning facilities. Such community problems as inadequate physical education and recreation facilities, faulty planning, uneconomical use of existing facilities, as well as safety problems all affect the efficiency with which the community may provide satisfactory recreation opportunities for all of its people. When community representatives, professional staff of the school, park and recreation department personnel, etcetera, all plan together, we can be assured of more adequate and appropriate community recreation facilities for both education and recreation. Further, such cooperative planning avoids costly duplications which otherwise may result in a separate system of facilities for the school and another for the park and recreation department. Today, the tax dollar must be used most wisely or we will be forced to curtail the community services which have been an important part of our way of conducting civic affairs. #

THE LAKE WHERE EACH CARES TO SHARE

"Sharing the waters" is not just an idle phrase among the water sport enthusiasts on Lake Havasu along the Colorado River

Charles C. Niehuis

BEFORE HAVASU LAKE was created on the Colorado River, it was said that "you have to chew the water before you can swallow it." This drainage of a large part of the West carried a terrific silt load. Few people were interested in the river, except several prospectors and fur trappers who used it as a means to move from place to place. Then, in 1938 the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation built Parker Dam, impounding Havasu Lake. Probably no other lake in the United States has had greater demands made of it by such a multitude of outdoor interests.

Havasu Lake was created primarily to store water and to generate electrical power for the metropolitan areas of Southern California. But, when the Colorado River began backing up behind the dam and flooding raw desert land, other values were discovered. Thousands and thousands of waterfowl migrating down the Colorado River system every season stopped at Havasu Lake. Desert bighorn sheep, the number one game animal sought by sport hunters, came out of the barren, sun-scorched mountains to drink from the lake. Hosts of other mammals and birds took up residence on its shores. And so, Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge came into being under U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service jurisdiction.

As the roily waters of the Colorado River were quieted behind the dams, silt began to settle and game fish began to appear in the clearing waters. There were largemouth bass, crappies, bluegills, channel catfish, and others.

The first survey of human use was made in 1947 where it was estimated that forty-five thousand man-day uses were made of the lake. These were mostly by fishermen. Within ten years, the tally sheet showed 239,000 man-day-uses were made of the area, and they were not all by fishermen. There were campers, hunters, picnickers, and a strange new breed flying about behind fast boats without benefit of wings—the water skiers. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service now found itself in the *recreation* business. It knew a great deal about such things as ducks and geese, but satisfying a public demand for recreation opportunities was a little out of its line. So, it employed the U.S. Park Service to run a survey. The Park Service came up with the startling fact that Havasu Lake could expect a million man-day uses by 1970. This threw everybody into a spin, especially the fishermen.

OBVIOUSLY, the public could not be denied its right to recreation. No one knew better than Lou Hatch, the

Campers on offshore islands, not used as wildlife refuges, watch an outboarder enjoying his sport in deeper portions of the lake bypassed by local fishermen.

refuge's manager, that the rehabilitation of mind and body of modern man by close communion with the out-of-doors is a rapidly growing need. Mr. Hatch consulted his staff of naturalists, biologists, and law enforcement officers. They also sat in on conferences with concession owners and representative groups of fishermen, boat operators, and skiing clubs. It was found that the parts of Havasu Lake most suitable for wildlife, as proven by the use made in these areas by wildlife itself, were not satisfactory for boat operation or skiing. The water was frequently shallow. It was often filled with stumps of submerged trees, as well as hidden shoals, sand and gravel bars, and rocky reefs.

The boater and the skier did not object to having these areas closed to them. However, such areas were ideal for the fisherman, who moved slowly and quietly, disturbing neither the wildlife nor the peaceful tranquility of the area. In the wider and deeper portions of the lake, free of underwater and hidden obstacles, the boater and skier could enjoy their water sport fully.

Some of the beaches suitable for swimming were unsuited for either fishing or fast boat operation. So these areas were set aside for the one-day visitors—the picnickers and swimmers. There were also islands not utilized by wildlife because they were isolated from the mainland. Such islands were perfect for the camp-out boater who wanted to get away from the crowd.

AFTER GATHERING ALL the facts, studying them and then applying the findings to Havasu Lake, the administration set aside certain water areas for specific uses. But there is more to the story. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was charged only with the protection of wildlife on national refuges such as Havasu Lake. Funds were not provided for building campground facilities, marking dangerous reefs for boaters and skiers, placing boundary signs for open ski areas, and maintaining lake patrols. The staff administering Havasu Lake was faced with solving a rapidly growing problem without any available money.

Lou Hatch and his staff worked out a public-relations program. It was simple and inexpensive, but quite effective. Speakers appeared at local public functions, such as civic clubs and the like. Businessmen and the communities deriving benefits from the thriving recreation business on Havasu Lake were presented with the facts and the problems. Almost immediately, aid came in many forms. The Parker Chamber of Commerce and a local rod-and-gun club financed and helped build a free public boat ramp on the lower lake. Concessionaires provided material for building sanitary rooms on nearby public campgrounds. Tables and benches were donated. Road building equipment of San Bernardino County, California, was used on the approaches to the public campgrounds of Havasu Lake.

Employees of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service rummaged around the campgrounds for materials with which to make buoys. Cast-off tires, tubes, rims, pieces of steel rods, pipes, and bits of chain or cable were put together to warn boat operators and skiers of the dangerous shoals, reefs, and the limitations of the area.

To date, the program of sharing the waters by the division of Havasu Lake National Wildlife Refuge on the Colorado River has been accepted with satisfaction by fishermen, boaters, skiers, picnickers, campers, and swimmers. Equally important, the original purpose of Havasu Lake has not been lost. It is still a sanctuary for America's wildlife. #

Digested with permission from Outboard Boating, *January - February, 1961.*

Scenery by Projection

Continued from Page 397

New School Stages for Old, contain much information on projection techniques. These can be obtained without charge from the Hub Electric Company, 2255 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

The remainder of the lighting equipment consists of the floodlights which can be made from the ordinary yard floodlight holder and reflector unit (Sears #3670, open type, 10½-inch diameter) to which is attached an adapter to hold the color medium. Those shown have twelve-inch-square pieces of three-eighth-inch plywood attached to the floodlight reflectors with angle irons and metal screws, with a circular area at the center removed. To this face the colors are stapled or taped. Avoid the internal reflector type of lamp as it is not sufficiently diffuse; 200-watt frosted lamps are

ecommended. Two floodlights per color circuit are required.

It is necessary to have dimmer control for all circuits. he projection lamp, and from two to three sets of floodlights. For those who wish to fashion their own control, domestic wall-box dimmers are readily available. The unit shown in the photograph is the Hub Rover Board #2931.

One word about general illumination for the actors. The photograph of the little girl on the bridge was made under the direct front illumination of a 500-watt floodlight falling on girl, bridge, and screens. Yet the image is quite bright! Accent spotlights from the sides were kept off the image area. yet this is not always necessary.

NOW TO THE IMAGERY itself, there are two methods of approach: imagery by light or imagery by silhouette. The bamboo trunks shown are an example of *imagery by light*. In this case, the free area around the trunks is illuminated by the floods. An example of *imagery by silhouette* would be to have the trunks cut from strips of cardboard and fastened to the frame. In this case the free area around the trunks would be illuminated by the projection lamp. The trunks themselves would be illuminated by the floods. Once these principles are grasped through a demonstration, there is no end to the variety of backgrounds which can be fashioned from simple materials. even gelatine or plastic mosaics jointed with narrow strips of transparent Scotch tape.

Here is a list of materials useful for the making of projection imagery:

Kraft paper. 36 inches wide, 60 or 70 pounds
1"-by-2" battens for image frames
Heavy drawing pencil
Stencil knife
Large sheet of plyboard to cut on, such as an abandoned Ping-pong table
Scotch tape
Masking tape
Assorted pieces of wire mesh for texture
Cardboard
Thumbtacks
Color media, such as theatrical gelatines or plastics

Arts and Crafts Corner

Edited by Shirley Silbert

BUTTON BRACELET

The Kanawha County Park and Recreation Commission in Charleston, West Virginia, conducts craft workshops in eight different communities in the county on a continuing basis. Program Director Jane T. Cox reports that button bracelets have been by far the most popular craft ever taught at these workshops. The instructions given below were developed by Mrs. William S. Staub, who works with the commission as a volunteer craft teacher.

* * * *

Choose thirty-nine shank buttons similar in size and color or of a combination of colors pleasing to you. Arrange these in three rows of thirteen buttons per row. String them on elastic tinsel beginning at the same end each time.

1. Using a No. 6 crochet hook, chain 48-52 stitches and join together, being careful to keep the chain from twisting.
2. Chain three and pick up the first button. Complete this stitch with double crochet. Double crochet three more and pick up the next button. Continue around the circle and join together.
3. Chain three and single crochet around circle and join together.
4. Chain three, pick up first button (second row of buttons), double crochet three stitches. pick up second button. Continue around circle and join.
5. Repeat Step 3.
6. Repeat Step 4.
7. Fasten thread securely.

I. 39 buttons (13 to a row)
52 stitches
Pick up buttons every fourth stitch
II. 36 buttons (12 to a row)
48 stitches
Pick up button every fourth stitch
III. 44 buttons
48 stitches
44 (32 small buttons)
(12 larger buttons)
Pick up first row of buttons on every third stitch.
Pick up second row on every fourth stitch.
Pick up third row on every third stitch.

IV. Using a No. 5 or 4 crochet hook makes a bigger bracelet.

Order buttons from B. Blumenthal & Co., Inc., 1372 Broadway, New York 18 (ask for medium-sized shank buttons).

Order thread from Lee Wards, Elgin. Illinois.

Make clip earrings to go with your bracelet of two matching buttons.

For Every Drink Vender
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Drink Vender sales will "Skyrocket" wherever you have popcorn!! In addition, you'll realize more than 7c gross profit on every bag of popcorn vended for a dime! This means more profit for you!! Don't delay!! Write now for free details!
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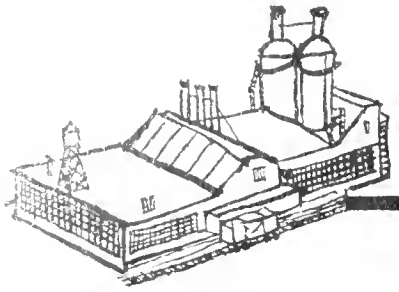


MARKET NEWS

For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

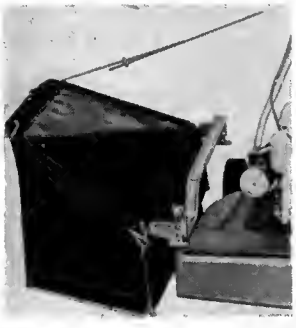
• A portable Wigwarm uses sunpower to raise temperatures as much as forty degrees and warm up winter campers, ice skaters, and other winter-sports enthusiasts. This novel teepee is made of Polyethelene, is black-and-white with an aluminum tube frame. Wigwarm is big enough to accommodate a whole family, is easy to assemble and disassemble, and will withstand strong winds. Top and bottom vent holes provide ample circulation. For further information, circle #100.

• Got a conference, festival, anniversary coming up? Now you can produce names of your members, guests, participants on colorful raised-letter plastic badges which are both good looking and reusable. All you need do is dial a name on the Tapewriter device, click, snip, then peel off the backing tape and you have a personalized identification label in crisp white letters against a choice of eleven solid background colors. The label is then applied to the name badge made of heavy Styrene plastic. Preprinting of your organization or department's name in hot-stamped gold letters is also possible. Can also be used to identify playground leaders, maintenance staff, counselors, youth groups, civic clubs. For further information on the Tapewriter, circle #101.

• Providing protective covering by the use of plastic mulch squares for young trees has resulted in extra growth per season up to one hundred percent. According to the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, mulched apple trees grew twice as fast as unmulched ones with greater survival rates. Results are attributed to elimination of weeds under the opaque black plastic squares, increased soil warmth, moisture retention. For further information, circle #102.

• Is an unsuccessful sound system detracting from your outdoor productions? The acoustical problems of theater al fresco are numerous—sound distortion, distracting traffic noises, etcetera. The Harman-Kardon sound system used by the District of Columbia for its free summer Shakespeare festival provides optimum sound for the outdoor theater. The system has excellent sound reproduction, compactness, and simplicity of operation. An arrangement of six microphones placed uniformly across a thirty-five-foot stage area enables the actor delivering a speech from any off-center point of the stage to be heard above automobile or air traffic. The system includes facilities for monitoring and recording, as well as for recorded sound effects. For further information, circle #103.

• A variable sonic-impulse fish attractor which simulates the sounds of injured bait fish, minnows, and insects was developed by electronic space and missile engineers and is adjustable for all kinds of fish and fishing conditions. This is not a fish-catching device, but an attractor bringing predatory fresh and salt-water fish to your vicinity. It is transistorized and battery powered. For further information, circle #103.



• A simplified grass-and-leaf catcher for side- or front-discharging rotary mowers is easy to attach and is secured to the mower fittings with adaptor brackets. The catcher bag itself is readily removed and collapses flat for storage. An aluminum bottom and heavy wire frame with duck sides and combination duck and fiberglass screen cover are some construction features. For further information and specifications, circle #104.

• A pool safety device, called Lifeguard, prevents electrical accidents in swimming pools by electronically cutting the flow of electricity immediately and automatically. If the unit itself should fail, it automatically shuts off all electrical power. The device comes in three sizes for protection up to either 500, 1000, or 2000 watts. For further information, circle #106.

• New trimming machine clips away at summer park and roadside maintenance costs by getting at hedges and overhanging branches as well as grass which cannot be reached with a conventional mowing rig. The machine can be mounted on any standard tractor. The five-foot sickle bar at the end of an articulated steel arm has a reach of fifteen feet, six inches. The steel arm has joints corresponding to the human arm which permits mowing along the guard fence and on ground sloping away from the road. The machine can trim both sides of a ditch without leaving the road and mows high embankments without the danger of upsetting which threatens conventional mowing rigs on steep slopes. A motion picture which demonstrates the unusual features of this machine is available from the manufacturer. For further information, circle #107.

• Skiers are no longer at the mercy of nature's caprices now that a snow-making system can provide the necessary schussing and sitzmark stuff when nature fails. The snow-making unit imitate's nature's own method; the only cooperation needed from the weather is an outside temperature of thirty degrees Fahrenheit or below. The unit atomizes water with a compressed air blast and the resulting mist becomes snow. Air and water are mixed in special nozzles which can cover a two-thousand-square-foot area with four to six inches of snow in an hour. High-grade steel pipe is a vital component. For further information, circle #108.

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FOOTBALL
BASKETBALL
ICE-HOCKEY

Last fall, the National Recreation Association extended its baseball-softball team accident insurance program to provide coverage for FOOTBALL, ICE HOCKEY, AND BASKETBALL teams participating in the programs of NRA-affiliated recreation agencies.

The 1962 rates are the same as last year. THERE HAS BEEN NO PREMIUM INCREASE.

For additional information and a brochure-application, circle #150 on the coupon to the right.

TRADE MART

FREE AIDS

Here are catalogues, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on to help the recreation leader. Circle on the coupon the number of any item about which you want more information.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING. Selection of arts-and-crafts supplies includes lithographic crayon pencils, silk-screen crayons, materials for metal etching, feltcraft, woodburning, leathercraft, linoleum printing, textile work and many, many other items. For catalogue, circle #113.

ANTIQUE SPRAYS renew or decorate. They are odorless, dry in minutes, can be used on wood, metal, glass, paper, ceramics, and leather objects. For free color chart, circle #114.

FINE LINENS for canvases, oil paints, brushes are included in interesting catalogue of art supplies, which also contains a study of seven stages of Rembrandt's etching "Ecce Homo." Tempera, watercolors, pressed oil crayons, pencils, palettes, painting knives, art books are listed. For copy, circle #115.

FROM POTHOLDERS TO RUGS—hand weaving is fun. Southern firm offers looms of all varieties to accommodate the weaver's craft, warping frames, bobbin racks, floor looms, table looms, yarns to suit all needs. For catalogue, circle #116.

FROSTY-SHIMMERY ceramic glaze gives an iridescent gleam to crafts projects. Needs no firing and dries into crystallized pattern. Ceramics outlet also manufactures plastic animal eyes and firing tree. For further information, circle #117.

AUDIO VISUAL

WHY DOES IT RAIN? What makes a seed sprout? Youngsters are fascinated with the world of nature. Filmstrips on weather, plants, simple machines, animal life, electricity and magnets, the sky, the earth's surface, heat, the sea, and astronomy open doors to discovery in nature and science. For further information, circle #118.

IT TOOK FIVE YEARS of planning and research. *If These Were Your Children*, a film on the emotional disturbances of school children, shows how children manifest signs of emotional disturbance in the everyday classroom setting. The film notes how the teacher works with the children and their parents, observing behavior and referring continuing disturbances to her colleagues and the child's parents. It is exceedingly well done. For further information, circle #119.

NO MORE, NO LESS . . . the world's water supply is as much as it ever was, but today's expanding populations and increasing water pollution have brought us on the verge of a crisis in water supply. For information on a film entitled *Water*, which runs 14½ minutes in color, circle #120.

RHYTHM PRODUCTIONS. A fascinating selection of recordings features folk lullabies from around the world, activity songs, railroad rhythms, playtime and international singing games, folk dances from many lands. Company also offers collection of full-color pictures of folk-dance costumes of various nations. Collector's series recordings feature ballads of the British Isles and songs of Sicily. For leaflet, circle #121.

FOR CLASSICAL MUSIC BUFFS. High-quality recordings include a wide range of arias, opera, symphonies, concertos, ballets, orchestra works. Also military band records, regimental marches of the British Army, the Soviet Army Chorus and Band, Scots Guards Pipes and Drums. For further information, circle #122.

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man, Greek, Portuguese, Swedish, and Hebrew, to name a few. Seven-inch, 33 1/3RPM record comes with booklet. For further information, circle #123.

PUT ON YOUR DANCING SHOES. Hoedown, squares and rounds, instrumental singing calls —a staggering collection of country dance records from various companies. For catalogue, circle #124.

HIT A SWEET NOTE. Music publications include material on percussion studies, jazz for juniors, vibes for beginners, jazz phrasing, and methods for studying various instruments. For further information, circle #125.

SOUND OF MUSIC. Choral collections, secular and sacred choral library, cantatas and operettas, instrumental ensembles, solos and collections, band books, assembly songbooks, school danceband publications are those listed in music company's catalogue. For copy, circle #126.

NO CRACKING. Two song textbooks have been arranged so changing adolescent voices can sing them with ease. Piano accompaniments are included. Parts for regular band and orchestra are given with some pieces. Material also includes musical experiences such as playing instruments, rhythmic and creative activities, singing, and listening. For further information on song texts *Time for Music* and *Music for Everyone*, circle #127.

EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS. Fabricated sets, spotlights, floods, footlights, dimmers, accessories, fabricated sets are among the items described in this catalogue. For copy, circle #128.

PRESSURE CONTROL. Comprehensive engineering manual deals with pressure-actuated switches, their associated phenomena, and the terminology they have necessarily developed. The manual is a useful tool for anyone concerned with the problems involved in sensing hydraulic and pneumatic pressures, for anyone concerned with steam heating, water pumps, heat exchangers, boats, protective door seals, and welding equipment. For copy, circle #129.

PRE-WINTER FILLING of cracks in asphalt and concrete paving prevents freeze-thaw damage and further deterioration. Bulletin describes two new products recommended for this purpose—Lastek 33, a rubberized liquid in one-quart "nozzle" squeeze bottles, and Lastek 34, a heavier composition material in tubes for cartridge caulking-gun application. Both remain elastic, filling cracks and adhering firmly to adjacent surfaces. For copy of bulletin, circle #130.

THE CURTAIN RISES. Theater lighting effects include cone lights, gelatines, C-clamps, display lights, fire effects, fresnel spots, reflectors, scoop lights, paint, and filters, color wheels—everything for your stage lighting needs. For catalogue, circle #131.

UNBREAKABLE FIXTURES include new corner lavatory, service sink, and sleeval assembly as well as a "combination" fixture—one-piece water closet and lavatory—and all standard models, including wallhung and floor types. Specification sheets on individual fixtures give complete installation and roughing-in dimensions. For catalogue, circle #132.

NO LOOSE SCREWS. Hold-it plastic drawer unit makes storage of small parts an easy matter. Clear top and front makes contents visible without opening drawers. Safety lock prevents drawers from sliding out. Precision designed for stacking to any height. Unit size 6⅝"-by-2½"-by-⅞" available in three styles—six tiny drawers, three larger drawers, or mixed sizes. For further information, circle #133.

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FUND RAISING and "ways and means" for chairman of scout groups, clubs, church committees, and other organizations. New ten-page manual outlines each step in organizing and conducting a successful fund-raising effort. Includes valuable instructions for publicizing and promoting the campaign as well as sample forms for keeping records. For copy, circle #134.

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5. Life Insurance for the recreation professional (#149).

For further information on any of the above, circle the number given on the coupon on the reverse side and complete details will be sent you.

LOW-COST AIDS

Order these resources and references directly from source given (enclose remittance).

•

A WEALTH OF INFORMATION for the recreation executive is included in a series of handbooks prepared by the Milwaukee Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education and available for the cost of postage (five cents per copy). Subjects include *Counseling of Part-Time Personnel, Recreation Interns, Student Trainees, Golden Age Clubs, Organization and General Information, Program Evaluation, Referral-Guidance Program, Outdoor Education Program, Fees and Charges,* and *Joint Planning of Facilities and Programs.* To obtain one or more of these pamphlets, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope large enough to hold the 8½-by-11-inch pamphlets to Donald B. Dyer, Milwaukee Public Schools, Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, 5225 West Vliet Street, Milwaukee 8, Wisconsin.

•

ANTILITTER LILTS. A pamphlet of *Four American Songs* contains scores for "Keep America Beautiful," "Don't Litter Our Land!", "A-Tisket-A-Tasket, A Corner Litter Basket," and "The 'Big Sweep' Song." Although some of the lyrics might invoke a humorous rather than inspiring mood, these songs should add some lilt to projects designed for a cleaner America. Available from Mercury Music Corporation, 17 West 60th Street, New York 23, for $1.00.

•

PRECEPTS FOR PARENTS raising teenagers are contained in an excellent leaflet published by the Juvenile Court of Franklin County, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. The admirable collection puts particular stress on responsibility for children—in school, home, and church life—and affection-tempered-with-discipline for the parent. Valuable to anyone dealing with teenagers, *Rearing a Teenager: Suggestions for Parents,* is available for $.08 from the Juvenile Court of Franklin County, Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

•

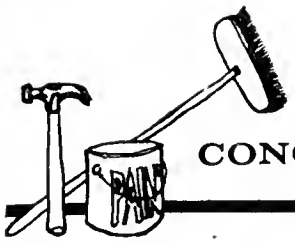
KNOWING THEIR WAY. The photo-filled *Hi Neighbor* books contain stories, songs, facts, and games from other countries. The latest in the picturesque series, Book 5, features the festivals, games, recipes, craft projects, and songs of Burma, Guatemala, Spain, Sudan, and Egypt (UAR). Available for $1.50 from U.S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York.

•

PHYSICAL FITNESS POSTERS, eleven in all, come in full color and measure twelve by eighteen inches. Of especial interest to recreation leaders are the posters titled "Strength and Vigor," "Physical Checkup," and "Exercise and Play." A cartoon and a lively jingle attract youngsters' attention. The posters are $.12 each from the National Dairy Council, 111 North Canal Street, Chicago 6.

•

RESPIRATION by the mouth-to-mouth method is covered in *Rescue Breathing,* an eleven-page booklet. Very clear illustrations supplement the simple text. Available for $.25 from Employee Relations, 19 West 34th Street, New York 1.



CONCERNING UPKEEP

Arthur Todd

■ Everybody who has ever operated a bowling alley, skating rink, field house, auditorium, gym, or recreation center—to mention only a few—knows what a headache dust removal can be. When people walk into any building, they just naturally track in a lot of dust on their shoes and clothing. Removal of this dust has often proved a headache to recreation operations. Oldtime methods like mopping, experts say, do not really get rid of dust; they just slosh it around. When the floor dries, most of the dust is right back where it started—on your floor.

The Institute of Industrial Launderers, a non-profit trade association, has studied new means of eliminating dust to reduce costs and maintenance manhours. The institute declares that the use of a new kind of dry, chemically treated mop, available almost everywhere on a rental basis at nominal cost, is the best way to accomplish this. It was originally developed by the Bell Telephone Company to keep dust out of its telephone relays and delicate electronic apparatus.

The new dust-control system is basically simple. The mop covers are chemically treated to *remove* dust rather than "just push it around." Hospitals were among the first to adopt the new dust control system. Dry maintenance of floors is one of the greatest advantages of this dust-control system. Another is a significant reduction in the number of needed manhours to maintain floors. The soiled mop covers are returned and replaced by newly treated ones. The system is popular with maintenance workers, since it makes their work pleasanter and easier.

There are several competitive systems of the new dust-control mops and tools available. The Institute of Industrial Launderers does not recommend any as against the others. All are available on a rental basis which requires no investment and no inventory.

For further free, impartial information about dust control, write to the Institute of Industrial Launderers, 1833 Jefferson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. The institute has no products whatever of any kind or nature to sell and its efforts are educational only.

■ Several interesting maintenance items are included in the *1960 Annual Report* of the St. Paul, Minnesota, Bureau of Parks and Recreation:

• An outdoor night lighting system was completed at all playground buildings. New Hollowphane fixtures, installed to illuminate all sides of the building, are controlled by a time switch. This permits lights to be turned on at dusk and automatically turned off at 1:00AM and is expected to reduce vandalism.

• The bureau is constructing new three-board-high hockey rinks. It plans to convert all hockey rinks to three-board-high. This is necessary for a better hockey playing situation and to cut down on accidents.

• It has been general practice during 1960 to replace reel-type mowers with small rotary types, to give better service. The bureau found it advisable to replace much of the light power-mowing equipment with heavier equipment, utilizing tractors, because of constant use given to such equipment throughout the cutting system. A thorough study was made of the advisability of such action, and it was found that over a period of years heavier equipment is more economical.

• A regular program of proper maintenance of equipment, including greasing, eliminates much of the lost time of vehicle and driver. It provides a better inspection system whereby defects in equipment are more easily determined. Washing equipment was installed in the garage. This saves both time and money when bureau personnel can accomplish the job.

■ "In an era when a growing number of Americans seem persistently unable to hit a garbage can, the work of keeping the parklands attractive has come to assume major proportions," states the trenchant and readable *1961 Annual Report* of the Essex County, New Jersey, Park Commission. "True, Essex County park use has doubled in the past decade—but the work of garbage removal has more than tripled. Once collections on Friday and Monday insured a clean system: now crews must work every day. July of 1961 was a typical month. It required 1,116 manhours to haul off garbage just from the picnic areas in South Mountain and Eagle Rock Reservations and Brookdale and Grover Cleveland Parks. Based on a forty-hour work week, that would be eight men laboring full time on garbage removal alone. That's part of the price America is paying for someone else to clear away its leavings."

Essex County also reports that "for years tennis players have complained that asphalt courts made their feet burn and also discolored their tennis balls. This year a patented sealer was applied. The green, smooth surface seemed to cut down on heat and it definitely lessened discoloration of balls."

MR. TODD *is field director of the National Recreation Association.*

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FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✣ The Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University Medical Center, has published Rehabilitation Monograph XX, *Homemaking and Housing for the Disabled in the United States*, by Julia S. Hudson, M.S., Elizabeth Wagner, OTR, and Muriel E. Zimmerman, OTR. The first section of the new publication lists centers in the United States providing training for disabled homemakers, gives the results of a survey on training programs for disabled homemakers in the United States made in 1961, and an annotated bibliography on rehabilitation of the disabled. The second section gives a list of housing projects for the aged in the United States and other nations, a list of organizations concerned with housing for the aged and disabled, and an annotated bibliography on housing for the aged and disabled. Produced with the aid of a grant from the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, the new publication can be secured for $1.00 by writing to Publications Unit, Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University Medical Center, 400 East 34th Street, New York 16.

✣ The *Young Adult Review* is designed to provide a means of self-expression for those members of the Brownsville Boys Club Cerebral Palsy Pavilion in Brooklyn, New York, who have literary ambitions or just something to say which they would like to see in print. It has been in preparation since last fall. Among the articles contained in the *Young Adult Review* is a variety of topics ranging from reports on group activities and movie reviews to articles of general interest. This magazine is presented in the hope that it will be of interest to our friends, encouraging to other handicapped people and be enjoyed by all. It is published by Cerebral Palsy Pavilion, Brownsville Boys Club, 1555 Linden Boulevard, Brooklyn 12, New York.

■ R. Roy Rusk of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation was elected chairman of the National Inter-Health Ageney Committee on Recreation. Secretary is Dr. Morton Thompson, acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped. Mrs. Rollin Brown, a member of the NRA Board of Directors, is the representative to the committee from The National Foundation. Inquiries should be addressed to R. Roy Rusk, Chapter Program Consultant, The Arthritis & Rheumatism Foundation, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

* * * *

✣ The over-all "Operation Friendship" emphasis of Mental Health Week was continued this year, with the cooperation of hundreds of mental health associations. The youth tours were part of this general friendship activity which brought tens of thousands of visitors to the nation's mental hospitals.

The North Carolina Mental Health Association conducted an extensive "Visit a Mental Hospital" campaign. The visits also included community mental health centers. The El Paso County, Colorado, MHA sponsored a tour of the Pueblo State Hospital, a career day for high school students, and a "community-action" mental health week conference for area clergymen.

✣ Reports from other countries indicate they are conducting a variety of recreation programs for the handicapped and shutins. *The American Journal of Nursing* reports that every year a very special excursion train leaves Copenhagen for a tour through the Danish countryside. Its passengers are shutins, for whom any kind of outing is rarely possible. It all started ten years ago. The Danish State Railways provides train and crew. Wagon-lits (European equivalent of Pullman) contributed a dining car and two sleepers. A group of nurses volunteered their services, so did members of a working men's sevice organization, the Samaritans. People in villages along the route joined in entertaining the no-longer shutins.

The excursion has become an annual event with more and more Danes taking part, giving goods and services both for the train rides and for smaller excursions, educational programs, and entertainment for the shutins between the train rides. On each trip one or two patients find the courage to try to walk again, and all acquire a treasure of happy memories.

DR. THOMPSON *is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

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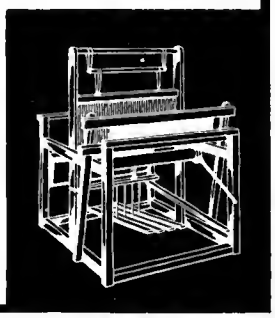

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Recreation on Trial Basis

Continued from Page 400

6. More program emphasis on nonskilled and girls.

7. Nonpartisan and nonpolitical alignments.

8. Full-time professionally trained director.

9. Organization as a department of the village with ready access to all village services.

10. Good percentage of voluntary recreation payments on water bills. Although there has been a steady decrease in these voluntary contributions with a high towards the beginning of 86.3 percent, we still have 78.4 percent collection at the end of the first nineteen months.

ONLY TWO basic recreation systems were seriously considered: the park district and playground and recreation department. After long and thorough study by the Recreation Advisory Committee, the latter form was recommended. Surrounded by a recent school bond issue—narrow success for a new junior high school along with two high-school district referendum failures—it was somewhat under a state of guarded pessimism that the recommendation was handed to a newly elected Village Board of Trustees for action. But positive action by key trustees helped organize a slow-starting, but later fast-moving and dynamic referendum committee. It was door-to-door all the way with a card system calculated to know in advance those people for or against the playground and recreation department referendum.

Referendums are a lot of work, but very exciting — especially when your own job depends directly upon the outcome. On July 8, 1961, the people went to the polls for the third time in thirteen years. About three out of every four who voted (2,096 Yes; 858 No) had liked what they saw during the trial recreation program enough to tax themselves to the limit of the allowable playground-recreation department tax. A $36,000 fund was asked for operation during the first year. Every precinct in the community supported the measure by a majority vote.

THE TRIAL PROGRAM offers one of the best ways for a community to more accurately judge the merits of such a program. A professional recreation director takes a tremendous gamble in such a situation. However, since most recreation directors have no tenure, most jobs represent a gamble anyway, although possibly not one quite so dramatic.

Since only a local government can usually provide the finances and services for such a trial program, it would appear that any further operation on a permanent basis would also be as a part of the local government. The system of voluntary payments on water bills worked quite well (about four-fifths paid over the two-year period).

It is recommended that no trial program go over two years in duration. It was found best to have two summer programs plus one fall, winter, and spring program with the referendum vote coming about midway through the second summer's program.

It was extremely difficult to take out options on desired land areas during the trial program for the following reasons:

- We found it unwise to present a land acquisition proposal in conjunction with the playground and recreation department referendum. (We found it wise in our situation to completely separate recreation and parks).
- Even if money were available for land acquisition, no definite plans would be made for the maintenance and development of this land should the playground and recreation department referendum fail.
- Landowners usually did not want to commit themselves to a price far in advance of an actual sale.

It is extremely important that the village or city manager and the governing board recognize the full importance of recreation in community life and give *active* support toward this end. A high-caliber, nonpolitical recreation advisory committee is invaluable. #

To rest upon a formula is a slumber that, prolonged, means death.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

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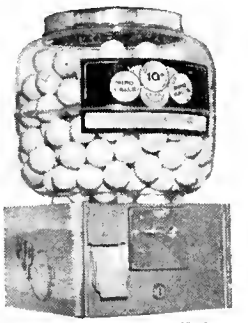
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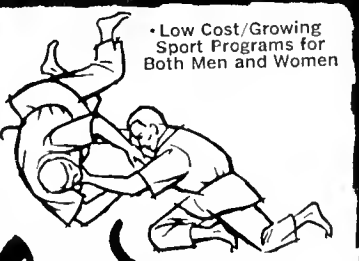
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Reporter's Notebook

Continued from Page 385

[illegible] shows in this country and [illegible] numerous international awards.

• • •

Harold Schick, formerly regional director of parks for Salem, Marion, and Polk Counties in Oregon, is the new superintendent of the Oregon State park system. Mr. Schick replaces **Mark H. Astrup** who now heads the new landscape section in the construction division of the Oregon State Highway Department.

IN MEMORIAM

• DAVID H. HOLBROOK, former assistant director of the National Social Welfare Assembly, died recently in California at the age of eighty-three. Mr. Holbrook was executive secretary of the National Social Work Council, forerunner of the assembly, from 1922 to 1945.

• ELLSWORTH JAEGER, naturalist, author, and an expert on North American Indians, died recently in Buffalo, New York, at the age of sixty-four. Mr. Jaeger had been education curator at the Buffalo Museum of Science since 1941. Among his books were *Wildwood Wisdom*, *Easy Crafts*, and *Council Fires*. At one time he also wrote a newspaper column, "Wonder Trails," which appeared in thirteen newspapers in the U.S. and Canada.

• A. OTTO AMBROZ, who served as president of the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, playground commission for twenty years, died recently. Mr. Ambroz was also president of the Cedar Rapids Symphony Orchestra Association for twenty years. He had been a local sponsor for the National Recreation Association for the past several years.

• GLENN D. LOUCKS, a leading advocate of physical fitness for youth, died recently at the age of fifty-five. Mr. Loucks was supervisor of health, physical education, and safety for the White Plains, New York, public schools and assistant principal of White Plains High School. He had also coached football at the high school. Mr. Loucks convinced the Board of Education to increase school athletic facilities.

• BLAIR J. FISHBURN, an honorary member of the National Recreation Association, died recently in Roanoke, Virginia. Mr. Fishburn was the NRA's Roanoke sponsor from 1938 to 1956.

Developing the Recreation Area

Continued from Page 410

planned, facilities will need to be scheduled and the activities announced via usual publicity media: newspapers, radio, TV, handbills, talks at PTA's and other groups, bulletin board posters, telephone calls, post cards, open house and demonstrations.

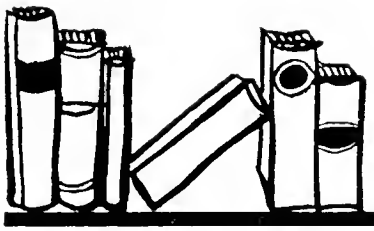
As the activity groups develop it is important to evaluate by reviewing progress toward goals, changing methods as necessary, and reestablishing goals. Problems and progress should be reported to the supervisor.

THE FOLLOWING definition from Webster can be used as the basis for considering *needs*: (1) Need is a condition requiring supply or relief; (2) Psychological: Need is any requirement of an organism, native or acquired, which prompts it to action. Apart from the biologic needs for food, drink, shelter, sleep, and reproduction, there are psychological needs common to all people: it is with these psychological needs that the recreation leader is primarily concerned, such as the need for adventure, to belong, for recognition, self-expression, and to be loved.

Needs can be met through the provision of recreation facilities, equipment, and organized activities. Opportunities for unorganized activity (free play) on the recreation area can serve needs. Organized (supervised) activities provide the recreation leader with tools for meeting needs; the role of the leader is vital in so guiding the activity that constructive satisfaction of needs is achieved. Major types of activities through which the leader may expect to provide opportunities for satisfying needs include: sports, performing arts (music, dance, drama), special interest, social, and incidental (free play). Under skilled leadership all these activities offer opportunities for meeting basic needs; however, analysis and experience indicate that some activities generally provide more appropriate or ready tools for meeting some specific needs than others. It is both a challenge to and a responsibility of the leader to recognize and develop as fully as possible the opportunities for meeting specific needs through specific activities; he may also introduce new activities through which needs not met in existing program may be served. A study in chart form of needs in relation to major opportunities for meeting them through "tool" activities is helpful. Such a chart, based on the list of needs and activity groupings in this study, can be made as in the sampling below. Fill in others of your own. #

ACTIVITIES AS TOOLS FOR MEETING NEEDS

NEEDS	Sports Team	Sports Indiv.	Performing Arts	Arts and Crafts	Special Interest	Social	Incidental (Free Play)
Competition	X	X					
Creativity			X	X			
Belonging	X					X	



NEW PUBLICATIONS

Patience and Fortitude . . . The Parents Guide to Adolescence, Graham B. Blaine, Jr., M.D. Little Brown & Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston 6. Pp. 206. $4.75.

A great deal has been written about adolescent behavior, but few have been able to achieve what Dr. Blaine has accomplished in this relatively short and easy-to-understand book. The information value of this work is by no means restricted to parents. Teachers, recreation workers, and the clergy, among others, would find it a valuable guide. Best of all the adolescent can derive a great deal of insight and understanding about himself and his relationship to others.

The contents of the book deal with many of the common problems young people face, their reaction to people and situations, and the role of the parent in these matters. Dr. Blaine has also generously distributed case histories to illustrate the text. It would be difficult, indeed, to find a reader who could not identify with the candid observations made by the author. Dr. Blaine discusses such sources of problems as sex, smoking, drinking, reading problems, choice of college, apathy, and emotional problems. He devotes a separate chapter on "assorted problems" which include going steady, late hours, obesity, lying and stealing, music, dancing, and other areas of adolescent behavior over which parents most often voice concern.

The value of this book is in its attempt to answer questions by giving the reader a greater understanding of how the adolescent feels and why he behaves the way he does. Equally important, it helps adults to understand that what might be thought to be abnormal behavior may be perfectly normal during the adolescent stage.

This is a book to be owned, not merely read. As a comprehensive, up-to-date practical guide, it is a valuable contribution to all of us concerned with young people. After reading this book, there is no mistaking that Dr. Blaine really knows young people, not only as a psychiatrist, but even more important, as an intelligent, warm, and understanding human being.—*Edward Garcia, Executive Director, Riverdale Neighborhood House, Bronx, New York.*

Jewelry and Enameling, Greta Pack. D. Van Nostrand Company, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 396. $6.50.

This book is a third edition of a very fine instruction book on jewelry and enameling and is used in classes and by craftsmen working in this medium. The new edition offers many new additions with a modern touch. The drawings and photographs are very clear and informative. The different processes and techniques in jewelry making are very clearly explained, so a person who is a beginner in the craft could make the projects without the aid of a teacher.

All technical information regarding the making of each jewelry piece is set down in steps, with full and easily followed instructions. After one has made some of these articles and mastered some of the techniques, one can go on to create his own pieces. This book should be very helpful to craftsmen, teachers and recreation leaders.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

Birds of the World, Oliver L. Austin, Jr. Golden Press, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 316. $17.50.

This very beautiful book is well worth the price if you take your nature study or book collecting seriously. A large book (8-by-13⅜ inches), exquisitely bound, it is a spectacular presentation of all the bird families of the world, richly illustrated with three hundred superb paintings in full color by Arthur Singer. It is easy to understand that the book was five years in the making. Dr. Austin is at present curator of birds at the Florida State Museum in Gainesville, and the publishers tell us that not only has he probably banded more birds than anyone else in the world but he has spent considerable time chasing them—from the Antarctic to Labrador, the South Pacific, and all over North America. His book, with information told in narrative form, would make a magnificent addition to any nature library and will always be a special treat for those fortunate people who have access to it.

Folk Dancing, a guide for schools, colleges and recreation groups, Richard G. Kraus. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 222. $5.95.

Hooray for an author of a dance book who recognizes that the day has gone when piano accompanists are available! In his book, Dr. Kraus has provided record sources for each dance listed and described.

The book is extremely well organized. The first section provides the background and history of folk dancing with a description of all the basic steps used, fundamental formations, and teaching guides and techniques. The second part organizes the dances according to difficulty of execution, age groups, make-up of the participating groups (couples, threes, circle dances without partners, long-ways, and squares). Dances from all countries are included, along with helpful suggestions of appropriate costuming of the dance.

Because the author is a good teacher, the directions are clear and precise. You will not find yourself standing on the left foot trying to take a step to the left.

As soon as the national interest in fitness gets beyond the pushup, pullup, sports phase and becomes concerned with total fitness, more people will turn to folk dancing as one of the finest forms of recreation for developing physical, mental, social, and emotional well-being.

When you are ready to start, here is your book. It is very, very good.

—*Helen Dauncey*

Creating From Scrap, Lillian and Godfrey Frankel. Sterling Publishing Company, Inc., 419 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 127. $2.50.

The scrap projects in this book may be new to parents, but on the whole they

are the familiar ones long known and used by most recreation leaders. Some of these are the heated record bent into a bowl shape, the shoescraper out of bottle caps, the rolled-paper beads, yarn label dolls, candles from melted crayons, egg-shell planters, paperbag puppets, paper-plate hats, bird feeders from grapefruit rinds, and so on.

The book, though attractive in appearance, and possibly useful for distraught mothers, is therefore not particularly useful for more experienced craft leaders working with groups of youngsters. The ideas and projects lack originality. In the entire book, there are only three that this reader has not seen in print before, in some form or another.—*V. M.*

File O' Fun, Jane Harris. Burgess Publishing Company, 424 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15. Portfolio of 150 index cards. $3.00.

This collection of over 150 index cards (4"-by-6") gives directions for a wide variety of games from simple circle games to dramatic stunts, from Lummi sticks to the grand march. Game leaders will find many old favorites in this file, and those who find it easier to run through cards than to turn the pages of a book will find this a helpful resource.

Miss Harris' little booklet on leadership techniques, also included, is really what makes this collection unusual and useful. Many readers will remember with pleasure how smoothly she can conduct a workshop or a social evening, as proved many times at National Recreation Congresses. Others remember the courses they have had under her leadership at Washington State University.

Let's Make Doll Furniture, Eileen Mercer. Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 111, illustrated. $3.50.

If you have a taste for miniature things (and most of us have!) this book may open up a new and interesting hobby. What's more, you'll be a magnet for every little girl in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Mercer is a scrounger—she collects and uses all sorts of odds and ends. Under her imaginative touch, they are transformed into very simple but realistic doll furnishings—even to bathroom scales and color TV set! She writes informally, with humor and enthusiasm, and her directions can be followed by any novice. This hobby has a number of possible angles. The resulting dollhouse or rooms can be a service project, making a hospitalized or institutionalized child very happy. It is also a wonderful hobby for a grandmother or golden age club. And a girls' club or any group of little girls would love to try *their* hands at such fun.

SONGBOOKS

Singers and Storytellers, *Mody C. Boatright, Wilson M. Hudson, and Allen Maxwell. Southern Methodist University Press, Dallas 22, Texas. Pp. 298. $5.00.* Not *all* stories about and by Texans are worth attention. This collection, however, contains stories and ballads which are not only authentic but completely lovable and readable. Unfortunately, the music for the folksongs and ballads is not included.

Singing Teen-Agers *(enlarged edition), Lilla Belle Pitts, Mabelle Glenn, Lorrain E. Watters, and Louis G. Wersen. Ginn and Company, Statler Building, Boston 17. Pp. 288. $3.76.* This collection contains favorite songs skillfully arranged for part singing, as well as a wide range of sacred and secular songs particularly suited to teenagers. All arrangements require rehearsal for effective performance.

Merrily We Sing, *105 Polish Songs collected and edited by Harriet M. Pawlowska, analysis of music by Grace L. Angel. Wayne University Press, Detroit. Pp. 263. $8.50.* Most of the Polish folksongs appearing in this handsome publication were collected among people of Polish descent in the Detroit area. Apparently the transplanting of these songs from Poland to the new world has not changed their charm, beauty, and character. The tunes are usually short, melodic, and singable. A surprisingly complete set of verses go with each tune. Accompaniments are not provided. However, accompaniments can usually be devised rather easily by the average musical performer. It would be helpful, however, if publishers of folksong collections would give at least a minimum indication of the type of accompaniment to be used, if any, in all publications of this type.

Early English Christmas Carols, *Rossell Hope Robbins, Editor. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 87. $5.00.* These two- and three-part sacred carols have been transcribed from medieval notation into modern score. The listener or singer unacquainted with the rhythms, harmonics, and cadences of this period will discover a fresh and stimulating musical experience. The carols can be performed by moderately advanced and expert choral singers in smaller groups. Both altos and tenors with a wide vocal range will fare well. The texts have the quaint and fresh qualities of the music of the period. (A 33-⅓ RPM monaural record of the carols is also available from Columbia University Press for $5.95.)

The Treasury of Christmas Music, *W. L. Reed, Editor. Emerson Books, 251 West 19th Street, New York. Pp. 150. $4.50.* This collection contains both familiar carols and an excellent selection of less familiar Christmas music. Many can be sung in unison, by singers of all ages. However, most of the collection is arranged for four-part (SATB) choral performance. Fifty-seven selections are traditional; nineteen are modern carols by distinguished composers; four selections are well-known instrumental pieces arranged for piano. The selection and their presentation are of outstanding quality.

The Pooh Song Book, *A. A. Milne. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Avenue South, New York 10, N. Y. Pp. 148. $4.95.* A. A. Milne's two books *Winnie the Pooh* and *The House at Pooh Corner* are the famous narratives upon which the songs in this book are based. Each song is given a short narrative setting, and the music with piano accompaniment and lyrics is fully in keeping with the style and words of the Milne stories. They can be sung and narrated by adults for children; but musically talented children can sing the music and tell the stories themselves. They can dramatize them also. The *Pooh Song Book* would make a delightful program in a recreation setting and is heartily recommended to recreation leaders who are musically and dramatically inclined.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

Education

SCHOOL HEALTH AND HEALTH EDUCATION (4th ed.), C. E. Turner, C. Morley, Sara Louise Smith. C. V. Mosby Co., 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis 3. Pp. 481. $5.00.

SPECIAL REPORTS, CLEARINGHOUSE OF STUDIES ON HIGHER EDUCATION. U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C. Pp. 61. $.40.

THIRD CURRICULUM, THE, Robert W. Frederick. Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32nd St., New York 1. Pp. 454. $5.75.

TOWARD BETTER TEACHING IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Elwood C. Davis and Earl L. Wallis. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 488. $9.00.

WHEN CHILDREN MOVE FROM SCHOOL TO SCHOOL. Assoc. for Childhood Edueation International, 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington 16, D.C. Pp. 33. Paper, $.75.

Games, Hobbies, Puzzles

ACROSTICKLERS (Series 2), Henry Allen. Viking Press. 625 Madison Ave., New York 22. Unpaged. Spiralbound. $1.95.

CALIBAN'S PROBLEM BOOK, Hubert Phillips, S. T. Shovelton and G. Struan Marshall. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 180. Paper, $1.25.

CHARLES BABBAGE AND HIS CALCULATING ENGINES, Philip and Emily Morrison, Editors. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 400. $2.00.

CHESS APPRENTICE, THE, Raymond Bott and Stanley Morrison. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 208. $2.95.

CHESS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, Fred Reinfeld. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 111. $3.50.

CHESS SELF-TEACHER, Al Horowitz. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 194. Paper, $1.50.

CHESS STRATEGY FOR OFFENSE AND DEFENSE, Fred Reinfeld. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 192. Paper, $1.50.

CHESS TACTICS FOR BEGINNERS, R. G. Wade, Raymond Bott, and Stanley Morrison. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 128. $2.50.

COLLECTING AUTOGRAPHS AND MANUSCRIPTS, Charles Hamilton. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman. Pp. 269. $6.95.

CROSSWORDS FOR THE CONNOISSEUR (Series 1, 2, 3, and 4), Albert Carroll. Grosset and Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Each pp. 50. Paper, $1.00 each.

DELIGHTS OF CHESS, THE, Assiac. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Pp. 279. $4.95.

DOMINO SOLITAIRE, Al G. Peterson. Carlton Press, 85 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 15. $1.95.

EASY-TO-DO ENTERTAINMENTS AND DIVERSIONS WITH COINS, CARDS, STRING, PAPER AND MATCHES, R. M. Abraham. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 186. Paper, $1.00.

ENJOYMENT OF CHESS PROBLEMS, THE, Kenneth S. Howard. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 222. Paper, $1.25.

GAMES ANCIENT AND ORIENTAL AND HOW TO PLAY THEM, Edward Falkener. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 366. Paper, $1.85.

GOREN'S WINNING PARTNERSHIP BRIDGE, Chas. H. Goren. Random House. 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 183. $2.95.

HAVE A HOBBY FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT. Employee Relations, Inc., 13 E. 53rd St., New York 22. Pp. 16. $.25.

HITTING THE ANTIQUES TRAIL, Ann Kilborn Cole. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 211. $4.50.

HOW NOT TO PLAY CHESS, Eugene A. Znoske-Borovsky. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 119. Paper, $1.00.

HOW TO DEVELOP MENTAL MAGIC, Paul R. Hadley. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 117. $3.95.

HOW TO DO CARD TRICKS AND ENTERTAIN PEOPLE, Harry Bacon. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York 11. Pp. 126. $3.95.

HOW TO SOLVE CHESS PROBLEMS, Kenneth S. Howard. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 171. Paper, $1.00.

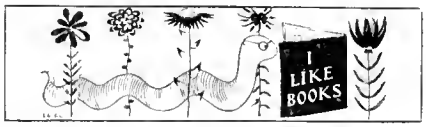
KOTCH AND TONK (card games), Teddy R. Moffatt. Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 38. $2.50.

MAGIC OF NUMBERS, THE, Robert Toeqnet. A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St. New York 16. Pp. 160. $3.95.

MAGIC SQUARES AND CUBES (2nd rev. ed.), W. S. Andrews. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 419. Paper, $1.85.

MAGIC WITH PAPER, Bill Severn. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Pp. 149. $3.50.

BOOK WEEK



NOVEMBER 11-17

MAN, PLAY, AND GAMES, Roger Caillois. Free Press, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 202. $5.00.

MASTER GAME AND PARTY BOOK, THE, Genevieve Richart. T. S. Denison, 321 5th Ave. S., Minneapolis 15. Pp. 253. $3.95.

MATHEMATICAL PUZZLES AND DIVERSIONS (2nd ed.), Martin Gardner. Simon & Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 253. $3.95.

MATHEMATICAL RECREATIONS AND ESSAYS, W. W. Rouse Ball. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 418. Paper, $1.95.

MORE NUMBERS: FUN & FACTS, J. Newton Friend. Charles Scribner's, 597 5th Ave., New York 17. Pp. 201. $2.95.

MY BEST PUZZLES IN LOGIC AND REASONING, Hubert Phillips. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 107. Paper, $1.00.

MY BEST PUZZLES IN MATHEMATICS, Hubert Phillips. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 107. Paper, $1.00.

PARTY FUN AND GAMES, Alexander Van Rensselaer. Crest Book, 67 W. 44th St., New York 36. Pp. 192. $.35.

PARTY GAMES, Violet Roberts Moore. Bethany Press, Box 179, St. Louis 66. Pp. 224. $3.50.

PLAY BRIDGE WITH REESE, Terence Reese. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 252. Paper $1.25.

PUZZLE AND QUIZ BOOK FOR ADULTS, Damien Anthony Wenzel. St. Anthony Guild Press, Paterson, N.J. Pp. 80. Paper, $1.00.

PUZZLES FOR YOU, Isobel R. Beard, Alan Burrows, Madeleine Robinson, Shirley Trusher, and Irene Urquhart. Maxton Publ., 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 64. $.49.

PUZZLE IT OUT. Avon Books, 959 8th Ave., New York 19. Pp. 128. $.35.

RHYMES AND RIDDLES, J. J. Ange. Comet Press, 200 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 64. $2.00.

SOVIET SCHOOL OF CHESS, THE, A. Kotov and M. Yudovich. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York 14. Pp. 390. Paper, $2.00.

STARTING A ROCK AND MINERAL COLLECTION, pp. 47; STARTING A SHELL COLLECTION, pp. 43; STARTING A TERRARIUM, pp. 45; all by Miriam Gilbert. C. S. Hammond, Maplewood, N.J. $1.00 each.

SUCCESSFUL MINERAL COLLECTING AND PROSPECTING, Richard M. Pearl. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 164. $5.95.

WONDERS OF HOBBYCRAFT, Willard and Elma Waltner. Lantern Press, 257 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 144. $4.95.

Holidays

ALL ABOUT AMERICAN HOLIDAYS, Maymie R. Krythe. Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 275. $4.50.

CHRISTMAS TREES AND HOW THEY GROW, Glenn O. Blough. Whittlesey House, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 48. $2.75.

PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL DAYS, Leila Tremaine Ammerman. W. A. Wilde, 10 Huron Dr., Natick, Mass. Pp. 76. $2.00.

Sports and Physical Education

CHAMPIONSHIP TRACK AND FIELD, Tom Ecker. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 204. $4.95.

COMPLETE BODY BUILDER, THE, E. G. Bartlett. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle. Pp. 128. $3.25.

COMPLETED RESEARCH IN HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, AND RECREATION, Alfred W. Hubbard and Raymond A. Weiss. AAHPER, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 92. Paper, $1.50.

CONTEST JUDO, Charles Yerkow. Stackpole Co., 100 Telegraph Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.. Pp. 193. $4.95.

ESQUIRE'S GREAT MEN AND MOMENTS IN SPORTS. Harper, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 252. $8.50.

F. A. GUIDE FOR REFEREES AND LINESMEN. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 71. Paper, $1.50.

FENCING, Maxwell R. Garret. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 128. $1.95.

FIRST BOOK OF PHYSICAL FITNESS, THE, John Walsh. Franklin Watts, 575 Lexington Ave., New York 22. Pp. 63. $1.95.

FOOTBALL END PLAY, Ben Martin. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 96. $3.50.

FUNDAMENTALS OF GOLF, Dow Finsterwald with Larry Robinson. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 145. $5.00.

GIRL'S BOOK OF PHYSICAL FITNESS, THE, Jean C. Vermes. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 17. Pp. 126. $1.95.

GIRLS' GYMNASTICS, Erna Wachtel and Newton C. Loken. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 128. $1.95.

HEALTH AND FITNESS IN THE MODERN WORLD. Athletic Institute, Merchandise Mart, Rm. 805. Chicago 54. Pp. 392. Paper, $4.50.

HEALTH PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE (3rd ed.), C. L. Anderson and C. V. Langton. C. V.

[illegible] 907 Washington Blvd. St. Louis [illegible]. $5.75.

[illegible] Track and Field. W. Harold [illegible] O'Connor. Sportshelf, P. O. Box [illegible] New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 62. $.35.

[illegible] This Way. Mary Thomas. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634. New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 119. $3.75.

Teaching Children to Swim. Istvan Barany. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634. New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 135. Paper, $3.00.

Tennis Today. Christine Truman. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 119. $4.00.

Tenpin Bowling. Sportshelf, P. O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 32. Paper, $1.00.

Through the Line (football), William Campbell Gault. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 191. $3.25.

Trampolining, Newton C. Loken. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 96. $1.95.

Weight Training for Athletes, Bob Hoffman. Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th St., New York 10. Pp. 216. $5.00.

Young Sportsman's Guide to Fresh Water Fishing, Ray Ovington. Thomas Nelson, 19 E. 47th St., New York 17. Pp. 90. $2.50.

Young Sportsman's Guide to Golf, Don Smith. Thomas Nelson, 19 E. 47th St., New York 17. Pp. 95. $2.50.

Young Sportsman's Guide to Hunting, Gil Paust. Thomas Nelson. 19 E. 47th St., New York 17. Pp. 96. $2.50.

Youth Physical Fitness, President's Council on Youth Fitness. Supt. of Documents, U.S. Gov't. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 111. $.40.

Storybooks

Book of Nonsense, The, R. L. Green. Dutton & Co., 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Pp. 266. $3.25.

Book of Riddles, Bennett Cerf. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. $1.95.

Cave Man to Space Man, Margaret Friskey. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 64. $2.95.

Last Little Cat, The, Meindert DeJong. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 66. $2.75.

Let's Be Enemies, Janice May Udry. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $1.95.

Let's Imagine Thinking Up Things, Janet Wolff and Bernard Owett. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Unpaged. $2.95.

Let's Imagine Being Places, Janet Wolff. E. P. Dutton, 300 Park Ave. S., New York 10. Unpaged. $2.75.

Little Chief, Syd Hoff. Harper Brothers, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 64. $1.95.

Little Old Mrs. Pepperpot, Alf Proysen. Astor Books, 219 E. 61st St., New York 21. Pp. 95. $2.50.

Little Water-Sprite, The, Otfried Preussler. Abelard-Schuman, 6 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 109. $2.75.

Song of the Lop-Eared Mule, The, Natalie Savage Carlson. Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 79. $2.75.

Sorcerer's Apprentice, The, John Hosier. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 64. $2.50.

Story of Stick-A-Nose-In, The, Istar L. Haupt. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6, Mass. Pp. 46. $2.95.

Supposing, Alastair Reid. Little, Brown & Co., 64 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 48. $3.00.

Take a Number, Jeanne Bendick and Marcia Levin. Whittlesey House, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 63. $2.50.

Three Funny Friends, The, Charlotte Zolotow. Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 32. $1.75.

Tillie Tumbleweed, Laura Gilstrap Fisher. Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave., New York 16. Pp. 40. $2.50.

Tizz on a Pack Trip, Elisa Bialk. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 94. $2.50.

Tony Plays with Sounds, Jane R. Spooner. John Day, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 63. $2.95.

Treasury of Little Golden Books, A, Ellen Lewis Buell, Editor, Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 155. $3.95.

True Book of Dogs, The, Elsa Posell. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. and Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 47. $2.00.

True Book of Horses, The, Elsa Posell. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. and Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 47. $2.00.

Unicorn Who Wanted to be Seen, The, Lotte K. Hahn. Frederick Warne, 210 Fifth Ave., New York 3. Unpaged. $2.75.

Visitors from Oz, The, L. Frank Baum. Reilly & Lee, 14 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4. Pp. 93. $3.95.

Wet Magic, pp. 274, The Magic City, pp. 333; The Magic World, pp. 280; all by E. Neshit. Benn and Coward-McCann, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. $3.50 each.

What Do You Do, Dear? Sesyle Joslin. William R. Scott, 8 W. 13th St., New York 11. Unpaged. $2.75.

What Have I Got? Mike McClintock. Harper & Brothers, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 32. $1.50, (Harpercrest: $1.84).

What Is It? Vincent Fago. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York. Unpaged. $1.95.

When I Grow Up, Lois Lenski. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 48. $2.25.

White Foot, Robert M. McClung. Morrow & Co., 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 48. $2.75.

Why . . .? Because, Jo Ann Stover. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18.. Unpaged. $2.95.

Wizard of Oz, The, L. Frank Baum. Fawcett Publ., 67 W. 44th St., New York 36. Pp. 192. $.35.

Zoo That Grew, The, Ilo Orleans. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 47. $2.75.

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HELP WANTED

Therapists for California State Hospitals. Opportunity to plan and conduct individual patient recreation as well as special group activities; modern equipment and facilities available. *Positions open to college graduates with major in recreation or recreation therapy, which included supervised field work.* No experience required. Starting salary $463.00 per month; promotional opportunities; liberal employee benefits. Write State Personnel Board, 801 Capitol Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Parks and Recreation Director — City of Burbank. $10,800-$13,368, depending on qualifications. Requires graduation from an accredited college with specialization in recreation, park administration, or related fields and five years' administrative experience involving work of organizing and implementing leisure time activities of wide diversity and mass appeal to the public, three years of which were directly connected with public park and recreation service. Inquire or apply by October 11, 1962, to Walter L. Henry, Personnel Director, City Hall, Burbank, California.

Ice Rink Director—To plan, supervise rink activities; assist in supervision of instructional programs; plan and direct hockey programs. College degree required, salary from $5,500 to $6,500. Write to: Mr. Webbs Norman, Ridgeland Recreation Center, 411 Lake Street, Oak Park, Illinois.

Director of Recreation — $10,800-$12,000. **The City of Seattle** needs a thoroughly professional recreation man with strong administrative experience. This is a top spot in a large, diversified recreation program. Submit brief resume of education and experience when writing for application. Deadline October 31. **Seattle Civil Service, Seattle Municipal Building, 600 Fourth Avenue, Seattle, Washington.**

The publisher assumes no responsibility for services or items advertised here.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Modern Maturity, *August-September 1962*
Blueprint for Action on Aging.

Saturday Evening Post, *August 25-September 1, 1962*
Water-Hole Wonderland (Lake Texoma), *Evan Hill.*

Sports Illustrated, *September 3, 1962*
Boom Beach on the Blue Pacific (Newport Beach), *Alfred Wright.*

Woman's Day, *September 1962*
How to Make a Success of Your Church Fair, *Hilda Cole Espy.*

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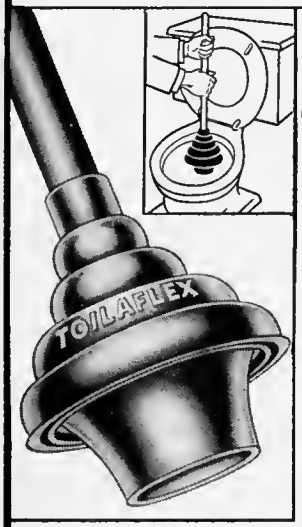

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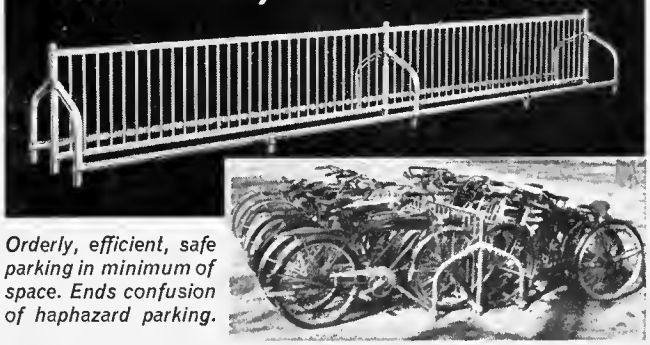

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Southwest	March 26-29	Austin, Texas	Commodore Perry
Great Lakes	March 31-April 3	Dayton, Ohio	Dayton-Biltmore
Midwest	April 2-5	Sioux City, Iowa	Sheraton-Warrior
Southern Southeastern Section	April 16-18	Mobile, Alabama	Admiral Semmes
Pacific Northwest	April 21-24	Eugene, Oregon	Eugene
New Jersey and Middle Atlantic District Recreation and Park Conference	May 19-22	Asbury Park, New Jersey	Berkeley-Carteret
New England	May 26-29*	Poland Spring, Maine	Poland Spring House

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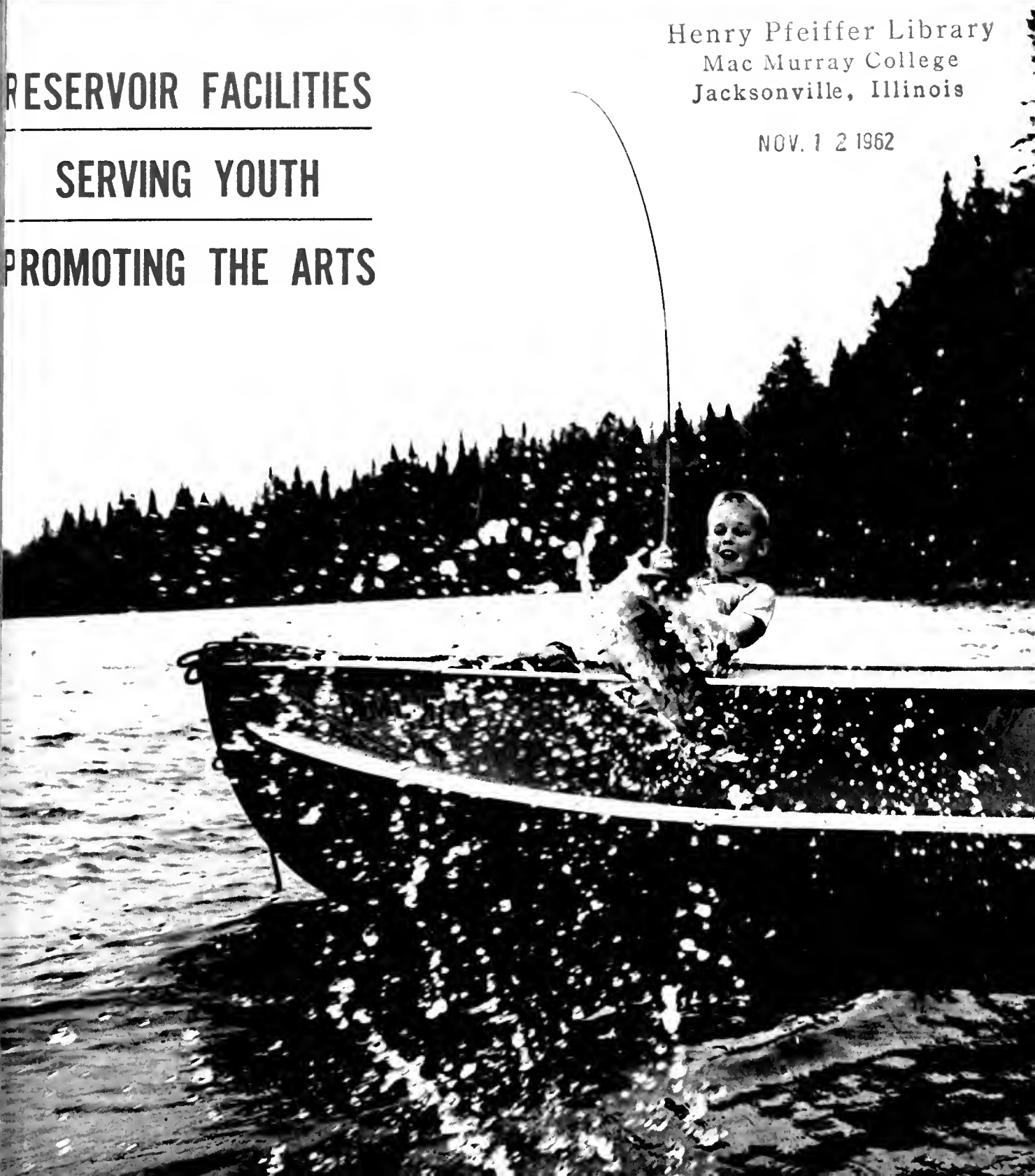

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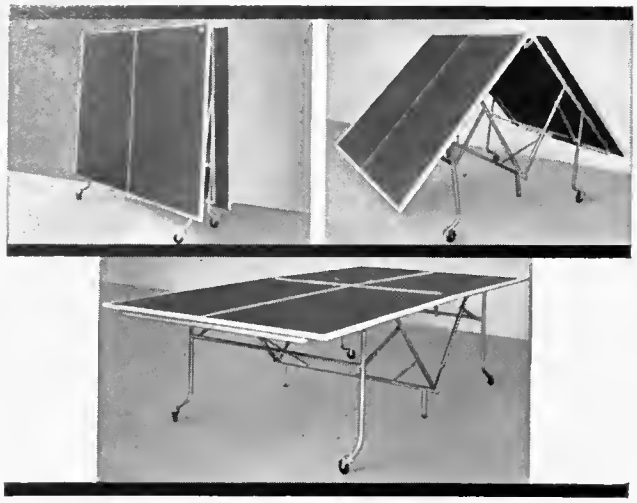

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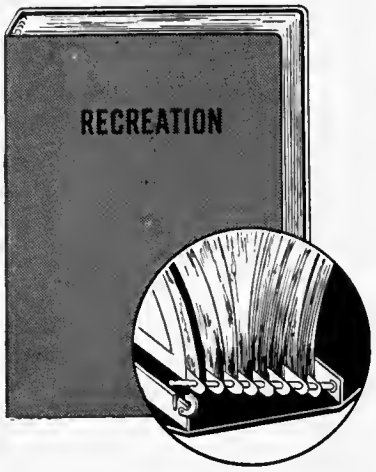

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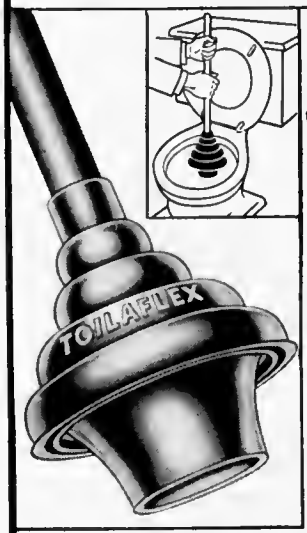

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RECREATION

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

NOVEMBER 1962 VOL. LV NO. 9 PRICE 60c

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On The Cover

What greater thrill? The joys of fishing, of dreaming and watching under a blue sky, of landing a big 'un are available to more people today than ever before *(see Page 447)* and this sport holds a prominent place in the national outdoor recreation scene. This photograph, taken on one of the pine-fringed lakes of Maine made available for public use by a paper company, is used through courtesy of the International Paper Company, New York.

Next Month

Watch for the report of the 44th National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, *more* Congress pictures *(see Page 436)*, excerpts from some of the speeches—especially that of Dr. Ethel Alpenfels on "Man—His Nature as an Individual" and Dr. Luther Gulick on "The Challenge to Recreation Today." Other solid feature articles of current interest will cover "The County's Role in Recreation," "Unincorporated Areas," and "More Recreation on Less Land" (multiple-use policy for Bureau of Reclamation areas), and an analysis of current trends in population expansion and acquisition of local park acreage. "Getting Community Support for a Park Plan" will be helpful to many small communities faced with this and similar problems. There will also be ideas for Christmas parties and winter activities.

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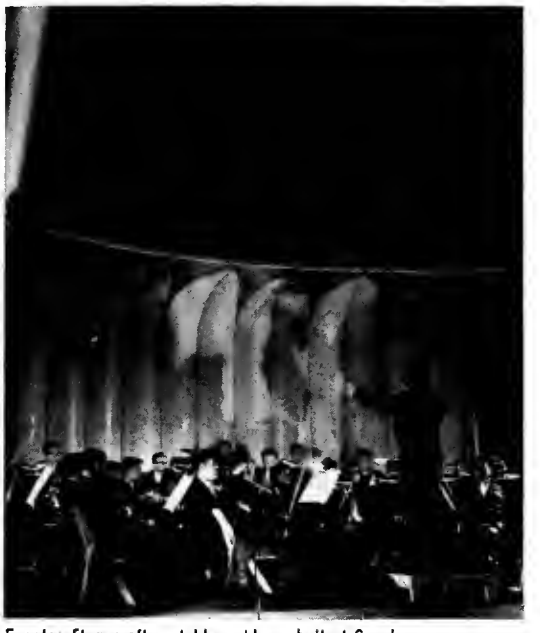

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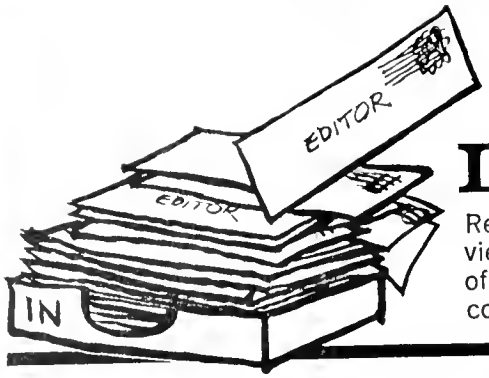

LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

"Shopping Centers"

Sirs:

New concepts in family living—products of more than just increased leisure time—have been blossoming throughout the country in the past few years under the banners of commercial projects, public supervised programs, and family ingenuity. The tremendously increased sales of camping equipment, boats and boating accessories, leisure attire, etcetera reflect the marked increase in family activity.

To meet the growing demand for facilities, equipment, and areas for this family use of increasing leisure time, I believe one facet of recreation is being expanded throughout the country without just notice in the "Recreation Field." This is in *private* and *semi-private* family clubs—bringing the country club down to the middle-income level—places where the family can either participate in activities together or separately, all within the confines of one area.

The idea is currently lifting its head in *commercial* public recreation areas also; dining, bar, and nursery programs in bowling alleys; ice-skating rinks in shopping centers; community centers with swimming pools and ice rinks; motel spas; packaged resort weekends; etcetera. But I would like to bring out the *private* aspects of this situation. Certainly desegregation, crowded public facilities, the search for prestige and security bring families to search for the private areas that can meet their recreation needs—just as the key club is attractive to the single person.

Now, what do we have in the nature of private areas? Clubs, certainly. However, most clubs are operated to meet specific desires—to play golf, to entertain business associates, to swim, to fish, etcetera. Now increased leisure time, increased communications, and increased transportation facilities come into the picture. Why not combine all of these into one single area, minimizing time, complexity, transportation costs, etcetera, and make it available to more than simply the wealthy!

Through bond issues, incorporation, and private capital, these places are now popping up here and there—places like the Dorchester Club in Dolton, Illinois, where there is a year-round program of activities for all ages—for only $10.00 per family per month (plus a nominal initial membership fee payable once only). Certainly this broadens the scope of families that can afford it—an inexpensive price for private facilities. (With proper layout, proper furnishings and proper management, it can also be made magnificent—attractive to the upper-bracket families also).

At a club such as this, a Sunday may see the family come out around noontime, and, intermingled with a day of swimming, sunning, and splash fun, Dad will play a rollicking game of softball with his friends while the kids participate in games and crafts. They will adjourn to the dining room for a family dinner, after which Mom and the kids will watch the club's feature movie, while Dad plays cards—thus completing a full day of leisure-time activity among friends, without the interference of daily routine. This type of family day can be repeated seven days a week.

It is also desirable for an area of this type to be located completely out of the congestion of city living—out in the open country for fresh air and an escape from reality—away from the normal environment and routine of the day.

So now we have a new concept in *private* recreation, a step between the country club and the YMCA, the important step that community centers do not normally reach—the upper-middle and upper-income family that wants privacy and a little prestige, without sacrificing enjoyment and scope of program. This is the "Recreation Shopping Center"—an idea that will explode throughout the country, given time, capital, proper management, and an understanding of changing family needs and desires.

RICK LAMBAKIS, *Assistant Manager, The Dorchester Club, Dolton, Illinois.*

• We would appreciate our readers' reactions to the views expressed above. —Ed.

Dishonest Use

Sirs:

"Creative" is an honest word that suf-

fers from dishonest use. There is no law to protect it from the exploiter who sells his "busy work projects" under the guise of the "creative" stamp. Justice in this case can only be done by teaching our leaders to judge the true quality of a creative program. When our leaders discriminate between "falsely labeled projects" and those that develop the aesthetic sense the public confusion over the word will fade.

GLADYS CONNER. *Acting Supervisor of Arts and Crafts, Bureau of Recreation, Dayton, Ohio.*

The Right to Have Fun

Sirs:

The right to have fun is the gift of God to every child. For our own children this is accepted as basic truth for which we demonstrate the greatest enthusiasm. At home, nursery school, playground, swimming pool, and camp, with the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts and Little Leaguers, the opportunities provided for voluntary and supervised recreation are virtually unlimited. However, this is not the happy situation for all the children of America. The fact may seem incredible, but it is true, nevertheless, that today we are denying the enjoyment of play to more than a hundred thousand of our children, the offspring of the migrant farm laborers whom the U.S. Children's Bureau has named as our most neglected class of children.

From New York to California and Michigan to Texas, in a total of thirty-five states where migrant families seek work, the same sordid picture is presented: that of throngs of children barely existing in labor camps. In such places they do not have swings, slides, picture books, flowers, trees, green grass, and other conceivable objects of beauty considered essential to a good life. An eternal environment of dust, rocks and sticks is their lot.

These are the disinherited children of America—and they live so close to our comfortable homes. Sometimes they are called "Forgotten Children," but when did the American people ever remember them? Their neglect is so thoughtless and so reprehensible!

These judgments on society may seem strong, but they are well considered, after ten years of my life devoted to the welfare of migrant children. Every summer I have visited dozens of camps housing migrant families and received reports on many others over the nation: yet, in very few instances have I learned of any form of recreation being provided for the children. In such emergency of total neglect, society must take over. This means, in effect, that the churches, youth groups, and concerned individuals of the nearest community must care for these children in the name of humanity.

The migrant labor camps everywhere I find so unnecessarily ugly and joyless. Most recently I visited one in a community that prides itself on giving its own children everything. As I entered the grounds, children ran out to greet me. The grounds, covering perhaps half an acre, were bare of grass, except for one small spot under a scraggly tree in the far corner. The children were playing with rocks and sticks in the dust because they had no toys.

So much could be done with so little initiative. All that was needed was for someone to lay out a playground of about ten feet square in the grassy corner of the grounds and set up a sandbox, together with a combination swing and slide set. Anyone can make a sandbox at a cost of a dollar, while swings and slide would cost no more than $25. This small amount could be raised through a church dinner or from a special church collection for this purpose.

This was a typical migrant camp I visited. There are thousands of its kind over the United States; one will be within easy reach of your home. Do you know of anyone, with about $25 in his pocket, who is looking for a growth investment in human happiness paying the biggest dividends imaginable? If you do, tell him or her what a wonderful blessing a playground can be to the children of a migrant camp.

CYRUS KARRAKER, *President, Pennsylvania Citizens' Committee on Migrant Labor, Inc., 1137 Market Street, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.*

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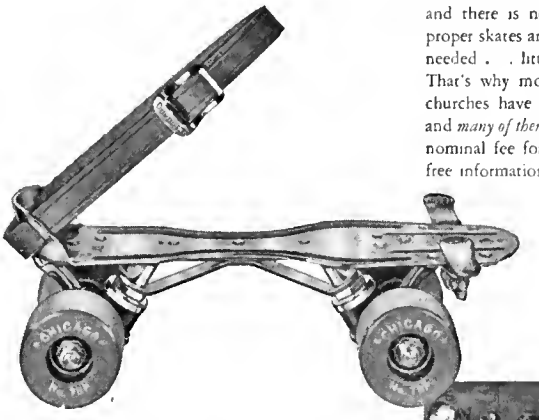

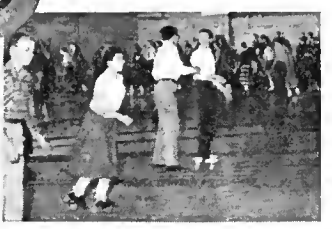

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CAMERA HIGHLIGHTS

of the 44th National Recreation Congress

Philadelphia - 1962

Exceptional Service. *Helen Dauncey, retired social recreation specialist of the National Recreation Association, receives the Air Force Exceptional Services Award from Colonel Guy N. Blair, chief of the Air Force Special Services.*

Awards. *Donors and receivers of awards at the NRA Luncheon. From left to right: Colonel Guy N. Blair and Helen Dauncey (see above); Mrs. Forrest Irwin presented Girl Scout award to NRA, accepted by Susan Lee; Mrs. Lessing A. Rosenwald and Mr. Rosenwald, honored by NRA for their gift of Alverthorpe Park to Abingdon Township, Pennsylvania; Sam Daroff gave Pop Warner award to Bob Crawford, who gave ARS award to George Hjelte.*

Know-How. *William T. Cavanaugh, executive director, secretary, and treasurer of the National Office Management Association, addresses the 7th National Institute for Public Recreation Executives which preceded the Congress.*

National Recreation Association Board Meeting. *Front row, left to right, Mrs. Paul Gallagher, Vice-President Susan Lee, Chairman of the Board James Evans, Vice-President Dr. Luther Gulick, and Mrs. Richard E. Riegel. Rear row, left to right: Sanger Robinson, George Hjelte, James Hudnall, Joseph Prendergast, Carl Loeb, Bob Crawford.*

Music. *Delegates thronged Convention Hall to hear a stirring concert by the Robin Hood Dell Orchestra conducted by Johnny Green with Met star Robert Merrill as soloist.*

Mummery. *Musical presentations by the Hegeman String Band, prize-winning group from Philadelphia's New Year's Day Mummers Parade, added gala note to opening session.*

Encore! *Three gentlemen from Canada express their delight at the Robin Hood Dell Orchestra Concert. From left to right, William A. Reid, George Ward, and J. A. Dulude.*

NRA Luncheon. *The Congress included many breakfast meetings, luncheons, dinners, and the All-Congress Banquet. Lady with the polka-dot bow is ARS President Edith Ball.*

American Recreation Society Board Meeting. *Front row, left to right: Lillian Summers, Edward Thacker, outgoing president William Frederickson, Jr., new President Edith Ball, Executive Director Ray Butler, Louis Twardzik. Rear row, left to right, Stewart Case, Beverly Sheffield, Henry Swan, Oka Hester, Jesse Reynolds, Graham Skea.*

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REPORT ON ARS-NRA RELATIONSHIPS STUDY

A committee was appointed at a meeting of the joint boards of the National Recreation Association and American Recreation Society on January 24, 1962 to explore areas of cooperation between the two organizations. Here are the findings and actions of the committee as of October 2, 1962:

At the National Recreation Association's luncheon at the 1961 National Recreation Congress, the chairman of the Association's Board of Directors took advantage of the presence of the president of the American Recreation Society as a guest to extend through him the invitation of the Association's board for a joint meeting with the Society's board, at some mutually convenient time "to explore the areas of cooperation between the Society and the Association to the end that the combined strength of both can be used most effectively for the good of the national recreation movement."

The following day, the incoming president of the Society, at the Society's annual luncheon, referred to the existing fragmentation in the recreation field, saying: "We have not yet developed working relationships based on mutual trust and confidence among our organizations and a sense of common cause. This it will be my purpose to foster."

The joint meeting of the boards was held at the Association's headquarters in New York on January 24, 1962. The luncheon, at which the NRA directors acted as hosts, and the meeting which followed, were attended by thirteen members of the Association's board and nine members of the Society's board.

The meeting was characterized by frank, vigorous discussion in which all participated. There was a general consensus that the recreation movement stands on the threshold of tremendous developments and that, if the challenges of the future are to be met successfully, all concerned must work closely together without confusion or conflict.

At the conclusion of the meeting, it was unanimously voted that a committee be appointed consisting of three members named by the American Recreation Society and three members named by the National Recreation Association plus the executive director of each organization ex officio. The president of the Society named Dr. Edith Ball, Mr. Edward Thacker, and Mr. Graham Skea, and the board chairman of the Association named Dr. Luther Gulick, Miss Susan Lee, and Mr. Robert Crawford. The committee was directed to consider the area of cooperation to be developed; to be independent in its study, thinking, and recommendations; and to report back to the joint committee composed of the two boards at the 1962 National Recreation Congress.

The committee had its first meeting in Philadelphia on February 23, 1962. Dr. Gulick was elected chairman; Dr. Ball, vice-chairman; and Mr. Skea, secretary. A general discussion was held of all possible forms of relationship between the two organizations and the groups they represent, and certain specific suggestions were considered.

The committee concluded that its first step should be to get the general views and comments on this matter of all persons and agencies interested in or supporting either or both organizations. An opinionnaire was developed, and some 10,250 opinionnaires were mailed out on March 31, 1962 to all individual members and chapters of the Society and all service associates and affiliates of the Association.

Less than two percent of the 2,837 opinionnaires returned were in favor of entirely separate and independent organizations; some six percent were in favor of the present relationships which are based on specific agreements between the two organizations, such as the Congress agreement: twenty-four percent were in favor of some sort of federation of the two organizations; and over sixty-six percent were in favor of a complete merger and unification of the two organizations.

A recap of the opinionnaire mailed March 31 shows the percent of members of each organization only, of both organizations, and of unspecified affiliation who voted for each alternative listed in the opinionnaire. Those alternatives were:

A. A complete merger and unification of both organizations and groups into a single organization in which the recreation professional and lay interests of the country would have appropriate representation at both the policy and operating levels.

B. A formal and permanent structural relationship between the two organizations, perhaps through a joint coordinating board and joint committees working together on certain specific projects with full freedom for each organization to act independently on other matters.

C. A continuation of the present relationships between the two organizations as set out in the October, 1950 Joint Membership Statement implemented by specific agreements, such as the October 22, 1958 agreement with reference to the National Recreation Congresses for the years 1959 through 1963. (*See NRA* RECREATION, *February 1951* or *ARS* BULLETIN, *February 15, 1951.*)

D. Two separate and independent organizations which would go their separate and independent ways.

E. Other: (Please explain)

On July 27, 1962, a meeting of the committee was held in New York. Two members of the committee were not able to be present. In light of the overwhelming preference expressed in the

PERCENT OF EACH GROUP FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE

ALTERNATIVE	ARS ONLY		NRA ONLY		MEMBERS OF BOTH		UNSPECIFIED		TOTAL	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
A. Merger	374	67.6	729	70.5	718	61.3	51	64.6	1,872	66.0
B. Federation	130	23.5	214	20.7	329	28.1	10	12.7	683	24.1
C. Agreements	33	6.0	45	4.4	78	6.7	13	16.4	169	6.0
D. Separate	9	1.6	19	1.8	24	2.0	3	3.8	55	1.9
E. Other	7	1.3	27	2.6	22	1.9	2	2.5	58	2.0
Total	553	100.0	1,034	100.0	1,171	100.0	79	100.0	2,837	100.0

opinionnaire for a complete merger, as stated above, the committee unanimously voted that "the committee was duty bound to explore ways and means of implementing a merger."

After further discussion, Dr. Gulick and Dr. Ball were named to prepare a recommended structure for presentation at the next meeting, and Mr. Butler and Mr. Prendergast were to be available to them to assist on technical matters. Mr. Skea was asked to look into the structures of a number of other organizations, and Mr. Thacker was requested to present a statement of purpose for consideration at the next meeting.

A full meeting of the committee was held in New York on September 14. Mr. Thacker's draft statement of purpose was presented and discussed. Dr. Ball reported on the material from other organizations which Mr. Skea had collected. The committee then unanimously reaffirmed the resolution quoted above which had been adopted at the July 27 meeting.

The committee defined the term merger as it relates to the closer relationship of the Society and the Association of the opinionnaire as follows:

"The complete merger and unification of both organizations and groups into a single organization in which the recreation professional and lay interests of the country would have appropriate representation at both the policy and operating levels." This means that:

A. There would be a complete merger and unification of *both organizations* (the NRA and ARS) into a *single organization.*

B. There should be a complete merger and unification of *both groups* (the members and chapters of the Society and the service associates and affiliates of the Association) into a *single organization.*

C. In the *single* organization, the *recreation profession* should have *appropriate representation* at *both* the *policy* and *operating levels.*

D. In the *single* organization, the *lay interests* of the country should have *appropriate representation* at *both* the *policy* and *operating levels.*

The committee in its deliberations discussed some possible ways in which a merger might be effected, but made no attempt to spell out the details. It was thought that the details will entail long exploration and may not be completed for some time.

In the light of the findings to date, the committee recommended the following:

1. That a merger of some type be considered by the boards of the NRA and ARS.

2. That, to save undue duplication of effort and thinking, the same committee as now constituted be continued to explore the ways and means of a merger plan.

At the joint meeting of the Boards of the Society and the Association held in Philadelphia on October 1, 1962, during the National Recreation Congress, it was unanimously voted to accept and approve the committee's report with the following amendment to the committee's second recommendation set out above: "That, to save undue duplication of effort and thinking, the same committee as now constituted be continued and directed to work out a plan to implement a merger; said plan to be prepared with a view to its submission to the respective boards upon their separate convocations one year hence."

Immediately after the joint meeting, the Board of Directors of the Association held a meeting at which it was unanimously voted "to approve the report of the committee appointed at the January 24, 1962 meeting of the joint boards of the American Recreation Society and the National Recreation Association as presented to and amended at the meeting of the joint boards on October 1, 1962."

The President of the Society presented the Report of the Committee at the Annual Meeting of the Society on Tuesday, October 2, 1962. In presenting it he indicated that this was merely a progress report and that the Committee was now charged with the responsibility of developing a merger plan that could be presented to the membership of both organizations. In the discussion that followed, it was clearly indicated that the membership of the Society was keenly interested and wanted to be kept informed and have a part in the development of the merger plan. In this meeting, as in the meeting of the Joint Boards, the need for a slow, deliberate process was emphasized.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ THREE NATIONAL INSTITUTES patterned after the National Institutes for Public Recreation Executives conducted by W. C. Sutherland for the National Recreation Association are reported by Henry McFarland of the New York State Civil Service. The International Firemen's Association is organizing the institutes.

▸ RECREATION AND PARK MERGER. The Peoria, Illinois, Playground and Recreation Board with the Peoria Park District. The superintendent of recreation assumes the post of assistant director of parks, in charge of recreation.

▸ END OF TRAVEL TAX. At midnight, November 15, the ten percent transportation tax on rail, bus, and water travel will end and the tax on air travel will be reduced to five percent on purely domestic flights. On air travel begun or completed outside the United States, the domestic portion will be tax exempt unless a stopover of more than six hours is made.

▸ NATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER WEEK. President Kennedy has designated November 26 through December 2 as a week during which organizations and government agencies involved in fostering the performing arts can join the fund-raising campaign for the National Cultural Center, planned for our nation's capital. Symphony orchestras, universities, theaters, fraternal groups, museums, publications, civic associations, and other organizations have formed local committees to co-sponsor "An American Pageant of the Arts," a two-hour closed circuit telecast to be seen at dinners and theatrical showings in cities from coast to coast on Thursday, November 29.

▸ SCHOOL RECREATION. The American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation will hold its Second National Conference on School Recreation at the NEA Center in Washington, D.C. from November 7-9. Approximately twenty national professional societies and agencies have been invited to cooperate with AAHPER in this conference. Representing the National Recreation Association among the conference participants will be Joseph Prendergast and George Butler.

▸ CAMPS FOR THE HANDICAPPED. The National Society for Crippled Children and Adults is seeking information on camps which accept children or adults with physical or mental handicaps. The society, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the American Camping Association are now busily revising, for the fourth time, the *Directory of Camps for the Handicapped* and want to include as many camps and as much up-to-date information as possible. If you know of any camps that should appear in the *Directory* and have not been listed up to now, please write Mrs. Eveline E. Jacobs, Camping Advisor, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, 2023 West Ogden Avenue, Chicago 12.

▸ NEW FRONTIERS IN RECREATION is the theme of the Third Annual Meeting of the European Recreation Society to be held in Berchtesgaden, Germany, November 16-18.

▸ THE CLOBBER SITUATION. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota is urging American sports and civic leaders to set up a private "United States Olympic Foundation" to help prevent the U.S. from "getting clobbered" in the next Olympics.

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Siebolt Frieswyk

EDITORIAL

"CARPE DIEM"

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the new creative drama center by the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Department represents one of the most important advances ever made in the field of community recreation. It is a great and magnificent accomplishment whose meaning and portent will not escape the attention of those leaders who are seriously responding to modern concepts of recreation. The center will inspire, challenge, and spur such forward thinkers on to renewed thought, action, and enthusiasm.

On the other hand, in other instances it is distressing to see the construction of a beautiful new civic center with every facility for enriching the recreation program in which local recreation authorities have had little or no part. Literally scores of these new civic centers have come and are coming into being at the present time. It is imperative that the recreation profession voluntarily express its full and complete interest in these projects, assist in planning, and see to it that recreation, as Sam Goldwyn would put it, "is not included out."

It is also distressing to see the spectacular expansion of cultural facilities and training in our schools, colleges, and universities without evidence of these expanded resources being reflected in the local community recreation programs. If the modern concept of recreation is to be fully realized, new sources of leadership simply must be cultivated and brought into the profession.

More than seventy arts councils have been created in the United States within several years and the number is constantly growing. As has been demonstrated in Waterloo, Iowa, and Richmond, Virginia, recreation can become a vital participant in the arts council movement and should in every instance.

Seeing to it that recreation becomes involved in these new developments is definitely not a matter of climbing aboard a bandwagon. Recreation has the great task of bringing these new resources and all the people of the community together for their mutual benefit.

Recreation does not recognize a "cultural elite" as the true end of American democracy. Neither does it regard a "proliferation of mediocrity in the arts" as its main purpose. Recreation today, as heretofore, seeks to provide all the people with opportunities for each individual and society to experience new interests and to live as creatively as possible.

The great new creative drama center of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Department is a stirring realization of a modern concept of recreation. We know that many recreation leaders and programs are "included in." Let it not be said again that recreation has been "included out." *Carpe Diem!* #

MR. FRIESWYK *is consultant on the performing arts for the National Recreation Association.*

Patterns we absorb in our play are carried over into other areas of our lives

The HUMAN VALUES In RECREATION

Ruth Norris

Folk dance provides opportunity to "unbend," as exemplified by these square dancers at an Eastern Cooperative Workshop.

"HEY, LOOKIT!" called the little girl as she and a playmate were leaning against a chain stretched across the entrance to a New York City alley. "Me and Gracie are in a institution . . . and you gotta come see us!" It seems to be common knowledge on this block that some people get put in institutions and other people come to see them. Thus, the children's game tells us something about the neighborhood, its people, and their patterns of behavior; but children's games are not the only kind that indicate social patterns. All play and art reflect the values of the civilization that gave them birth; and they go further; the values we absorb in our games are carried into other areas of our lives and form the bases of our other relationships. Thus, play not only *reflects* our values; it also helps to *form* them.

Recreation can be an important aid in establishing sound human values. It can offer play activities that stimulate a person's energy, initiative, and the use of his total self. It can teach him to laugh and be joyful in the use of his muscles, rhythms, and those feelings that too often go unexpressed in the seriousness of everyday life. It can help him to be himself, to achieve self-realization and self-expression.

MRS. NORRIS *is on the staff of the Eastern Cooperative Recreation School, a part-time faculty member at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, and has been a consultant in youth leadership training for the U.S. State Department in Germany.*

Each personality is a growing thing, nourished by respect and love. In terms of recreation, each person moves at his own pace toward self-expression and diverse play forms, and sometimes the individual's self-realization and release are helped best by activities that are essentially individual, such as crafts, painting and hobbies, for example. Sometimes they are encouraged by activities that demand interaction with other people, such as dramatics or folk dancing. But whichever, the individual should be "comfortable" in his recreation environment; it will support him—*provided* the group leader is concerned with basic human values.

In such a group—in folk dancing, for instance—the accent is on enjoyment of the medium itself, on learning the steps as an aid in making the total group as much fun as possible. The positive is stressed: the leader does not penalize an awkward dancer by pointing out his missteps; instead, the leader continually points out the right steps, in order to help the dancer correct himself. The tense person finds that nothing "bad" happens to him when he makes a mistake. The dances themselves are chosen so as to provide the opportunity for learning self-confidence and poise and the ability to "unbend." Thus, the group activity becomes both a means and an end. The group promotes individual growth —and as the individual grows and improves in his skill, the group activity itself becomes more valid and meaningful.

What kinds of recreation materials are most conducive to these ends? Folk materials are the first resource to be tapped. Dances that are a spontaneous expression of the gaiety of neighbors who like each other are a heritage from many peoples. These dances provide a release within a rhythmic social pattern. Folk songs, too, well up from people and should be included.

Some feel that any game that makes a group laugh is a good game. So, without thinking, they use as icebreakers games which make a person or a small group the butt of ridicule; that intensify the unbearable isolation that shy people experience when the spotlight is turned on them; that provide opportunities for the showoff to set himself even further apart from the group—games that are thoroughly divisive in spite of the fact that they make people laugh.

Sound recreation helps break down the barriers between people—barriers that may be individual problems like shyness or exhibitionism, or barriers that are racial, economic, or religious. To unify a group, we might choose a game like *Name Six:*

In this game, the players sit in a circle while a ball or any other object is passed from hand to hand. One person plays the piano or sings, and suddenly stops. Whoever has the ball at this moment is "It." The musician (or another player previously selected) says "Name six objects beginning with the letter D." "It" then starts the ball around the circle, and those in the circle pass it around as quickly as possible. Before the ball returns to "It," he has to name any six objects beginning with the letter D.

The fun of *Name Six* comes from many factors: the absurd words that pop into people's minds; the realization that you can usually think of words when you are not "It" but cannot when you are; and the whole group's delight—often expressed in applause—whenever "It" does get his words out on time. The key to the fun is, of course, that the players are trying to beat a situation and not each other.

Competitive games should not be ruled out; but when they have unfortunate effects on attitudes and behavior, the fault usually lies in how and why they were played, and not in the games themselves. A successful recreation leader will help the participants play with everything they have and enable them to accept defeat without rancor and victory without arrogance.

HANDCRAFTS can also start the ball rolling. The satisfaction of making something ourselves and our pride in our own good workmanship are largely denied us in these days of machinery and automation. It is not possible nor desirable, of course, to turn the clock back to the days of hand-pegged houses and handwoven clothes; but we still need and enjoy the sense of achievement that comes from hammering a piece of copper into a pleasing shape or tooling a design in leather. In the process, we develop the freedom that comes with confidence; an awareness of simple line and color; the appreciation of beauty in familiar objects; "good taste." This taste is not always apparent with the first ring of mallet on pewter, and we often shudder at the initial crude results; but an examination of peasant crafts teaches us that people develop a style of their own—a style which never could have come into being if they had set out to copy other people's designs.

The social values of crafts are not as apparent as those of folk dancing and singing, and probably are not as great. Crafts require less social integration and do not unify a group as much as other recreation activities. Still, they reach people who might not be reached other ways and are an avenue to the more shy and isolated ones.

Dramatics demand and return the most social integration. It is obvious that the absence of one cast member can ruin an entire rehearsal—but the interdependence of people putting on a play is far more fundamental than this. A play is not the sum of individual performances; it is an *organic whole* which grows out of the impact of the actors on each

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Over a million guitars were sold last year, evidence of the revival of interest in folk music sweeping over the country.

A COMMUNITY CALENDAR

Compiled and published by the Sloatsburg Recreation Commission, this has saved many programs from becoming a "flop"

Herbert L. Foster

The PA system was hooked up, records stacked alongside; the refreshment table was decoratively arranged. A square dance was scheduled. Three men stood in a corner and communicated in hushed tones. Two women sat, heads leaning listlessly on their hands, waiting. One of the men gazed at the 9:45 showing on the clock. Disgusted, he said, "We'll wait 'til ten. If no one else shows, we'll close up." At 10:01 they acknowledged defeat, put everything away, and left. . . .

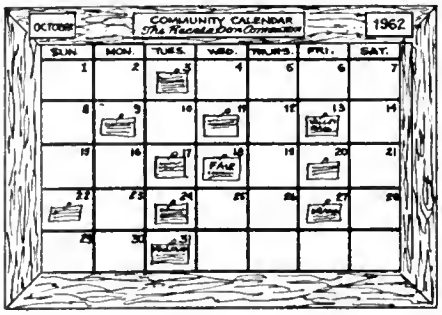
On another, more successful evening, an overflow crowd of more than three thousand children and parents showed off their costumes, laughed and enjoyed refreshments at the recreation commission's annual Halloween Party. What made the difference?

* * * *

THESE TWO EVENTS took place in the village of Sloatsburg, New York, within a six-month period. The year before, the Sloatsburg Recreation Commission had sponsored a similar square dance that was successful. "Why then the failure this year?" The answer was simple . . . other village and area organizations with definite membership had held activities *the same evening*. This left few village residents available to attend the square dance.

The village of Sloatsburg has a population of approximately twenty-seven hundred. For the past six or seven years, the village has undergone a population increase bringing about the usual "new" and "old" divisions. Physically, Sloatsburg is divided almost in half by a well-traveled major state highway. One weekly and two daily newspapers serve the general area: but none serves the village exclusively.

Churches, a volunteer fire department, volunteer ambulance corps, Cub and Boy Scouts, Brownies and Girl Scouts, and the recreation commission are among the organizations providing activities for village residents. The commission learned that established clubs and organizations were not attracting new residents as members. Many of the "new" residents were not aware of these organized groups, their "city frame of reference" having ill-



The Sloatsburg Community Calendar is press board mounted in a wooden frame. The lines are drawn with a marking pen.

prepared them for the desirability or need of these community organizations. Occasionally, good, well-attended programs fell apart when new activities were started for age groups already saturated with organized recreation programs.

On two occasions, two organizations attempted to hold fund-raising affairs on the same evening, neither aware of the other's activity until too late. This happened in other areas of program, too, and created problems since there just were not enough interested people to support two events at once and, as usual, some residents belonged to both sponsoring organizations.

In an attempt to remedy some of these situations, the recreation commission set up a Community Calendar. Specifically, the calendar was devised to help prevent a duplication of activities by listing and publishing all the different community activities and events. Village organizations were requested (via a letter to all organizations) to notify the recreation commission's executive secretary by the third Monday of every month of planned activities (including regular meetings) for the following month or months.

This data, listing the name of the organizations, the activity, where the activity is being held, time, possible cost, possible guest speaker, etcetera, is now compiled and published through a monthly mimeographed flyer. In addition, it is posted on a large Community Calendar located in the window of the Village Office where it remains for the month.

Copies of the mimeographed calendar are mailed to all local organizations and newspapers. Quantities are placed on the counters of village stores and a supply sent to the village elementary school for distribution to the children.

The Community Calendar is a big success, no question about it. A great many residents now actually look forward to its issuance and more people than ever before are aware of and are taking an active part in the many village activities. As residents meet and work through these organizations, the feeling that this is *our* village is slowly replacing the *old* and *new* antagonisms.

Anyone wishing to reproduce a similar calendar should note the following: The calendar is made of press board mounted in a wooden frame. Lines on the board are drawn with a marking pen. Month, year, and dates slide in and out of metal (tinplate) holders. The holders are made by bending over the top and bottom one-fourth inch of a piece of tin plate and glueing and nailing them to the press board. Hasps are used to affix the Community Calendar to the window studs. #

MR. FOSTER *is chairman of the recreation commission in Sloatsburg, N. Y.*

RIPE FOR TROUBLE

Unaffiliated youth put recreation skills to the test . . .

John S. Nagy

THE Bureau of Specialized Services is one of the most important in Cleveland, Ohio. Division of Recreation. Through this bureau, the tools of recreation—sports, crafts, learning, entertainment—are used in the community's struggle to solve the problems of youth which are present in Cleveland as in every large city. The bureau attempts to find and identify groups classified as "unaffiliated," the boys and girls who are "loners," who may group in a small way without direction or purpose, who may then combine with similar groups into gangs that act under hysteria. They are the youngsters who ignore the YMCA, YWCA, the recreation center, the church, the social club; they don't join any organized athletics or social activity; they are without direction, purpose, or interest and so are easily led or passively slip into trouble.

Once these youngsters are located, the bureau staff, through personal contact, attempts to use recreation skills to maintain contact and persuade them to share in some leisure-type activity, to throw a baseball or football instead of a rock or knife. The bureau's work has

MR. NAGY *is commissioner of recreation in Cleveland, Ohio.*

The tough job is to break the ice, to find the right approach to "loners" without direction, purpose, or identifiable interests.

... inevitably, on a trial-and-error ... Its goal is many years old but its ... is new and continues to build ... experience. Since its installation in ... it has been guided by Mrs. Florence B. Fairfax, one of the outstanding leaders in recreation work in this country, for whom one of Cleveland's million-dollar recreation centers has been named.

THE START was in 1951 when Cleveland became concerned about unaffiliated youth and the Cleveland Young Adult Council came into being, a volunteer group with a good cross-section of interested persons. As superintendent of recreation centers for the recreation division, Mrs. Fairfax was immediately attached to the program and its purpose although on a voluntary basis. She soon realized a more direct and forceful approach was necessary. Hence the bureau.

Mrs. Fairfax, working out ideas with the recreation commissioner, realized the value of names. Youngsters tend to hero-worship. She determined that people who were to reach the youngsters had to be leaders. Among her early recruits were some famous professional football players living in Cleveland: Bill Willis of the Cleveland Browns, Chet Mutryn of the Buffalo Bills, Don McCafferty of the New York Giants. All had been college stars and pro players; the youngsters knew who they were. This was an avenue of approach, the first step in reaching the target but the hardest.

The bureau now has a staff of fifteen or sixteen, most of them working in the field. They are required to have skills to pass on—sports, crafts, or whatever; they must hold current first-aid and life-saving cards. The bureau, as part of the Division of Recreation, has no distinct budget but it runs close to $50,000 a year. Incidentally, the budget includes such equipment as boxing gloves, tennis rackets, tools to be used in making the contacts.

OVER THE YEARS various techniques have evolved. A bureau staff member approaching two or three youngsters hanging around a corner and suggesting they go to a center to join a group or to organize a team gets short shrift. But, if he has boxing gloves in view, or his portable radio is playing youngsters' music, or he has craft items to be seen—anything to attract attention and interest—he has a chance to become a friend.

The first step is to get the boys and girls interested in doing something on the wholesome side. Once they have sampled, the next step is to "refer" them into an organized activity. The bureau's last annual report (1960) suggests what is being accomplished through this type of program.

Little Celtics Basketball: Twenty-one teams, 257 players. Three teams joined centers. The champion team saved enough money to buy its own uniforms, bright red and white, and is now in the Muny Basketball League.

Little Indians Softball: Nineteen groups, 233 boys in one section. 26 groups and 368 boys (plus 22 girls) in another section. Seven of the groups (teams) advanced to the Cleveland Softball League program.

Touch Football: Fifteen groups played informal but regular games. Of these twelve joined agencies or centers.

Crafts: Four groups, 121 boys and girls, were reached through enameling on metal and wire work.

Special Activities: Visits to a new artificial ice-skating rink, treasure hunts in parks, basketball clinics and foul-shooting contests, talk on "hotrods," spring cookout, outings in parks, hikes, free tickets to Cleveland Barons hockey game.

The total boys and girls reached through the year was 2,809, of whom more than ninety percent were eventually related to a recreation facility. These are boys and girls who had been ripe for trouble. All this does not guarantee that a boy or girl in a center or church won't get into trouble. But a gain and a byproduct is uncovering leadership within the unaffiliated group, what Mrs. Fairfax calls the *alumni*. She has a story about one, a graduate of a juvenile gang. He called her to object to a teenage dance a nephew was scheduled to attend. He was indignant—the group, age twelve to eighteen, was to be in sweaters and jeans, there wasn't enough adult supervision, some kids smoked. That's dangerous, he complained—this from one who had himself roamed wild over Cleveland streets.

The problem is great, in Cleveland as in other cities; at times, it appears as impossible as bailing out the Pacific Ocean; but, here and there, a youngster is gained, then another. It's a fight, but the progress, minute as it may be, is there; and, very important, it's an effort. As we must fight to keep our liberties, we must fight to keep our people decent. #

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Any recreation planner can quickly organize fun-sparking entertainment from this wealth of original, all-occasion games. Whether you need fun for 5-year-olds, teens, or adults, for a day outdoors or an indoor evening—it's all here. "Any group leader will welcome the freshening effect this book provides."—*Journal of Physical Education* $3.50.

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Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area, Colorado.

RESERVOIRS for RECREATION

New eddies in water resource development

Eugene W. Weber

RESERVOIRS constructed primarily for flood control, power development, navigation, irrigation, water supply, and similar purposes have become an important recreation resource. The federal reservoirs constructed by the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the Tennessee Valley Authority currently experience a greater volume of recreation use than the National Parks and National Forests combined. Moreover, the demand for water-based recreation is increasing rapidly. It has been estimated that by the year 2000 the recreation use of federal reservoirs may be seven times greater than it was in 1960.

The rapid growth in, use and demand for recreation at federal reservoirs has created important new problems in policies, planning procedures, economic evaluation, and cost sharing. While relatively definite statements of Congressional and administrative policy became available with the growth of federal activity in such aspects of water resource development as navigation, flood control, irrigation, hydropower and water supply, the definition of federal policies on recreation as a purpose of water-resource projects has not been commensurate with the significance that recreation use has suddenly assumed. *(See special articles on water for recreation,* RECREATION, *June, 1962.)*

MR. WEBER *is chief of the Planning Division, Civil Works, Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army, Washington, D.C.* *This material was presented at the First American Society of Civil Engineers Water Resource Engineering Conference in Omaha, Nebraska. Parts of this material also appeared in* Civil Engineering, *September 1962.*

In little more than a decade, the use made of multiple-purpose reservoirs for recreation has shown that there is a growing demand for water-related outdoor recreation and that water-resource development projects have a great potential for meeting this demand. Under the legislative authorities and administrative policies applicable to 1960, the Corps of Engineers was able to provide reasonably for public recreation use of projects then in operation at a very low cost but it became apparent that changes in policies were necessary to meet the growing need for water-related recreation and to realize the full potential of water resource projects to supply that need.

Recent developments toward the establishment of public policy in this field have served to define recreation policy and objectives more clearly and to indicate that full consideration should be given to recreation as a purpose of federally financed water resource improvements. In water resource project planning, recreation can now be treated on the same basis as other project purposes. This requires that:

- Projection of future needs should include estimates of the probable demand for recreation.
- Projects should be designed to minimize loss of existing and inherent recreation values.
- Projects should be designed to permit realization of their recreation potential to the full extent justified by the prospective demand.
- Recreation should be evaluated on a basis comparable to that used for other project purposes to insure that net benefits, tangible and intangible, for all purposes are maximized.

Prior to the enactment of the first general Flood Control

...1936, the federal government had constructed only ... reservoirs. Construction of such projects on a large ... began in the late thirties but was at a standstill ... World War II. After the war, the programs of the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the TVA were greatly accelerated. During the late forties and early fifties, major reservoirs were brought into operation at markedly increased rates. In these same postwar years greater numbers of the nation's citizens found themselves with more leisure, with a greater margin of income over the cost of subsistence, and with a means—the automobile—of quickly reaching points at considerable distance from their homes. All these developments combined to greatly increase use of federal reservoirs for recreation. Recreation use of projects constructed by the Corps of Engineers increased nearly twenty-two times in a period of only fourteen years. During 1960 federal reservoirs provided about 175,000,000 person-days of recreation. In the same year, the visitation at the National Park system totaled about 72,000,000 and the visitation at National Forests, about 93,000,000.

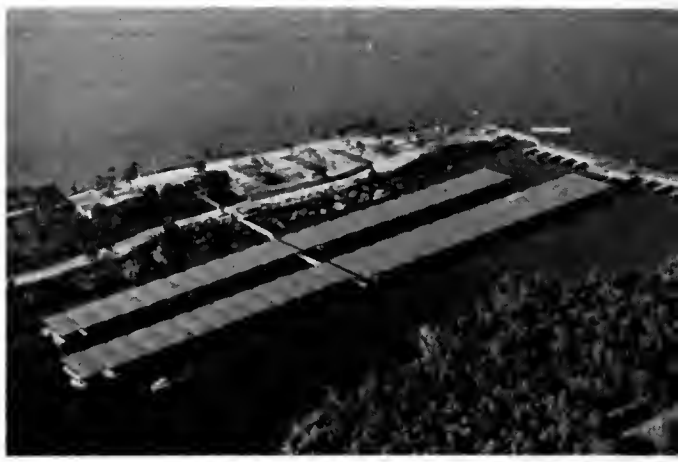
THE MAGNITUDE OF the recreation potential and use of federal reservoirs was not foreseen and probably could not have been fully anticipated by the planning and construction agencies when, in the early thirties, the federal government initiated the programs which brought most of today's projects into being. There was, at that time, no basis for predicting that in the postwar period the personal incomes and the leisure time of the American people would rise so sharply or that these factors, in combination with the increasing availability of the automobile and ease of travel by all modes, would lead to such a demand for water-based recreation. Furthermore, there was little indication that the people and their representatives in Congress would want the federal government to assume such responsibility for providing for recreation use at federal reservoirs. It is not surprising, therefore, that recreation was not one of the purposes for which these reservoirs were authorized by the Congress and that adequate provisions were not made in the original plans for the facilities required to care for the tremendous recreation pressure soon to be experienced. This does not mean that no recreation use was anticipated. It has been demonstrated at reservoirs, such as the Lake on the Ozarks, created by a power dam constructed by a public utility in 1931, that the recreationist would be strongly attracted.

The Bureau of Reclamation realized when it began the construction of Hoover Dam in 1931 that many Americans would wish to visit both the dam and Lake Meade above it and made arrangements with the National Park Service to develop facilities. The TVA, constructing its reservoirs in an area famed for its scenic beauty, foresaw a demand for recreation facilities. However, the potential magnitude of the public interest in reservoirs constructed in the prairies and the plains for such prosaic purposes as flood control was not immediately clear. Projects such as the Denison Dam, built by the Corps of Engineers in 1942 on the Red River between Texas and Oklahoma, soon demonstrated that this public interest was to be many times greater than had previously been thought.

As the Corps of Engineers accumulated data to illustrate the emerging situation it was brought to the attention of Congress. This resulted in an important expression of Congressional policy in Section 4 of the Flood Control Act of 1944 (Public Law 534-78th Congress). This act, as amended in 1946 and 1954, provided:

1. Authority for recreation development of Corps of Engineers reservoirs:

- To construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreation facilities.
- To permit the construction, maintenance, and operation of such facilities by others.
- To grant licenses of lands for such purposes.
- To grant licenses to nonprofit organizations at reduced or nominal charges in recognition of public service rendered.
- To grant preference to governmental agencies.
- To grant licenses to government agencies without charge for use of all or any part of a reservoir for any public purpose.



The Eisenhower Marina at Lake Texoma, created by the Denison Dam built by the Corps of Engineers on the Red River between Texas and Oklahoma, is one of the ninety-seven improved public access points developed for recreation use.

2. Mandatory provisions for recreation development and public use:

- That water areas of all reservoirs shall be open to public use generally, without charge, for recreation purposes.
- That ready access to the water area along the shores shall be maintained for general public use.
- That no use shall be permitted contrary to applicable state fish and game laws.

THE AUTHORITIES provided by this legislation gave the Department of the Army considerable latitude for possible federal activity in planning and development of recreation at reservoirs. However, the Bureau of the Budget, acting for the Executive Branch, and the Appropriations Committees of the Congress tended to hold to a minimum the responsibility to be assumed by the federal government in developing the recreation potential of corps' reservoirs.

The 1950 report of the President's Water Resources Policy Commission recognized the growing need for pre-

serving and utilizing the recreation potential of federal water projects. The report included these conclusions and recommendations concerning recreation:

1. Recreation should be fully considered in the planning of water resource programs and be fully evaluated in all decisions to construct water-resource projects.

2. Planning for recreation in water-resources programs should be coordinated with local, state, regional, and national recreation programs.

3. Suitable lands should be made available at all federal reservoirs for public recreation use.

4. Major water impoundment should be constructed and operated to insure full realization of their recreation potential compatible with other uses.

5. The effects of all water projects on recreation resources should be appraised realistically and throroughly and measures provided to correct any damages.

6. Irreplaceable recreation resources should not be damaged by water-resource programs unless the benefits to the nation outweigh the loss of recreation value.

7. Public hearings should be held to permit expression of conflicting interests in water-resource development projects.

8. Public recreation opportunities should be expanded in connection with shore protection programs along seashores and the Great Lakes.

After review of the 1950 report, however, the Bureau of the Budget issued *Circular A-47* on December 31, 1952, which included these provisions with respect to recreation:

1. Recreation should be considered in project plans.

2. Evaluation of a project or program shall include estimates of increase in value of recreation and fish and wildlife resources expected.

3. Recreation costs and benefits should be considered apart from other project costs and benefits.

4. Only the incremental costs of recreation should be allocated to recreation.

5. Costs of "minimum basic recreation facilities" and measures to prevent damage to recreation resources shall be allocated to "major" purposes of the project (flood control, navigation, power, irrigation, etcetera).

6. The cost of public access facilities shall be borne by the federal government only when the recreation provided has "national significance" and the appropriation of funds is specifically authorized by Congress or is provided through appropriations for regular national park or national forest programs.

7. Cost of lands required specifically for recreation may be borne by the federal government if state or local governments are unwilling or unable to protect such values but ordinarily acquisition of recreation lands shall be limited to requirements for public access and such lands shall be turned over to state or local governments if not of national significance.

UNDER THESE GUIDELINES recreation could be provided for in federal projects to a limited extent but could not be considered as a full project purpose on a basis comparable with other purposes. The principal objective of the restrictions on inclusion of recreation was to hold to a minimum the federal participation in assuming costs for recreation development. This was evidenced in comments of the Bureau of the Budget on proposed legislation which would have made evaluation of recreation and fish and wildlife benefits an integral part of project planning and would have increased federal activities in this field *(Senate Bills S. 1164 and 1221, 85th Congress)*. In its comments the Bureau of the Budget expressed its view that the federal government should bear the full cost of recreation developments associated with the use of federally financed reservoirs only in those instances where the recreation benefits are determined to be of national significance and that when the benefits are largely of a local nature, the federal government would be justified in sharing to some extent in the costs of making the recreation benefits available to the public, but the major share of these costs should be borne by state, county, or local interests.

In 1953, the Departments of the Interior and the Army adopted a joint land-acquisition policy which changed the previous practice of acquiring fee title to all lands required for flood control as well as permanent pools plus a small rim area to a policy of acquiring easements for areas flooded less frequently than once in five years. Fee title was permitted for permanent pool areas plus a narrow rim for permanent structures and for the limited access and public use then authorized. This policy also tended to discourage full provision for the recreation potential of reservoirs. It placed a heavy burden of proof on definition of future recreation needs and, together with the limited benefit and cost evalua-

DURING THE White House Conference on Conservation, May 24-25, 1962, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall enumerated the significant conservation decisions of the last hundred years. These decisive turning points include:

The Homestead Act of 1862—which has become the classic American contribution to land reform.

The Yellowstone Park Act of 1872—which was the beginning of the idea that the most superb of our scenic lands should become parks for all of the people.

The Forest Reservation Act of 1891—which enabled Harrison, Cleveland, and Theodore Roosevelt to establish our national forest reserves.

The Reclamation Act of 1902—which meant that water would be conserved and its benefits widely shared in the arid regions of the West.

The Antiquities Act of 1906—which gave presidents the power to establish national monuments.

The Weeks Act of 1911—which established the system of national forests in the eastern United States.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920—which set up an orderly plan for the development of our mineral wealth.

The Soil Conservation Act of 1935—which started a nationwide program of soil and moisture conservation.

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1935—which closed the public domain and put our grasslands under sound management.

tion practices permissable under *Circular A-47*, resulted in land acquisitions at reservoirs which were to prove inadequate to subsequent recreation demands.

In 1958, Congress enacted the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act which provided for equal consideration of fish and wildlife conservation along with other purposes of water resource developments. Because of the interrelation of the fishing and hunting aspects of fish and wildlife conservation with the general outdoor recreation potential of federal reservoirs, this act provided some additional opportunity to provide for recreation in reservoir planning and development.

UNDER the available authorities for recreation development and use of reservoir areas through the fifties, the Corps of Engineers, with the cooperation of other interested federal, state, and local agencies, prepared master plans for each project as a framework for present and future development, administration and use of project resources. Such master plans indicated:

1. Areas needed for various types of recreation and public use.

2. Plans for development by Corps of Engineers, other federal agencies, state or other non-federal agencies, private agencies, and concessionaires.

3. Policies and procedures governing all development.

The experience in preparing and carrying out such master plans during the fifties demonstrated the need for improvement in the definition of policies for developing the recreation potential at corps' reservoirs. Accordingly, the corps issued a manual for guidance in project planning.

In the period prior to 1960, the available authorities and applicable policies permitted the Corps of Engineers to provide a limited amount of basic facilities for access and public use at the 250 impoundments placed in operation during that period. The federal costs for such facilities were approximately $15,000,000, a small fraction of the total cost of the multiple-purpose projects involved. Arrangements were made for additional facilities at a cost of approximately $26,000,000 to state and local governments and $110,000,000 were invested by concessionaires or by non-federal interests on private lands adjoining the project areas. These facilities provided reasonably for the more than a hundred million visits made annually by 1960 but it was evident that the capacity of facilities at most projects was not equal to the growing demand, that the full potential for recreation at most projects was not developed and changes in policies were necessary and desirable. Such changes developed rapidly beginning in 1960.

In December 1960, the Senate's Select Committee on National Water Resources, under the chairmanship of Senator Robert Kerr, published its comprehensive appraisal of the nation's water resources and needs for their conservation and development. *(See editorial by Senator Kerr,* RECREATION, *October 1960.)* Its findings and recommendations provide a valuable framework for current planning and development of water resource projects, including their recreation aspects. The Select Committee Report recognized that a major portion of the outdoor recreation potential is associated with water areas. Among other things, it recommended adoption of a policy that the recreation potentialities of all federal reservoirs be developed for public use.

In his special message to the Congress on natural resources which followed on February 23, 1961, President Kennedy urged Congress to enact legislation to protect the nation's remaining wilderness and shoreline areas in the public interest. In this initial message on natural resources the President also accepted as the policy of his administration the goal urged by the Senate Select Committee to develop comprehensive river-basin plans by 1970. Outstanding among the steps initiated by the President to achieve that goal was his instruction to the budget director to reevaluate current standards for appraising the feasibility of water-resource projects.

WHILE the federal agencies undertook the various actions necessary to carry out the President's program, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission was completing its three-year study of all aspects of the nation's needs and potential for outdoor recreation *(see* RECREATION, *March and April 1962)*. Its report to the President and the Congress on January 31, 1962 recommended a national recreation policy with guidelines for management, procedures for expansion, modification, and intensification of present programs, and steps that should be taken in a concerted effort by the government to fulfill the outdoor recreation needs of the nation. One of its outstanding recommendations was that recreation should be given full consideration in the planning, design, and construction of water resource projects. Another was that public agencies (federal, state, and local) should assure adequate access to such projects by the acquisition of access areas and easements across private lands, zoning of shorelines, and consideration of recreation values in road design and construction. Meanwhile, the Departments of the Interior and the Army had completed their review of land-acquisition policies at their reservoir projects and adopted, on February 16 and 19, 1962, respectively, a revised policy to accomplish the objective of the President that "land acquired for the construction of federally financed reservoirs is sufficient to permit future development for recreation purposes."

On March 1, 1962, the President transmitted to Congress his Message on Conservation *(see* RECREATION, *April 1962)* which recognized the increasing importance of outdoor recreation as brought out in the Senate Select Committee Report of 1960 and the report of the ORRRC. This message announced the President's intentions to take administrative action and initiate legislative proposals as follows:

1. To appoint a Recreation Advisory Council made up of the heads of departments and agencies principally concerned with recreation. *(The council held its first meeting July 12, 1962.)*

2. To create within the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. *(Established April 2, 1962.)*

3. To establish a program of matching grants for the de-

Continued on Page 470

Introducing... the NRA DISTRICT ADVISORY CHAIRMEN

WE ARE PROUD to present the men and women who are serving as chairmen of the National Recreation Association's District Advisory Committees for 1962-63.

When the executive director of the National Recreation Association appointed an advisory committee in each of the Association's eight geographical districts in 1951, a new resource was created which has been of great benefit to the recreation movement. The committees have accomplished their purpose of advising NRA's district representatives regarding recreation problems and needs within the districts and suggesting how the resources of NRA could be utilized most effectively in meeting them. They have done much more than that. Since committee members include representatives of state societies as well as outstanding leaders appointed by NRA, the committees have inevitably become a coordinating force in each district and a means of communication between organizations and groups.

One important task of each committee is the planning of the Association's district conferences. Through their efforts these conferences have continuously improved and grown. Other projects undertaken by these committees include recruitment promotions, training programs, assistance with NRA financing, campaigns to fight encroachment, salary surveys, special studies on program evaluation, and many others.

The National Recreation Association is grateful for the loyalty and service of all members, past and present, of its District Advisory Committees.—ARTHUR TODD, *Director, National Recreation Association Field Department.*

Clement Lemire
New England

Clement M. Lemire, chairman of the New England District Advisory Committee, has been superintendent of parks and recreation in Newington, Connecticut, for the past six years and is currently president of the Connecticut Recreation Society. Previously he served as superintendent of parks and recreation in Franklin, New Hampshire, for eight years. He has served three three-year terms on the New England District Committee, on the Governor's Committee for Open Spaces, and is a member of the NRA National Advisory Committees on Recreation Administration and Publication of Recreation Materials. An able photographer.

Robert Reis
Middle Atlantic

Robert A. Reis, chairman of the Middle Atlantic District Advisory Committee, is an area superintendent of recreation and parks for the Baltimore County, Maryland, Department of Recreation and Parks. He has served as both vice-president and treasurer of the Maryland Recreation and Park Society. He was director of recreation in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, for nearly six years. He served in World War II as an Air Force pilot and at present is a captain in the Air Force Reserves. Until five years ago he was still playing baseball and basketball but has now switched over to golf and bowling as less strenuous pursuits.

Ruth Bird
Mid-South

Mrs. Ruth H. Bird, chairman of the Mid-South District Advisory Committee, has been superintendent of recreation in Chattanooga, Tennessee, since 1959. She majored in physical education at Middle Tennessee State College and started her career as a teacher in the Chattanooga Public Schools. After a temporary summer job in 1943 as a substitute for a center director, the Chattanooga Recreation Department asked her to stay on as general supervisor of centers and playgrounds, and she served in this capacity until appointed as superintendent. She reports that she swims, fishes (the big ones always get away!), and paints.

Woodrow Dukes
Southeastern

Woodrow W. Dukes, chairman of the Southern District Advisory Committee—Southeastern Section, is superintendent of recreation for St. Lucie County, Florida. His first employment in the field of recreation came when he was still in the ninth grade and was employed in the recreation office to answer the telephone and check out equipment. This later led to work on the playgrounds during summer vacations. His interest in sports, drama, and music further developed his interest in recreation as a career. Before entering the U.S. Army in World War II, he worked in the WPA State Recreation Program.

Harry Feldman
Great Lakes

Harry H. Feldman, chairman of the Great Lakes District Advisory Committee, is recreation consultant and director of recreation planning for the United Community Council of Columbus and Franklin County, Ohio. He helps smaller communities develop tax-supported park and recreation programs, as well as working with planning officials, state legislators, pursuing surveys, assisting in leadership training, and doing research for the Governor's Commission on the Aging. One of his major pilot projects, now in its third year of operation, is an eighteen hundred-acre community camp, a cooperative effort.

Betty Miller
Midwest

Betty Miller, chairman of the Midwest District Advisory Committee, has been director of recreation in Springfield, Missouri, since 1959. Currently, she is on a year's leave of absence to pursue her master's degree in recreation at the University of Illinois where she is also teaching in the women's physical education department on an assistantship. She began her recreation career as teenage program director for the YWCA in Topeka, Kansas. She is a member of the board of directors of the Springfield Planning Council, a member of the Camp Fire Girls Personnel Committee, and other agencies.

Lou Hamilton
Southwest

Lou Hamilton, chairman of the Southwest District Advisory Committee, has been superintendent of recreation in San Antonio, Texas, since 1941. She is also a member of the NRA Advisory Committees for the International Services and Defense Related Services. She chairs the National Women's and Girls' Committee of the Amateur Softball Association. A past-president of the Texas Recreation Society, she is now a member of this group's board of directors. She is also past-president of the Texas Amateur Athletic Federation. She relaxes by hunting, fishing, and swimming, is active in conservation.

Marshal Smith
Pacific Northwest

Marshal Smith, chairman of the Pacific Northwest District Advisory Committee, is supervisor of community centers and playgrounds for the Vancouver, British Columbia, Board of Parks and Public Recreation. He is the first Canadian ever elected chairman of an NRA district advisory committee. (The district includes the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, and Alaska, and the Canadian Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia). He supervises programs in six bustling community centers and is currently helping architects plan three new ones worth a total of $2,200,000.

Herman Riese
Pacific Southwest

Herman W. Riese, chairman of the Pacific Southwest District Advisory Committee, is director of recreation in Bakersfield, California. He and his committee have been active in many areas, including the promotion of workshops or institutes for the training of board and commission members; preparing a much-needed handbook for board and commission members: in the establishment of goals and priorities for the development of college and university training programs and in interpreting the recreation movement to college and university personnel, students, and administration with regard to curriculum.

PROGRAM

Youth Serves the Community

A junior board of directors promotes teenage recreation in Manistee County, Michigan

John Lambrosa

QUITE OFTEN recreation directors in smaller communities face the age-old problem of finding adequate funds to run their programs. In Manistee County, Michigan, the Manistee Recreation Association Junior Board of Directors is helping to solve this problem. Now in its fourth year of operation, the MRA Junior Board was formed to foster and promote social and recreation activities for the youngsters of the county and to elevate social standards for dances and activities sponsored by this group. The board is responsible to the MRA Senior Board for any expenditures exceeding $50 and is under the guidance of two members of the senior board.

All funds in the junior board's account are realized from the thirty-five-cent admission charged the teenagers to attend the weekly dances held at the MRA. During the ten-month period, from September through June, the weekly dances are held on Saturday evenings, then are switched to Tuesday evenings during the summer so as not to conflict with the summer theater performances held on Saturday.

The fourteen-member board represents the various high schools in the area, with each high school contributing members according to its total enrollment. The youngsters are elected for one year but may remain members while they are still in high school if they prove to be assets to the organization and contribute their talents and time as needed. Each year, approximately four seniors graduate and are replaced by four members of the freshman and sophomore classes, thus insuring new members to go along with the experienced members remaining from the previous year.

Supervision is provided for all dances by MRA part-time supervisors who maintain discipline at the dances. A recent ruling that no one who has reached their twentieth birthday will be allowed at the dances insures that the teen dances are strictly for teens. Proper dress and behavior is encouraged and emphasized by the youngsters themselves. Parents and visitors are welcomed and encouraged to come to the dances. The youngsters and the staff of the MRA as well as the senior board of directors are proud of the behavior there but always welcome constructive

MR. LAMBROSA *is director of parks and recreation and assistant to the city manager in Manistee County, Michigan.*

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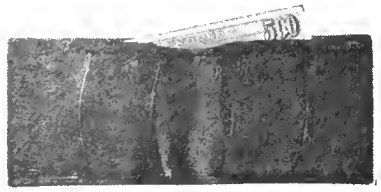

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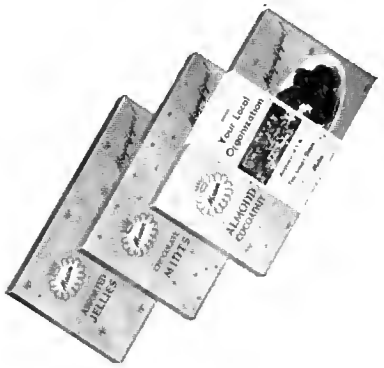

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criticism and new ideas to improve the program.

MEETINGS are usually very calm and businesslike, although once in a while the independence that marks today's younger generation is very much in evidence. Individual thinking is encouraged and, while all parties may not agree in every instance, the majority rule prevails.

To provide teen-age recreation for the youngsters of the city and county of Manistee does not necessarily mean that the board will attempt to operate all its dances with the idea that it must realize a profit. The Jimmy and Tommy Dorsey band was sponsored by the group in the summer of 1959 and rock 'n' roll stars Ray Smith and Frankie Ford were another sponsored project. Tiny Piper and his fine danceband have been the holiday favorites during the past two years along with guest bands on special occasions. Prices for the special dances are geared to the teen-ager's pocketbook rather than a profit price.

The Civic Center building has undergone a great deal of improvement during the past three years, thanks to the financial assistance of the MRA Junior Board. During the past two years alone the total amount of money spent by the board in the MRA for programs, equipment, etcetera was $3.392. It fell into the following categories:

Equipment purchased (including lighting fixtures, drapes, doors, shades, etc.)	$1,419.52
Equipment repair	133.57
Athletic equipment (purchased)	538.68
Activities (including playground equipment and salaries)	390.00
Paint and labor in dairy bar and lounge	284.00
Part-time supervision	209.00
Office supplies	242.10
Miscellaneous (holiday decoration, furniture, fixtures, etc.)	175.13
Total	$3.392.00

The above list is by no means complete. It is estimated that the total expenditures during the last three and a half years in meeting their purpose and aims exceeds $5,500.

TWO YEARS AGO *Parents' Magazine* awarded the junior board a certificate of merit for community service. The group was one of four so honored in the state of Michigan. Never content to remain dormant, the junior board has many plans for the future. To be identified as a member of this group is an honor and the youngsters have felt that there should be a means of associating them with their board. Inexpensive but attractive pins have been designed for the members. Each member must earn one by good attendance, participation in committee meetings and special activities, and proper behavior displayed not only during but also away from meetings.

The MRA building, while showing physical improvement, nevertheless needs further improvements, including a boy's lounging room complete with a sports library, TV, radio, easy chairs, and pictures of athletes in action. The gym needs paint and new lighting as does the balcony atop the gym entrance. New window shields and a scoreboard are luxuries that may get consideration once the necessities have been purchased.

This past year the junior board has helped in setting up a $200 recreation scholarship to be awarded to an individual from Manistee County who will major in recreation at a Michigan college or university. The individual who is awarded the scholarship must agree to work in the summer playground program during his or her vacation. This scholarship is awarded on the basis of recreation aptitude, scholastic ability, and financial need. Within one month after the scholarship plan was announced, two applications were received. The board is also considering establishing a student loan fund for its past members as well as the future members of the board who will attend schools of higher education.

The never-ending quest for equipment and office supplies takes priority as the months progress. Special dances for the United Fund and other worthy causes in effect emphasize their contribution to local civic drives, another never-ending necessity.

Working with the senior advisers and their own constitution enables all the members to prepare for the road ahead in self-government and independent thinking. This group has been and will continue to be a valuable asset to the entire area. #

The CHURCH and RECREATION:

The church and community recreation agencies must establish a mutually contributing relationship. Do you agree with the approach expressed by the author? If not, let us hear from you.

William R. Fortner

THE RELATIONSHIP of recreation and the church has always been a friendly one, centering chiefly in the past on the functional question, "How can the skills of recreation be utilized in the church?" This antiquated query has fortunately given way to a more enlightened viewpoint: the realization that the church must encourage recreation not only in the church but wholesome recreation outside the church as well. The planned and constructive use of leisure time is essential, if our young people and adults with increasing amounts of time on their hands are to be kept from an amoral, if not immoral, pursuit of the sensual and adventuresome. Modern considerations now press upon us to grow in our perspective and move to a more progressive relationship of the church to community recreation agencies. It is a simple fact that much of the use of leisure time through recreation outlets must be supplied outside of the church with the full blessing of the church, not only because it may theoretically help prevent crime, or develop character, but because it frees the church from a false economy which calls it, foolishly, to try to be "all things to all people."

In the past the church has asked, "What can recreation mean to us?" Youth groups needed recreation, camping found increasing value in the program of the church, parlor games were a means of developing fellowship. These activities assisted the church in developing and appealing to all age groups. Because of the limited time available for religious, cultural, and recreation activities, it was the only concept practical. Recreation was something to be used by existing groups; few recognized it as a future institution in its own right. Thus, the question of self-interest was natural and well meaning. The larger current question now is, "What can the church do for recreation and how can these two work together?"

The interest of the church is one of altruisitic concern for the community. There is a growing amount of leisure time; provision must be made for its constructive use. The church is interested in this new grant of "free time" and, of course, in seeing that there are wholesome activities available to the public. Sectarian interests and programs must here give way to a total community view.

THE CHURCH has encouraged the development of the individual man. It has assisted in the campaign for shorter hours, better working conditions, more time to do more things. It cannot, therefore, abdicate its responsibility once this original goal has been won. Religious groups must be instrumental in not only providing the leisure time but in suggesting ways for its use. This interest must become increasingly tangible.

This interest of the church must find an expression in a community program of support for public recreation and private recreation agencies. The taxing powers must be studied so that needed money is available to the municipal agency; quality leadership must be provided for all groups; citizens must be "sold" on a broad program of community recreation. The church ought to lend a hand in cultivating awareness; clergymen should focus attention on the need and address themselves to its solution in their community. In so doing, the church will aid the recreation agencies and also find benefit for itself.

Institutions of varied character and program have recognized of late an inner tension which pulls in opposing directions. The church is high on the list of those organized groups which are conscious of these forces which pull apart, rather than draw together. Simply stated, these forces are the pressures from manifold human needs of every variety. The demands are greater than the resources and energies available. It is well, therefore, to keep in mind the observation of Disraeli, made some one hundred years ago when he commented, "The secret of success is constancy to purpose." This statement has especial meaning in this instance. In a genuine program of mutual cooperation, the church, torn asunder by a feeling of responsibility in countless areas, can look to its own unique role in our society and attempt to fulfill it while allowing others to carry their own unique responsibilities and positions in society. Their full attention can be directed to their specific missions.

THE CHURCH is a divine institution; however, history has shown that even it can achieve only a limited amount

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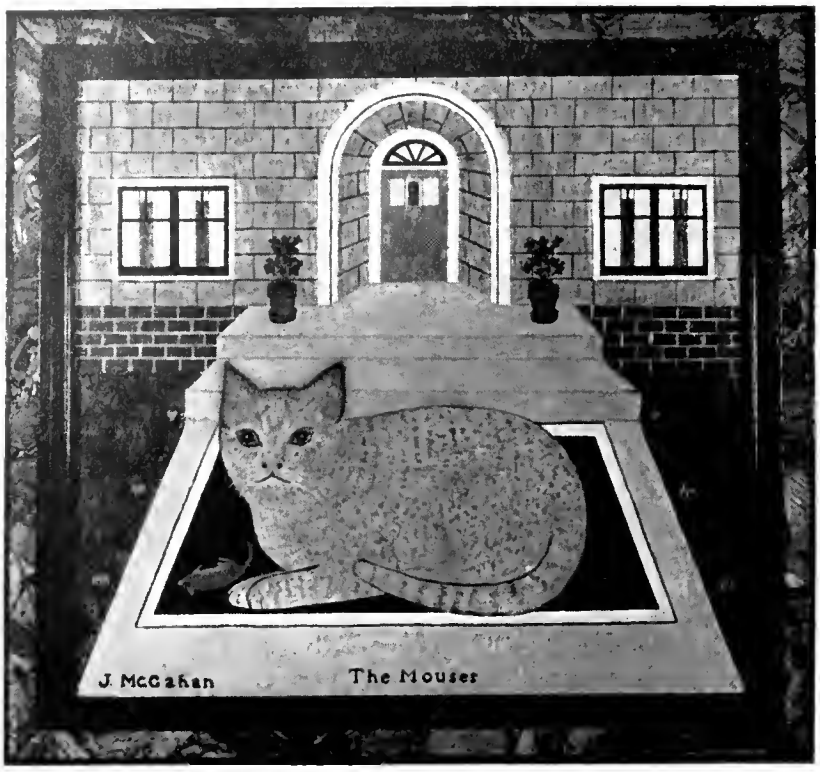
THE REV. FORTNER *is minister of education for the Epworth-Euclid Methodist Church in Cleveland, Ohio, and a former staff member of the recreation department in Euclid, Ohio.*



Discovering Primitive Artists

Town and country art shows in Illinois prove to be source of "primitive" paintings

E. H. (Duke) Regnier

Portrait of two artists. This photographic study of Jennie Cell and Rome McGahan was taken by Shirley Tremble.

EACH YEAR more than two thousand amateur artists bring paintings, sculptured items, and craft work to an Illinois county or district show. From twenty to twenty-five county extension agents arrange for the showings and a member of the University of Illinois Department of Art selects representative items, conducts a critique on all entries, and visits with the exhibitors and guests about art and artistic pursuits.

One of the pleasing and stimulating experiences of these shows is the occasional appearance of a genuine example of primitive art, a painting usually in oil, portraying not a scene painted from observation but some remembered experience of a lifetime. As a rule,

MR. REGNIER *is extension recreationist for the University of Illinois.*

Self portrait. Photographer Shirley Tremble poses with a mobile construction of a dangling rat trap and door knob.

"Pruning Time in the Orchard" by Jennie Cell who plunged into the field of art by doing four paintings with different colors of shoe polish . . . it never occurred to her to buy paint. Subject and treatment are typical of the work of the self-taught indigenous artist.

these incidents are crowded onto the canvas to portray a story, event, character, or a series of experiences. A true primitive is devoid of shades and shadows and appears flat. It is childlike in its realism and mechanical in perspective.

Almost without exception, the effort of the primitive artist is not appreciated by his neighbors or those dwelling in the same community. Therefore, many such artists undoubtedly remain dormant or lack courage to show their efforts; and the discovery of primitive artists like Grandma Moses is made quite by accident.

Such is the story of Miss Jennie Cell and her uncle, Jerome McGahan. Jennie keeps house for Mr. McGahan. Shirley Tremble, who supplied the photographs for this article, himself a photographic artist, tells us that Jennie did her first four paintings with different colors of shoe polish; it never occurred to her to buy paint. Jerome, who is a carpenter, cabinetmaker, and farmer, had made frames for artist friends for their paintings and was teased upon one occasion "Why don't you paint a picture sometime, Rome?" When Coles County extension representatives announced they were participating in the Town and Country Art Show and would invite any and all amateurs to bring articles for exhibit, Jennie and Rome brought paintings. The painting Mr. McGahan brought was his first. That was four years ago. He was seventy-five then—he still milks three cows.

The committee hanging the paintings and pedestaling the sculptured pieces was obviously avoiding and leaving to the last Rome McGahan's painting, "The Fishpond." You could tell for sure it was a fishpond with its fisherman sitting on a stump, obviously holding a fishing pole, fishing in blue, blue water which represented the lake surrounded by green, green grass. To be sure there was no mistake, Rome had included a sign in the painting which bore the message "Fishpond."

It began to look as though "The Fishpond" was not going to be placed on the wall for the judge to study, but the judge, Professor Doolittle of the University of Illinois Art Department, had appeared early and was casing the show. In walking about, he would glance noticeably over his shoulder at the McGahan painting as it leaned against the wall awaiting attention of the gallery committee. Finally the professor approached the painting and hunkered down to study it more closely. "This is interesting," he said, "this comes as a true primitive expression." Meanwhile, two other people had gathered and one remarked, "You mean we had better hang it on the wall?"

"By all means," said Professor Doolittle, and so "The Fishpond" along with the painting that Jennie Cell submitted, plus seven or eight other more contemporary and modern works of art, was selected to represent Coles County at an exhibition of the Farm and Home Festival on the University of Illinois campus.

THIS IS ONLY a beginning of the story which has several episodes. A particularly interesting one to follow was the time when Rome McGahan, after the inspiration and stimulation of Professor Doolittle, took one of several paintings to the Illinois State Fair to enter the amateur artists' display there. Not being too well acquainted with where things were and where to go, he was directed to the art show but it happened to be the professional art show and without knowledge of doing so, his entry was made in the professional show. To the dismay of his neighbors, and undoubtedly with quite substantial surprise to himself, his entry made the screening and was awarded a $75 honorable-mention prize. This is fine but it has some problems. Being accepted by a professional show recognized by Artist's Equity in the eyes of most people makes Rome a professional artist. "But I don't want to be a professional artist. I want to paint with my friends. I want to exhibit with them in the Town and Country Art Show."

"But," he was advised, "The Town and Country Art Show is an amateur show and you have been recognized by professionals." So it looked as though Jerome's success and achievement with the amateur group was at an end. A local resourceful gallery committee, however, capitalized on the recent successes of this avid artist. He was included at the amateur art show as a special gallery feature, displaying his honors, a special panel of six McGahan paintings along with some newspaper clippings and stories of his triumphs and reactions.

Mr. McGahan has encouraged others of his neighbors to try the brush and palette and the latest report is that five or six fellows meet fairly regularly to paint. They range in age from fifty-two to eighty. A recent one-man show was arranged for McGahan in the Coles County Public Library and included "The Mouser," "Milking Time," "Busy Times," "Watermelon Time," "Snap Judgment," "Pheasant Hunting," and "In 1849." #

Arts and Crafts Corner

Edited by Shirley Silbert

Batter Up For Christmas

HERE IS A USE for those old cracked bats you have been saving since baseball season, knowing they were too good to throw away. Branched with evergreen, they make sturdy trunks for Christmas trees.

Directions

1. Flatten the rounded thick end of the bat by cutting off tip. This end, later fastened to a stand, becomes the base of the trunk.

2. Drill four large holes, equally spaced around the bat, two or three inches from the base. These holes should be slanted downward so that the evergreen branches *(to be inserted later)* will not fall out.

3. Drill another ring of three or four holes a few inches higher up the bat, then more rings up the entire length of the bat. The holes should be smaller near the top, for smaller branches.

4. Drill a ring of eight even smaller holes around the side of the bat butt and a hole at the top large enough to hold a three- or four-inch length of doweling. The doweling will support a tree-top decoration.

5. Cut a thin piece of wood into a twelve-inch equilateral triangle for the stand. Glue and nail it onto the base of the bat, centering the bat onto the stand.

6. Glue the doweling into the top hole.

7. When glue is dry, paint your creation green or brown.

8. Prune small expendable branches from an evergreen tree and fit these into the holes in the bat. Wedge each branch in snugly. If it is too slender, wrap it with a strip of rag or paper; if too thick, pare with a knife.

9. If the tree is to be used indoors, spray with fireproofing solution.

10. Now your tree is ready to trim.

11. After Christmas remove decorations and branches and store for future holidays.

—ROGER M. ECKGREN, *Los Angeles, California*

Hollybabies

Hollybaby placecards for a holiday party are easy to make and easy on the budget. Each hollybaby calls for one Kurly Kate potcleaner, one Ping-pong ball, a sprig of holly, glue, and a namecard. Spread and loosen the Kurly Kate slightly to give the bird an irregular shape. Draw a happy face on the Ping-pong ball (an ordinary ballpoint pen or felt marker does the job) and glue on tiny spiral of Kurly Kate as a topknot. Glue the Ping-pong ball in the center of the potcleaner, glue on a sprig of holly, and attach a namecard.

Artyfacts

• When sandpaper fails to reach bits of glue in scars and scratches on a wood surface being refinished, try a plain rubber eraser. It cannot mar the wood and works particularly well on old contact cement.

• A piece of Celotex placed under model airplane plans makes it easy to insert the straight pins used to hold the parts in place until the cement is dry.

• Instead of dirtying a paintbrush for a small touchup job, try using the end of a piece of clothesline or other tightly woven rope. When the job is done, simply cut off the rope end and throw it away.

• A bottle of nail polish remover kept handy in the tool kit is valuable for small cleaning jobs where grease or paint must be removed.

• If you wish to hammer a nail into the wall for picture hanging, place a piece of adhesive tape or cellophane tape on the spot prior to driving the nail into the wall. This will avoid chipping wall plaster.—DOROTHY J. SCHMID, *First U.S. Army, Governors Island, New York.*

From Aglets to Zippers

The need for adequate clothes fasteners was just as keenly felt by the caveman as it is by modern man. Twenty thousand years ago, the primitive pin solved the problem for the caveman; today, the streamlined zipper meets the changing and complex demands of modern life. Talon Educational Service, 41 East 51st Street, New York 22, has a delightful leaflet entitled *History of Clothing Fasteners,* illustrating the development of such devices as brooches, buckles, hooks and eyes, lacings and buttons, and leading up to the simplest and most efficient of closures, the zipper. The ideas are quite interesting and adaptable. The leaflet is free.—SHIRLEY SILBERT, *New York.*

ADMINISTRATION

RECREATION ADMINISTRATION IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

Part III — *Servicing the greater metropolis—methods that have been developed in several areas*

George D. Butler

Parts I and II of this article, in the September and October issues of RECREATION, *described conditions affecting recreation service in metropolitan areas, aspects of the recreation function, factors influencing the allocation of responsibility for recreation, and possible arrangements for administering recreation in metropolitan areas. In Part III Mr. Butler describes methods developed in several metropolitan areas to provide aspects of the recreation function serving the entire area or portions of its population. Most of the agencies discussed have not been created to administer the total recreation function for the metropolitan area but illustrate various ways of dealing with aspects of the problem.*

* * * *

A SINGLE AGENCY to provide recreation service for the central city and the entire county has been created in at least three metropolitan areas: Atlanta, Georgia; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; and Indianapolis, Indiana.

Atlanta-Fulton County, Georgia. Under an act of the Georgia General Assembly entitled *Fulton County Parks System*, approved February 21, 1951, county authorities were forbidden to "maintain, operate, or continue in existence any parks and recreational system or any department or agency with any of the functions of such a system, except under contract with the city of Atlanta." According to the act the legal title to all county-owned park and recreation property was to pass to the municipality in which it was located. The city of Atlanta was authorized on request of the county authorities to furnish recreation facilities, personnel, and services and to acquire and operate a park and recreation system in the unincorporated areas of the county under a contract setting forth the compensation to be paid the city for this service. Another act passed on February 22, 1951 abolished the county parks and recreation commission in Fulton County.

Since 1952, the city of Atlanta has furnished the total public recreation service in the county except for the programs provided in two incorporated cities and it holds title to properties formerly owned by the county. The entire cost of the service has been met by the city, since the county has not contracted for the operation of any areas. The managing

MR. BUTLER *is director of the National Recreation Association Research Department.*

The Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority represents the cooperative action of five Michigan counties. Its extensive nature program includes apiary lore.

John H. Nunneley, HCMA chairman, tees off to open new 18-hole course.

authority is the Atlanta Department of Parks, which is under a policy-making aldermanic committee, the members of which are designated to the committee by the mayor. There is no county representation.

It is estimated that about half of the participation in the park and recreation program is by city residents and half by persons living in outside areas. The Atlanta Department of Parks is not an area-wide agency, however, because its services are limited to Fulton County. This is only one of five counties comprising the Atlanta metropolitan area, although it does contain approximately fifty-five percent of the population of the area. The city-county plan has been considered effective, but its application has been limited because of the lack of county financial support.

Baton Rouge-East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana. The Recreation and Park Commission for East Baton Rouge Parish, created in 1952, is a true metropolitan area agency since the Baton Rouge area consists of only one parish (county). The situation is unusual in that under the city-parish charter there is only one city-parish governing body. The recreation and park commission is a separate organization and under the charter it has "exclusive responsibility for the provision of park and recreation facilities" in the parish. Six of the nine members of the commission are appointed by the parish council; the others are the mayor-president or a representative, a member of the city-parish school board, and a member of the planning commission. The commission, when created, was made responsible for the maintenance, management, and control of all the recreation areas belonging to both the city and the parish, and it provides programs in many communities throughout the parish.

Two-thirds of the commission's funds come from property taxes throughout the parish, the balance from fees and charges. One of the towns in the parish has a recreation department which works with the commission and appropriates funds toward the cost of the local program offered by the commission. A capital budget is submitted each year to the planning commission, but bonds may not be issued and money may not be spent by the commission for land purchase or improvements unless the project has been approved by the planning commission and included in the capital budget, or unless it is authorized by a vote of at least six members of the recreation and park commission.

Indianapolis-Marion County, Indiana. A unified park and recreation service for the Indianapolis metropolitan area, which comprises Marion County, has been made possible by enlarging the powers of the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners. In 1961 the State of Indiana enacted legislation *(Chapter 279, Acts of 1961)* providing that the territory within a park district of a city of the first class and the jurisdiction of its department of public parks and board of park commissioners "shall be extended to cover all of the area within the county" in which it is located. Upon the extension of the boundaries of any city park district pursuant to this act the board of park commissioners is to consist of five members, three to be appointed by the mayor of the city and two by the county council. The members named by the county council must be residents of the park district lying outside the city boundaries.

All the territory within the city of the first class and all

Regional park and recreation agencies provide an assortment of larger facilities such as beaches and bridle paths.

These open and natural areas, administered on a regional basis, afford opportunities for outdoor sports and games.

the rest of the county area constitute a taxing district for the purpose of levying special benefit taxes for park purposes. This term covers the establishment, equipment, and operation of parks, recreation centers, and a variety of recreation areas and facilities. The board of park commissioners is given the exclusive government, management, and control of all parks, playgrounds, recreation centers, and other recreation facilities within or outside the city except as otherwise provided by the act.

Any city or town in the county that becomes a park district may at any time establish and operate parks and other recreation facilities and may continue to maintain and operate existing parks and facilities, completely separate and apart from the jurisdiction of the board of park commissioners. However, the governing body of such a city or town may elect by adopting a resolution or ordinance to transfer control and jurisdiction of its parks or other recreation facilities to the board of the park district. Operation of separate parks or recreation facilities by a city or town does not relieve it of the obligation to pay all taxes imposed on property within the park district.

Since five percent or more of the registered voters of the county did not file remonstrances by January 1, 1962, as permitted in the act, the Indianapolis Board of Park Commissioners has been enlarged to become the district board. As provided by the act, it has the possibility of becoming an authority that can provide park and recreation service for the entire metropolitan area (Marion County). After the Indianapolis-Marion County Board has been in operation for a period, its experience should afford a basis for evaluating this type of organization for providing recreation for a metropolitan area.

SEVERAL AGENCIES have been created to acquire, develop, and operate a system of regional parks that serve the residents of one or more metropolitan areas. They do not provide the types of neighborhood and community service normally provided by municipal recreation agencies but rather supplement municipal recreation areas, facilities, and programs. Examples of regional park agencies are the East Bay Regional Park District in California, the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority in Michigan, and the Metropolitan District Commission in Massachusetts which pioneered the regional park system setup.

East Bay Regional Park District. This district was formed in 1934 by vote of the citizens of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, San Leandro, Emeryville, Albany, and Piedmont —California cities comprising a part of the San Francisco-Oakland metropolitan area. Since 1928, citizens and organizations in the East Bay area had worked for the acquisition of some ten thousand acres held by the East Bay Municipal Utility District in the hilly lands behind East Bay, for development as a natural park and recreation area. Passage of a regional park enabling act as an addition to the Public Resources Code provided the legal means for establishing the park district. A board of directors of five members was elected to serve the new district.

A maximum tax of five cents on the $100 assessed valuation was set in the regional park act and yields nearly $600,000 per year. The five parks comprising eighty-three hundred acres at the end of 1960 have been purchased from tax funds at a cost of more than $1,500,000. Many recreation facilities have been constructed in the parks, among them two bathing beaches, a golf course, swimming pool, one

hundred miles of bridle trails, camps, clubhouses, picnic areas, and a seven-hundred acre nature center with trails and a museum of natural history. A constantly increasing volume of users attests the value of these attractive regional parks.

The Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority. This authority, which operates a system of outlying parks in the Detroit and Ann Arbor metropolitan areas, affords an example of cooperative action by the authorities of five counties. Its legal basis rests upon a 1939 state act which was subsequently ratified by vote of the people of the five counties. Under the provisions of the act, the counties of Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne joined a metropolitan district for planning, promoting, acquiring, constructing, developing, maintaining, and operating parks, connecting drives, and limited access highways.

The governing body of the authority, under the act, is a board of commissioners consisting of one member elected by the board of supervisors of each county and two members appointed by the governor. Its purposes can be carried out by the authority acting alone or in cooperation with the state department of conservation or highway department or any board of county road commissioners (who serve as the park authority in Michigan counties), or any federal or other state or local body having authority to construct and maintain parks and parkways.

The role of the authority is not to supplant the responsibilities of local governing units to provide municipal and county areas and facilities or of state and federal agencies to acquire large tracts for the preservation of natural features with little or no development. Its endeavor is to supplement all other efforts by acquiring and preserving not too distant land in anticipation of urban trends and to create and operate new recreation areas where large numbers of people can relax and enjoy their leisure time in the environment of "open country."

The maximum levy of one quarter mill on the total assessed valuation of the district yields approximately $3,000,000 per year. By the end of 1960 the authority had acquired six properties totaling 14,530 acres and was in the process of acquiring another large area.

The Metropolitan District Commission, Boston. The Boston metropolitan area was the first in this country to take steps to provide a system of open spaces when, in 1892, a group of civic leaders pioneered a metropolitan parks system. The state legislature in 1893 passed legislation establishing a metropolitan parks commission to be appointed by the governor and a parks district comprising thirty-eight cities and towns in the Boston metropolitan area. The objective was to acquire, develop, and maintain certain park lands and recreation areas on a regional basis. In 1919 the functions of the commission and the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board were combined under a metropolitan district commission which operates the park system through a parks division.

The commission has acquired a ring of inland and river valley reservations, several of them connected by parkways, and major ocean beaches, which at the end of 1960 comprised sixteen thousand acres. Many of its properties overlap municipal boundaries and its ocean beaches attract residents of the entire metropolitan area. During the five year period 1955-1960 the commission spent $10,000,000 in bond funds for the acquisition of new areas and for facility development. Its current expenses are met primarily through a levy on the cities and towns in the district, the amount determined on the basis of their population and property evaluation.

In recent years the commission, in response to a growing public demand, has installed on its properties an increasing number and variety of recreation facilities, some of which are normally provided by local authorities. Among these facilities are golf courses, swimming pools, bridle trails, boating centers, bathing beaches, picnic centers, artificial ice skating rinks, camps, ballfields, and game courts. The commission has also turned over to local governments portions of its lands for the purpose of establishing playgrounds and other units designed primarily for the use of local residents. The metropolitan system supplements local park and recreation areas and facilities by making available to the entire population of the region properties of a size, type, and diversity that few of the local communities can provide.

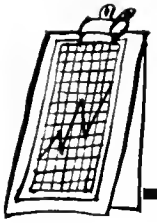
Because of its experience, properties, and financial resources, the commission is in a position to help coordinate an overall plan for a well-balanced and integrated program to be provided in cooperation with other public authorities and private agencies in the district. Recommendations for cooperative planning and coordination were included in a comprehensive long-range report prepared for the commission in 1956. #

• This is the last of a series of three articles. Parts I and II appeared in September and October, 1962.

In June 1962, the voters of Davison County and Nashville, Tennessee, approved, by a vote of 36,978 to 28,113, a merger of city and county governments under a consolidated metropolitan government. Under the terms of the charter, the new government will begin operations in the spring of 1963 under a metropolitan council which will assume the legislative functions of the present city council and county court. Parks and recreation are among the area-wide functions, as contrasted with the urban services, which will be provided within the city boundaries.

The charter provides for a board of parks and recreation of seven members. One will be a member of the board of education, selected by that body; another a member of the planning commission, selected by that body; the other five will be appointed by the metropolitan mayor and confirmed by a majority of the metropolitan council.

The constitutionality of the new charter has been questioned and the case will doubtless be appealed to the State Supreme Court. If upheld, the charter will make possible a coordinated city-county park and recreation system and program.



RESEARCH BRIEFS

George D. Butler

Profile for Planning

A unique approach to measuring the need for leisure-time services in a metropolitan area is presented in *Profile for Planning*, issued by the United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston. It records the results of a survey designed to determine the factors that influence need for leisure-time services, appraises the adequacy of existing services and determines the relationship between needs and services in thirty-eight social-planning districts in the region. In comparing the extent and urgency of need among the thirty-eight social-planning segments, thirteen factors were taken into account. Three of these are selected population factors, seven are selected social characteristics, and three deal with the percent of dwelling units which are in public housing developments, the percent of foreign-born white population, and the percent sixty-five years of age and over. A system of scoring need was devised in which special weight was given to the socio-economic factors.

In the appraisal of existing services and facilities, use was made of jury judgments based on facilities, leadership, program activities, use-participation, and finances-costs. These were judged according to standards and criteria, many developed by the National Recreation Association, and a scoring plan was utilized for each factor. The results are presented in two ways: one is a scattergram which, in a single chart, indicates the relative need for service in the various planning segments; the other consists of a set of profiles for each segment indicating the relationship between needs and services and comparing the situation in the segment with that in the other planning units. *Profile for Planning* will be of interest to all who are concerned with the evaluation of community recreation services. A copy may be secured for $3.00 from United Community Services of Metropolitan Boston, 14 Summer Street, Boston 8.

Auditorium Facilities

The city of Saginaw, Michigan has issued a report entitled *A Study of Saginaw's Existing Auditorium Facilities and Future Needs*. It records a study designed to determine the nature of the facilities that should be provided for the city, their location, and the means of financing them. Among the topics covered are the type and size of the facilities needed, parking facilities, size of site, estimated cost for site improvements, and feasibility of phase construction. Tables illustrate the potential uses of such facilities as the arena, meeting-room hall, and music hall-theater. Various methods of financing the proposals are considered, with recommendations in order of priority. This study should be of value to all cities considering the development of auditorium facilities.

In Comparison

The question is often asked as to the relationship between the amount spent for recreation by private or voluntary agencies and by local government. A publication entitled *Total Expenditure Study 1959* issued by the Health and Welfare Council, Inc. records the expenditures for health, welfare, and recreation services in five counties of southeastern Pennsylvania. Included are expenditures for recreation by such agencies as the YMCA and YWCA, boys' and girls' clubs, settlements, scouting, resident camps, and public recreation agencies. Services rendered by private agencies do not include dormitories, cafeterias, and formal education activities. Public recreation services cover program costs and the amount spent for maintaining areas used for organized and active recreation, but do not include the maintenance of general park areas and special facilities such as museums, libraries, zoos, and botanical gardens. Resident camp programs of both public and private agencies are reported under a separate heading.

Total recreation expenditures in the five counties in 1959 were $16,658,655. This amount represented an average per capita expenditure of $4.64 and 5.9 percent of the total amount spent for health, welfare, recreation, and central services. Of the amount spent for recreation, 55.3 percent was spent by private agencies, 44.7 percent by government agencies. The sources of recreation funds were: government, 43.6 percent; fees, 17.9 percent; voluntary contribution, 31.2 percent; all other agencies, 7.3 percent. A copy of the report may be secured from the Health and Welfare Council, Inc., 1617 Pennsylvania Boulevard, Philadelphia 3, for $2.00.

Contribution of Volunteers

To find an answer to the repeatedly asked question as to the extent to which volunteers contribute to the local recreation program, the Austin, Texas, Recreation Department made a study of volunteers. The results afforded evidence of the significant contribution made by individuals who contributed their service to the department in various ways. In making the study, the contributions of volunteers were classified as follows: (1) *administrative or advisory*—persons who serve on boards or as officers of sponsored activities; (2) *activity or group leadership*—persons who give regular and direct leadership or instruction to an activity; *non-leadership*—this type of volunteer contributes many services (clerical, maintenance, publicity, transportation, preparing party meals, scorekeeping, refereeing, fund raising, librarian, judges, etcetera); and (4) *cooperating organizations*—these include organizations which cooperate with the Austin Recreation Department on a regular or

Continued on Page 466

STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENTS

—Elvira Delany

CALIFORNIA. With the installation of a recirculating system, the newly established stream in the native plant section of Descanso Gardens at *La Canada* is now flowing on a year-round basis. The new stream will simulate natural conditions as it flows through the native plant section. At the source are water-loving ferns and plants, native California bleeding hearts and columbines. Further downstream are many native dogwood and Catalina ironwood trees as well as bay, alder, and maple trees. The garden is a facility of the Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens.

• In its continuous quest to meet future public recreation needs, *Los Angeles County* Parks and Recreation Department has, to date, acquired 4,087 acres in Antelope Valley and north county regions. Gradually the county is obtaining and developing new recreation areas, such as El Dorado Park at Lancaster and Lane Park at Quartz Hill, dedicated in the late spring. Much of the park-recreation acquisition program in the north area of the county has taken place within the past six years as the population surge heads without pause toward the northern and northeastern boundaries of upper Los Angeles County. The first county park in Antelope Valley was acquired in 1900.

Looking ahead to 1970, the Los Angeles County department anticipates a county-wide population of nine million. It estimates that thirteen thousand additional acres will be needed, on a county-wide basis, to provide recreation park space for the needs of these nine million within the next eight years.

Methods of acquiring the existing 4,087 acres in north Los Angeles County were as follows: from the general county fund, 175.85 acres; from some other public use, 412.66 acres; tax deeded land transferred to park and recreation purposes, 1,650.26 acres; leased from the California State Division of Beaches and Parks, 341.12 acres; grant deeds from individuals or corporations, 237.37 acres; use permits from the U.S. Forest Service, 1,270.25 acres.

• Two citizens of *Salinas*, Herman Agnes and Andrew Marks, have given a ninety-six hundred-acre forest tract worth $4,000,000 to the state for a park.

FLORIDA. Three vast wildlife areas in the southeastern portion of the state have been opened to the general public. Until recently they have been accessible only by airboat but access roads for motorists are now being provided. The conservation areas, totaling 867,000 acres (larger than the entire state of Rhode Island), have been created in the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, a joint federal-state project begun twelve years ago. To date the program has cost about $90,000,000; total expected cost when completed is $300,000,000.

Several federal and state agencies are involved in making these areas accessible for fishing, hunting, boating, picnicking, and other outdoor activities. They are the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission, and the Florida Development Commission.

GEORGIA. During the past few years, *Douglas* has developed some fine recreation facilities. It now has two new pools and a new community center, four good playgrounds, and a lighted ballpark. The teen center is being rehabilitated also. Just outside the city, the county owns a fine park site of 122 acres. During the past two years, it has built a football stadium and lighted it, built roads, and created two lakes. Plans call for a full line of new facilities, including a community center building, a pool, tennis courts, picnic areas, a riding stable, etcetera.

• Things couldn't be better in *Valdosta*, which is ready at last to establish a recreation program. It has passed a $460,000 bond issue for new facilities and a two-mills tax for operation of the program. It plans to go right ahead and develop a full-time citywide recreation department.

• In *Atlanta*, the Mead Packaging Corporation has given land worth $100,000, including a lodge, fishing boats, playgrounds, and a sightseeing barge to the Metropolitan Atlanta Boys' Club.

INDIANA. The city of *Muncie* is developing its Prairie Creek Recreation Area on a beautiful new grass farm of approximately 1,081 acres situated in an active waterworks company reservoir. The land has been leased by the city for park purposes to the board of park commissioners. The lease is for a term of sixty years and is renewable. The reservoir was completed in 1959 and contains 1,252 acres of water. The land leased to the city borders this body of water, completely encircling it. It varies from five hundred to two thousand feet in width and, when completed, is expected to serve the counties within fifty miles of the recreation area (a population of 2,500,000 people). The lease specifically states that the land is to be used solely for recreation facilities for the public of the city of Muncie and its surrounding areas. The Muncie Waterworks Company must approve the exact location of each recreation facility before it is constructed.

The plans call for many varied types of recreation areas, including motorboat facilities, sailboat launching site, parking areas, two swimming areas, courts for tennis, basketball, volleyball, and softball, several picnic sites, and a camping area that will provide three hundred sites. Also a bandshell, playground sites and apparatus, an eighteen-hole golf course, archery range, botanical garden, a children's miniature farm (or zoo), an Indian village, and a wilderness area for conducting wildlife experiments and outdoor projects.

MAINE. With the dedication of Lily Bay State Park on Moosehead Lake this summer Maine now has twelve state parks. The newest addition lies a third of the way up Moosehead's eastern shore and offers camping facilities, picnic areas, some of the best fishing in the state, swimming, and boating in an area of heavy woods and mountains.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. They literally "took to the air" in New Hampshire this fall to erect four major uphill lifts at the two state-operated ski centers. The airlift was employed to erect eighty steel towers for four double chairlifts at Cannon Mountain in *Franconia* and at Mt. Sunapee in *Newbury*. Flying five hours daily, a heavy-duty helicopter made nearly 125 round-trip flights on 4,100-foot Cannon Mountain and 2,700-foot Mt. Sunapee to hoist an estimated 135 tons of steel towers and their assemblies to their predesignated places. The work was performed for the New Hampshire Division of Parks and was under the technical supervision of the State Public Works and Highways Department. The O. D. Hopkins Company of Contoocook, New Hampshire, was responsible for the lift erection on both mountains. All were designed and manufactured by John A. Roebling & Sons of Trenton, New Jersey.

The conventional, time-consuming method of lift erection includes hauling the heavy steel up a mountain by sled and hoisting each tower to correct position by gin poles and winches. Under the plan conceived by Mr. Hopkins, the steelwork was laid out at each mountain base according to its planned position on the mountain and painted. In most cases, complete tower assemblies were flown by the helicopter, capable of carrying maximum loads of four thousand pounds, to previously poured concrete footings. While the chopper hovered overhead, workmen below eased the tubular steel towers onto A-bolts in each foundation, set the tower at the correct angle and tightened the bolts into place. The helicopter was not loaded to its capacity at any time, but was able on each trip to carry the towers, most of which vary in length from twenty to thirty-five feet, and their component parts. (Each tower, its crossbeams, and sheaves bear the weight of the carrying cables and chairs which transport skiers.) The exceptions were the upper tension terminals for all four lifts which, because of their weight, required four flights per terminal. Three tension terminals included bull wheels ten feet in diameter.

Forty-eight trips alone were required to set twenty-seven line towers and two extra-strong towers (one, fifty feet; the other, forty feet high) to give added strength to the 6,300-foot multi-purpose chairlift gondola where it crosses over the converted double chairlift at Mt. Sunapee. (The lift will carry gondolas in summer only.) A separate trip was required for the bull wheel of this lift, which measures eleven feet in diameter and weighs 2,940 pounds.

NEW JERSEY. The Sportsmen's Development Corporation of New Jersey has been franchised by the Winchester-Western Division of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation to build and maintain an experimental public shooting grounds. Called the Winchester Gun Club, the new facilities at *Ringwood* offer the New York City metropolitan area's shooting public day or night shooting on two skeet fields, two trap fields, and one practice range. Also included are a modern clubhouse and a parking area. The new club may be reserved for special shoots by industrial, social, and sporting organizations.

• One of the most exciting projects ever to be undertaken by the *Essex County* Park Commission is the new zoo scheduled to open in the late spring of 1963 on South Mountain Reservation. The $400,000 for the zoo was obtained by the sale of parkland for highway purposes. The area will consist of approximately fifteen acres including a one-and-a-half-acre children's zoo. The new facility will be adjacent to the commission's skating rink on South Mountain and will utilize the rink's parking area, thus avoiding cutting down any more trees than necessary. Guarding the entrance to the children's zoo will be the tentacles of an octopus sculpture. Plans for the miniature area call for tropical fish, a bear cub pit, a prairie dog castle, anthill, slab of Swiss cheese housing mice, a miniature 1865 railroad, an animal feeding area with llamas, sheep, and goats, and paddocks with bison and elk. A barn and silo will house the maintenance department, an infirmary, and supplies. The administration building will be in Old English Tudor style with turrets.

NEW YORK. The *Westchester County* Department of Parks, Recreation and Conservation recently opened a new thirty-acre picnic grove at Ward Pound Ridge Reservation at Cross River. About a hundred picnic tables and benches and fifty charcoal fireplaces, as well as drinking fountains and toilet facilities, are available. There are open playfields adjoining and playground equipment will be added. The reservation was originally a series of farms that were acquired and brought together to make up the recreation area.

• A new five hundred-acre wildlife sanctuary is being developed by the town of *Oyster Bay* near Jones Beach on Long Island. The sanctuary is on the site of an old private hunting preserve. The state conservation department has helped prepare the area for public use with a paved access road, paved parking lot, a twenty-five-foot observation tower, and two miles of nature trails.

OHIO. In *Cincinnati*, the city council recently passed an ordinance authorizing the recreation commission to expend $125,000 from its permanent improvement fund for the development of Walter S. Schmidt Playfield along the riverfront. The council also passed an ordinance authorizing the

EPIGRAPH

(*After John Donne*)

No man is an island unto himself, every man is a piece of the living continent; if a clod be washed away from the continent to the sea, every man is the less; any living thing's death diminishes me because I am involved in the living community entire, and therefore never need to know for whom the bulldozer roars; it roars for thee.—C. J. S. Durham *in* The Nature Conservancy News, *October-December 1961*.

ture of $35,000 for rehabilitation and recreation development of various areas. A third ordinance authorized the expenditure of $70,000 from the permanent improvement fund for acquiring and developing Riverside Playfield along the western riverfront.

VIRGINIA. An eleven-square-mile community near Washington that will eventually have a population of 75,000 is being planned as a self-contained economic unit. It will have homes, light industry, shopping centers, and recreation facilities.

The community will be called *Reston*. The site is eighteen miles from downtown Washington and four miles from the new Dulles International Airport. Groundbreaking for the initial phase of the community, an industrial park section, is expected to take place next year. About fifteen years will be required to finish the project. The total cost is estimated at $500,000,000.

Several individual residential neighborhoods will be built. Each neighborhood will have single-family houses, town houses, and apartment buildings. Some of the units will be designed specifically for elderly people. Each neighborhood will have shopping facilities, an elementary school, a house of worship and recreation facilities, such as tennis courts, swimming pool, and a play area for children. The single-family houses will be built in clusters, with each group of homes sharing open space. These neighborhood recreation facilities will be supplemented by three golf courses, two lakes, and horseback riding clubs which will serve the entire development.

• On January 1, 1963, the state will have two new cities when Virginia Beach and Chesapeake will become legal municipalities, according to *Noveles*, newsletter of the Virginia Recreation Society. The new city of Virginia Beach will include both the current city of Virginia Beach and all of Princess Anne County. Chesapeake will result from the merger of South Norfolk and Norfolk County. The city of South Norfolk is the only division of either merger which boasts a recreation department. Norfolk County has operated a summer program under the direction of the schools employing the high-school coaches. Princess Anne County once had a department, but abandoned it and turned over the job to the public schools. Virginia Beach has operated a summer program. At the present time, Princess Anne County is having a pilot study made regarding recreation and will proceed according to the study's recommendations.

Municipal recreation will be a difficult task in either case, according to *Noveles*, because of the number of isolated urban communities and the high degree of farmland in both cities. In neither case has there been much planning for community recreation facilities except in some of the Norfolk County schools. Subdivisions have multiplied in both Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties with not even playgrounds being provided by the builders. The government bodies have not required such a provision even after it was recommended by the Southeastern Virginia Regional Planning Commission.

Research Briefs

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yearly basis to promote individual or sustaining programs.

An analysis was made of the extent to which the various types of volunteers were used in each program division. It was possible to record accurately the services of "activity or group leaders," but in the other categories it was necessary to estimate the number of individuals and the hours contributed. A summary of the results follows:

Program Divisions	Activity Leadership		Administrative & Advisory	Non-Leadership	Cooperating Organizations
	Individuals	Hrs. per year			
Administration	—	—	15	—	—
Recreation Centers	146	7376	85	402	21
Natural Science	127	744	37	120	8
Sports	182	9258	30	83	4
Playgrounds	22	610	40	150	1
Community Recreation*	35	2923	164	170	16
TOTALS	512	20911	371	925	50

*Special areas of interest organized on city-wide basis; for example, gardening, nature, dance, music, special events.

Visitor Fatalities

A report of visitor fatalities in the National Park Service covering the ten-year period 1952-1961 has been prepared by its Chief Safety Officer Nathan G. Baker. Only accident fatalities are included. In 1952, forty-four fatalities were reported among the 42,229,836 visitors, or 1.04 fatalities per million. These figures compare with the 1961 record of sixty-four fatalities among 79,040,000 visitors, or .80 fatalities per million visitors. Causes of the fatalities over the year were: drowning, 206; motor vehicles, 191; falls, 64; and all others, 223. Although the rate of fatalities over the decade has declined, the National Park Service is concerned that there should be a further reduction in the years ahead.

Recreation Salaries

A comparison of the salaries paid the heads of recreation departments in North Carolina cities with salaries paid heads of other city departments was made by John R. Brady, a student at North Carolina State College. The results of the study were issued by the North Carolina Recreation Commission. The salary data included the amounts paid heads of engineering, fire, police, public works and utilities, and water and sewer departments.

In three of the six population groups the salaries of recreation department heads are lowest. This is true in cities of 60,000 and over, 30,000-60,000, and 10,000-15,000. In three other population categories, recreation executives' salaries rank third, fourth, and fifth lowest, respectively. Of the personnel whose salaries are surpassed by the mean recreation salary, the fire department ranks lower three times, the water and sewer department two times, and the police department only once.

RECREATION DIGEST

GOVERNMENT and the ARTS

What should be the precise relationship between government and the arts in a free society? In order to answer this question, President Kennedy recently appointed August Heckscher, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, as his Special Consultant on the Arts. Mr. Heckscher's principal task is to systematically examine this complex problem and attempt to come up with a workable answer. Here he divulges his approach to this comprehensive assignment.

August Heckscher

WHEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY first asked me to serve as his Special Consultant on the Arts, he said that the administration has a deep interest in the role of the arts in American life. He was not speaking only of the government's interest in international cultural exchange programs which are being carried out, and carried out well. What government hasn't concerned itself with heretofore is encouragement of the arts within the United States. A separation between government and the arts has existed almost as if there was a constitutional injunction — something akin to the separation of church and state—and it is with this relationship that the President is now concerned. He told me that, thus far, the administration has demonstrated its interest in the arts by inviting distinguished artists and intellectuals to the White House or through the commemoration of significant occasions. Now, however, the President believes that the time has come when we ought to examine the relationship between government and the arts somewhat systematically and see what is involved in terms of a continuing policy. This, in essence, is my task. Since the position is a newly created one, the exact nature of its duties are still in an evolutionary stage.

I have long believed that the government has a limited but significant role to play in relation to the world of art. During my brief experience as White House consultant, this belief has been confirmed. It has been confirmed in the sense that the more deeply I examined these things, the more fully aware I became of what previously might have been mere impressions. It has also been confirmed as a result of the substantial evidence of popular interest in this field. I have been impressed by the reception which the press, private organizations concerned with the arts, and individual members of the artistic community have given to the White House appointment. While recognized as a tentative and modest beginning, it is generally seen as a step in the right direction. The President was very anxious that the work should begin modestly. Perhaps we were afraid of hearing charges that the administration is going to "socialize" art or start a boondoggling program. All the old chiches of that sort might have been used. But, surprisingly enough, they were not. The press has been widely in-

This material is condensed from Challenge, *the Magazine of Economic Affairs, published by the Institute of Economic Affairs, New York University.*

...ed and almost uniformly favorable to the idea. Of ... as we go ahead and try to implement our ideas, we ... usually expect some reactions of a different kind. But ... rally favorable public reaction is one of the things that has convinced me that people look to their government to concern itself with the state of the arts.

FIRST OF ALL, there should never be a complete separation of government and art. Institutions, laws, and methods of encouraging the arts are, of course, open to wide variations and changes from one country to another; but in all countries the relationship between government and art ought to be a vital one. Art is perhaps the supreme way in which a nation can express its values and ideals visually and articulately. After all, what is politics but the means through which people translate into reality the kind of society they want to live in? It is their principal means of bringing the exterior world closer to the values and images they keep within themselves. So, in a sense, the cities we live in are outward manifestations of the inner tendencies and desires of the people. Once you accept that, then it seems to me you have to accept the idea that art, taken in the broader sense, is also a reflection of the people's ideals. There have been periods when the artist was thought of as being alienated from society and having no relationship to the ordinary life of his times. And there have also been periods, such as the Middle Ages, when the artist was very closely involved with the life of the people, when art enhanced their everyday existence, the houses they lived in, the flags they carried into battle, the instruments they used in their religious worship, and so forth. The great churches and temples of the past were, of course, all ennobled through art.

Today, we are again in a period when the artist is not out on a limb by himself. He is not merely creating art for art's sake; he is once again giving his own expression to the kind of insights and prophecies which the physicist is finding in his research, which the psychologist is discovering within the human mind, which the explorers of space are beginning to sense within themselves.

The government, without being fully aware of it, has already played a significant role in relation to the arts. This is not to say that it couldn't have done more or done better; but it has been touching the cultural life in a hundred ways. Since government is directly concerned with the construction of many public buildings, it should build with beauty, as well as utility, in mind. Government purchases and commissions a great deal of art. It therefore has a public obligation to make certain that the art it acquires is marked by excellence. It is obligated to see that it is kept in the best possible condition and effectively displayed and made available to the public. The government is both a printer and a coiner on a very large scale. Shall it merely provide these services on a utilitarian basis or should it not examine the possibilities which reside in these functions to ensure that the quality of the products befits the government of a culturally ambitious people?

YOU CERTAINLY FIND a much greater hospitality toward the arts in Congress than you would have found only five years ago. This, in my opinion, is a direct result of the increased public interest. Most congressmen are no longer worried about a hostile reaction from their constituents if they do something to help the arts. In fact, representatives from urban areas feel that it is definitely to their advantage to take an interest in cultural matters, since a significant percentage of city dwellers are vitally interested in this field. Nevertheless, Congress is very cautious and prudent in this area, and it naturally tends to think in terms of priorities. National defense comes first. That is the supreme priority. And art, perhaps, comes last. It is usually considered a sort of luxury. Consequently, where there is just so much money to go around, art is usually the easiest to neglect. My own view is that it is misleading to think rigidly and exclusively in terms of such priorities. Arms and the arts are, in fact, both necessary to the healthy society.

Actually, government is already subsidizing [cultural] institutions by considering donations to them as tax exempt in cases where they are nonprofit. That should not be overlooked. In other ways, different levels of the government are supporting the arts directly or indirectly. Municipal governments are doing it—although not on as large a scale as I think they should. The city of New York, for example, pays for the maintenance and running (the guards, and so on) of the building which houses the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The museum's board, however, has complete control over its policies, exhibitions and acquisitions.

GREAT GOVERNMENTS and great art have always gone hand in hand. All the important nations and empires of the past distinguished themselves through notable cultural and artistic achievments. Great nations have always been characterized by great art. This kind of achievement is something which, by its very nature, is a public responsibility. It falls to the citizen; it may ultimately fall to the taxpayer. Institutions of art have never been self-supporting, any more than have schools and hospitals. This is something that must be accepted as a fact of life.

The first decades of our [country's] history saw a close relationship between government and the arts. Our early presidents—Washington, Adams, and Jefferson—were taken with the idea that a government aiming at distinction and greatness should surround itself with noble works. As a consequence, the public buildings of that period were conceived on the grand scale. The founding fathers liked to dream about an Athens in the wilderness.

The arts appeared to be less important as the nation became preoccupied with westward expansion and the conquest of a wilderness. Now, we are gradually returning to our early tradition. Actually, we are only doing what practically every other government has done since ancient times. There isn't a European government today that doesn't support the arts and look upon them as a measure of its national attainment.

Private support of the arts is uniquely important in the American cultural scene. Nothing like it exists in any other country. In any measures of support which may come from government at various levels in the years ahead, we must

be exceedingly careful not to set back the cause of private giving. On this basis we have built up symphony orchestras which are generally considered the best in the world; we have created a varied, lively, and inventive cultural life. To jeopardize the existing channels of support would be folly. On the other hand, it is well for those who have the great institutions of art in their trust to look ahead and to make practicable plans for the future. Today, the costs of all our cultural institutions are increasing; building and maintenance are higher than ever before; the salaries paid our performing artists are rising, and must rise commensurate with what we pay others in our society. The very enthusiasm of the public, the demands which the mass audience is making upon our museums and other cultural centers, is causing these institutions to undertake fresh burdens. Many are in difficulty, not because of public neglect, but because of constantly increasing public demands. In these circumstances, we must all be alert to the need for new sources of revenue. Some of this can certainly be met from the private sector. The foundations may well be giving, over the next decade, a considerably larger share to the arts than the present three percent of their total gifts. The corporations are realizing that money given for the arts in the communities where they have employees is an assurance of a higher quality and more stable labor force. But, when all is said and done, the public sector will surely be called on for a larger share in support of the arts. It is not too soon to begin now to think about ways and means. #

As We Go To Press

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▸ THE 87TH CONGRESS "has provided America with an unprecedented increment in new national parks and other outdoor recreation facilities." Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall said in releasing a review of conservation measures enacted during the recently adjourned session.

"This nation is conscious as never before of the need for adequate open spaces to meet not only today's growing needs but those of future generations." says Secretary Udall. The report to Congress cited the following highlights in outdoor recreation:

1. In mounting tempo, America's technological progress and population growth have threatened to engulf the very resource that shaped our character as a nation—the outdoor. To meet this threat to fish and wildlife, forest, lake and seashore, and to make open spaces available for outdoor recreation needs to come, the 87th Congress acted with unprecedented vigor.

With only 336 miles of the Atlantic coast and 296 miles of the Pacific shorelines previously available as public lands, the 87th Congress established three new national seashores at Cape Cod, Massachusetts, Point Reyes, California, and Padre Island, Texas. *(see Page 470)*, adding 285 miles of unspoiled seacoast to our National Park System that this year will have accommodated more than 85,000,000 visitors.

2. Additionally, the National Park System was further enriched with establishment of Haleakala National Park in Hawaii; City of Refuge National Historic Site, also in Hawaii; Buck Island Reef National Memorial near St. Croix, Virgin Islands; and Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace and Sagamore Hill National Historic Sites, and Alexander Hamilton Grange National Memorial, all in New York.

3. Expanding demands for outdoor recreation also were met by passage of legislation under which the Department of the Interior will provide facilities at almost two hundred federally operated wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries and in departmental action that expanded recreation use of public lands by making them available to state and local governments at the nominal fee of $2.50 per acre. *(See* RECREATION, *September 1961, Page 385.)*

4. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC), the Administration established a Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. It has also recommended sweeping new programs to assist the states in planning farsighted outdoor recreation programs, and legislation to establish a Land Conservation Fund to meet the growing need for outdoor recreation opportunities. *(For digest of ORRRC report see* RECREATION, *March and April 1962.)*

"These standout conservation accomplishments have their duplicates in virtually every other field of conservation, resulting in unprecedented gains in water resource development, minerals utilization, soil and forest management, and development of power resources," Secretary Udall declares.

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OUR FOURTH NATIONAL SEASHORE

Padre Island National Seashore in Texas, established by Congress late in September, joins Point Reyes in California (1962), Cape Cod in Massachusetts (1961), and Cape Hatteras in North Carolina (1953) as a recreation area of outstanding beauty preserved for the inspiration of this and future generations. Says Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall, "The establishment of three national seashores in one [Congressional] session is an historic feat in the history of conservation. The people of the United States and the generations to come now have a total of about 285 miles of new shoreline for their enjoyment. . . ."

Padre Island National Seashore on the southern Texas coast, between Corpus Christi and Port Isabel, embraces the longest undeveloped segment of seashore in the United States' portion of the Gulf of Mexico and will be administered by the National Park Service. Located on an offshore bar—117 miles in length, of which eighty miles are included in the national seashore—Padre Island varies in width from less than an eighth of a mile to about three miles. The island is subtropical, bounded on the west by the warm water of Laguna Madre with its exceptional waterfowl and fish habitat and on the east by the clean, temperate waters of the Gulf of Mexico. It has light-colored sand of a fine texture and dunes—not entirely stabilized in portions of the island—varying from small mounds to hills forty feet high. It is a classical example of an offshore bar and presents an excellent opportunity to witness and study the forces of sea deposition and erosion at work. Its great size and remote character, its unbroken sweep of surf, sand, grass-covered dunes, and marshes give the island a wild spaciousness.

Padre Island is closer to interior areas of the country than any point on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. For example, people from as far north as Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota will find Padre closer to their homes than any place along the Atlantic or Pacific seaboards. The island is distinctively different from Cape Cod and Point Reyes. Cape Cod is, for the most part, a fairly closely settled area with centuries of history behind it; Point Reyes is primarily a lush coastal area with mountains and forests.

Padre, though it does not lie on the very edge of great metropolitan areas as do Point Reyes and Cape Cod, has a substantial population within a five hundred mile radius. New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Fort Worth, San Antonio, Austin, Houston, Galveston, and Corpus Christi all lie within this distance. #

Reservoirs for Recreation

Continued from Page 450

velopment of state plans for outdoor recreation programs. *(Public Law 87-70, signed into law July 20, 1962.)*

4. To establish an affirmative program of land acquisition for recreation purposes. *(Eight-year program submitted to Congress April 4, 1962.)*

5. To enable the states and local governments to acquire surplus federal lands for park, recreation, or wildlife uses on more liberal terms. *(S. 2724, H.R. 10429.)*

6. To authorize a study of shorelines of the nation to develop a federal-state shoreline preservation program. *(S. 543).*

* * * *

At the recent White House Conference on Conservation, May 24-25, 1962, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall summarized the Kennedy Administration's conservation goals and purposes as follows:

- Exploit science to "create" new resources and enlarge the use of existing resources.
- Give new vigor to traditional programs.
- Unlock the resources of the sea.
- Reserve for their high human uses the remnants of the American wilderness.
- Wage an all-out attack on water and air pollution.
- Help cities save open space and plan their growth.
- Grow adequate timber supplies for future needs.
- Save the remaining shorelines for public use.
- Learn to husband fresh water, and seek the means of extracting it from the sea.
- Plan now the water development of all river basins.
- Preserve a viable habitat for waterfowl and wildlife.
- Mount a vigorous campaign—with invigorated state and local participation—to enlarge the opportunities for outdoor recreation.
- Earmark military reservation lands as an ultimate conservation reserve for federal, state and local governments.
- Establish a Youth Conservation Corps.
- Share our conservation know-how and conservation ethic with men everywhere. #

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R FOR THE ILL AND HANDICAPPED

Morton Thompson, Ed.D.

✢ A program of recreation has been organized for the blind senior citizens of lower Westchester County, New York. There are presently twenty-five members in the program which has become an integral part of the Mount Vernon Senior Citizens' Center. The group meets regularly on Tuesday and on several other mornings. Discussions of the daily news, listening to readers provided by the public library and arts-and-crafts sessions are some of the activities scheduled.

Luncheons for the weekly gatherings are provided throughout the year by the Lions Club. Volunteers assist in the program, transportation and meals. The Westchester County Department of Parks, Recreation, and Conservation provides the services of Mrs. Margaret Yoder, arts and crafts instructor.

✢ New Jersey's Division on Aging for the past three years has carried on a program of small grants-in-aid to stimulate and improve services to the elderly. Development of restorative and other rehabilitative services created a need for recreation in the chronic illness institutions where patients were improved to the point of "time on their hands." A grant for a trained recreation director to train and coordinate volunteers is under way with a widening involvement of local government, organizations and individuals.

Since only a small percentage of older people are ill or need welfare assistance, programs for the aging *well* person are also being evolved. A community-based employment program to help retirees find suitable work was initiated early in the grant program. Funds for helping staff multi-service community centers have been committed. Once under way with a rounded program of recreation, counseling, referral to community resources and interaction with the larger community, it is believed that such centers will be recognized as indispensable parts of a complete community.—From *Added Years*, Newsletter of the New Jersey State Division on Aging, Aug. 1962.

DR. THOMPSON *is acting director of the National Recreation Association Consulting Service on Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped.*

✢ The first of a series of regional institutes on socio-recreative programing for the mentally retarded child living in the community will be held in cooperation with Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, on November 8-10. This institute will be co-chaired by Mrs. R. Sargent Shriver, Jr., consultant to the President's Panel on Mental Retardation, and Mrs. Katherine B. Oettinger, chief of the U.S. Children's Bureau. It is jointly sponsored by the National Association for Retarded Children and Comeback, Inc.

Approximately 150 persons responsible for policy and administrative decisions regarding service to retarded children throughout the northeast region of the United States are expected to attend this first institute. Similar institutes will be held in other regions throughout the country during this next year. A plan for providing socio-recreative services for retarded children in local communities will be presented at these institutes. Services will be designed to enhance the school-age retarded child's vocational potential, to prepare him as a retarded teenager and young adult to make more successful social and vocational adjustments.

✢ The United Community Funds and Councils of America, 345 East 46th Street, New York City, has published a bibliography of *Health and Welfare Research Projects in Local Communities*. This list, which costs $.75, includes study reports on recreation for the handicapped, camping, and rehabilitation.

✢ Lucy F. Fairbank, acting chief of activity therapies for the Illinois Department of Mental Health, reports an annual series of training institutes for employees in state hospitals. The program includes workshops, demonstrations, study courses, and institutional visits.

✢ The Governor's Council on Aging in Olympia, Washington, has published a pamphlet on *Games and Folk Dances for Seniors*. The pamphlet was compiled by the Spokane County Park and Recreation Department. The contents include ice breakers, quiet games, active games, paper and pencil games, table games, dice games, musical games, dance games, and a variety of folk dances.

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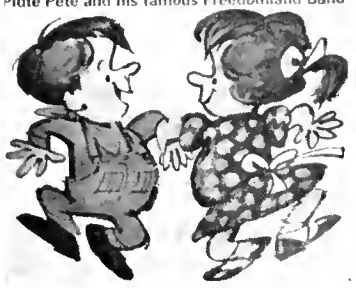

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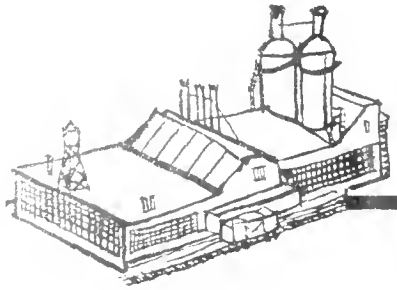

MARKET NEWS

For further information regarding any of the products discussed below, simply circle its corresponding key number on coupon on facing color page and mail to us.

• Expanded polystyrene foam material which has had many industrial applications has found its way into the art field. Utilized in flotation, packaging, and insulation, it is now being used by sculptors to create art works up to nine feet in height. The material is rather difficult for younger children to use, but is an excellent media for teenagers and adults or anyone who has sufficient artistic media training to handle it. A carving knife and the foam are the only materials necessary. However, the material can be sanded, painted with a water-base paint, and can be cemented with epoxy cements, or water-base glue. For further information, circle #100.

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• Do monotonous chainlink fences give a dreary look around your areas and facilities? Add a flowery touch of color with a device which makes it possible to attach flowerpots to chainlink fences. The device resembles a horseshoe, is painted black. It comes in various diameters—three, four, five, and six inch. Can be used to flank gateways or at random intervals to provide decoration for fences around community centers, schools, hospitals, parks, and other municipal facilities. For further information, circle #103.

• Park department rowboats have to take quite a beating. The New York City Department of Parks has selected aluminum boats for its rental concession at Brooklyn's Prospect

The oarsman is New York Park Commissioner Newbold Morris.

Park Lake. The boats are thirteen and a half feet long and weigh 175 pounds. For further information, circle #104.

• A fibrous, filled, asphalt mastic solves the problems caused by spiked shoes on concrete. "Grasstex" is the same material used in the construction of all-weather tracks and runways for track and field events. In this type of service, it has been used for years without serious deterioration. For further information, circle #105.

• It's a long, funny story—but if you're interested in costumes, flags, or convention banners, read on! In 1919 there was a big pigeon coop in Collegeville, Pennsylvania, and one day some people shooed the pigeons out and set up a flag factory in it. The flag business was a thriving one, and soon the company found itself with bags of scrap materials. So what? So it made costumes, of course, mostly for Halloween, but sometimes for Christmas; sometimes sticking in a few wigs and masks and accessories. So, if you are looking for United States flags, accessories, costumes, or convention banners, send up a carrier pigeon or circle #106.

• A fountaisian world. The play of light and water through fountains in public gardens and parks creates a fantasy of pattern and movement. A California company creates a complete fountain design, utilizing (when desired) custom sculpturing, water patterns, pumps, valves and timing devices, and fountain accessories. Duplications of natural stone waterfalls cascade waters from one rock ledge to another, producing soothing echoes. Exceptionally tasteful wall fountains, pedestal planters, reflecting pools, and unusual, lovely decorative accessories are also described in the company's catalogue. For copy, circle #107.

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PLASTIC LACINGS FOR ARTS AND CRAFTS come in more than twenty different colors or two-tone combinations. Braidette or cordette comes in gold or silver. For leaflet containing samples, circle #123.

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AUDIO VISUAL

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THE WATER'S FINE. Films of the water world, boat construction, cruising and camping, fishing, lifesaving and swimming, navigation and weather, racing, safety and maintenance, sailing, water sports are some of the categories available. For catalogue, circle #127.

ENCHANTING FILMS FROM JAPAN will delight both nature club members and people who are entranced with the natural world. *Life of the Water Birds, A Study of Snow Crystals, Community Life of the Ant, Life of the Hunter Bee, The Praying Mantis* and other nature films are available. For further information, circle #128.

THE NOCTURNAL WORLD OF NATURE blooms and chirps. A film, *A Night Out With Mr. Toad*, presents closeup studies of bugs, snails, moths, millipedes, with background of flowers closing, sunset, twilight, rising of the moon, forma-

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tion of dew, and growth of mushrooms. The film makes use of time-lapse photography to show the closing of flowers, the forming of dew, and mushrooms growing. Other films include one on the black widow spider and one on how nature controls insect pests. For further information, circle #129.

FILMS OF THE WORLD OUTDOORS range from camera hunting to fishing and hunting in various parts of the Northern Hemisphere. For list, circle #130.

TREASURE HUNT. Looking through this film catalogue is like opening a wealthy dowager's jewel box. Here's an exciting collection of art, recreation, craft, drama, dance and theater, music, science, and world and community affairs films, in addition to a selection of shorts by the extremely talented Canadian film artist Norman McLaren. For copy, circle #131.

ON TRACK. *The Wonderful World of Trains* combines fantasy and realism, replete with puppets and model trains. "Professor Hotbox" and "Algernon Caboose" help lead a small boy through a dream world of adventure in which train wrecks are avoided just at the nick of time. Another film on trains and one on the high spots and excitement of New York, the world's biggest city, are available, among others. For further information, circle #132.

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KEEP FAMILY CAMPERS and picnickers posted. Good-looking barbecue equipment includes rotary accessories, skewers, broilers, kebabers, portable stoves (campers, take note), fire starters, and other outdoor cooking equipment. For catalogue, circle #133.

FREE CONSULTING SERVICE to assist maintenance departments in solving difficult ice and snow removal problems has been announced by a manufacturer of de-icing equipment. The company offers facilities for testing and "trial runs" under practically all conditions—extreme temperature variations, different methods of application, protection of concrete, asphalt, interior floors and various floor coverings, and special conditions requiring mixtures with sand, slag, salt, etcetera. For further information, circle #134.

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ENGINEERED EXCELLENCE for your swimming pool. Filters of various types—stainless steel spin filters, bronze spin filters, pressure tube type filters, "diatom" filters—and commercial deck equipment are attractively presented in this company's literature. For your copy, circle #136.

WHO WE ARE. Your athletic teams and clubs of all varieties will like the special identification that emblems afford. Catalogue contains illustrated descriptions of spanking bright jackets and sweatshirts, caps, emblems and stuffed mascots. Also fluorescent caps, mittens, armbands, and dickeys will be of interest to campers, cyclists and construction workers. For copy, circle #137.

TRAPPED! Have a heart when trapping animals and birds for nature study. This company's traps come highly recommended by enthusiastic users all over the country. It makes traps for practically any use you can conceive. Booklet contains general instructions on how to use traps and what bait has proven to be best for trapping various animals. (Be aware of your state's trapping laws. They may affect your catch.) For further information, circle #138.

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VALUABLE ANALYSIS. *Guides to Baseball Umpiring*, a sixty-five page, softbound book covers the fundamental principles, practical application, and sound philosophy of athletic officiating; attitudes, opinions, and feelings of coaches and officials for one another; officiating as a vocation and avocation; stances and positions; ejecting players from the game; cartoons, examinations and knotty problems. Available for $1.00 from the Instructional Center, 222 Kearny Avenue, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

•

FREE LORE. Three beautiful, illustrated, and photo-packed booklets are available from Phillips Petroleum Company: *Camping by Car and Boat; Guide to Your National Forests, Parks, Monuments and Historic Sites;* and *Your Mission 66 and the National Parks: A Passport to Adventure.* The first-mentioned booklet contains chapters on family camping, equipment, cross-country camping, coaches, trailers, wagons and tents, camping abroad, etcetera. The second contains maps showing the locations of national parks and listings of parks and their addresses. The third booklet gives some historical background on national parks and Mission 66. All are available free from the Public Relations Department, Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

•

HANDICAPPED PATTERN. A very interesting study and report on the problems concerned with reaching and integrating handicapped children into normal community recreation programs has been issued by the Associated YM-YWHAs of Greater New York. In *Social and Recreational Patterns of Orthopedically Handicapped Children*, Arthur Schwartz finds the major problems are locating recreation facilities, transportation, and parent-child tensions. Most of the handicapped children are able to negotiate the steps to get to the second floor of the center. It was also discovered that many of the siblings of the handicapped children were not being served in community centers.

During the first seven months of the study over twenty orthopedically handicapped children were absorbed into groups of nonhandicapped children. They participated in the full range of center activities from club groups and special interest activities to trips, athletics, and mass activities. Their dropout rate was significantly below that of the nonhandicapped members of the center. The forty-eight page report is available for $1.25 from the Associated YM-YWHAs, 33 West 60th Street, New York 32.—*Morton Thompson.*

•

CAMPING PRESCRIPTION. A thirty-one page booklet, *Camping for Emotionally Disturbed Boys*, describes various kinds of camps; the value of camp setting as therapy; identifying, screening, and selecting campers; staff; guidance; followup; and research. Available for $.75 from the American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana.

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Down on the Farm

The Immanuel Baptist Church in Lexington, Kentucky, recently acquired a twenty-two-acre site for the construction of its new church plant. On the property there was a well-built, empty barn. The young people of the church under the leadership of the associate pastor decided to turn the barn into a recreation center. Where cattle stalls and cobwebs had been, there were youngsters and fathers sweeping, hammering, and sawing. Many members of the congregation donated furnishings.

The hayloft floor was rejuvenated with a layer of linoleum; a walkway bridge was built across the barn so that youngsters could walk from one hayloft to another. In one loft, a TV room and Ping-pong room were set up, while in the other a restaurant and gameroom were laid out. The barn was painted blue, yellow and flamingo pink. Picnic tables were built from lumber salvaged from the stalls and doors, a stone floor was laid, water and electricity brought in. A basketball goal was placed at one end of the barn; at the other an indoor volleyball court was constructed.

Harvest Picnic

Recreation activities, typical of those enjoyed down on the farm, were featured at the Senior Citizens' Harvest Time Picnic recently conducted for seniors of San Gabriel Valley, California, at Arcadia County Park. The Arcadia City Recreation Department and the County of Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation were joint cosponsors of the picnic.

Prizes were awarded for such competitive events as: ladies' *(over 60)* fifty-yard walking race; men's *(over 65)* walking race, fifty yards; potato-tossing contest for men; egg-carrying contest for women; water-carrying contest for men and women; kicking shoe off the farthest, for women; oldest man present; oldest woman present; most living grandchildren; best costume depicting harvest time.

No Deadbeats

Youngsters who would otherwise put thumbs down on organized recreation can be drawn into the total program if an activity they're interested in takes them away from the street corner to the recreation center and settlement house. On New York City's Lower East Side, the Educational Alliance, a seventy-year-old settlement house, began a steel-drum band about two years ago. Now,

there are at least twelve bands at the agency. The first group consisted of nine teenagers. They appeared on TV and, less than a year after they began syncopating, decided to drop their amateur standing and join the Musician's Union. The other bands grew rapidly after the success of this first. About eight to ten youngsters belong to each group; they range in age from eleven to eighteen. The teenagers in these groups are normally friends; they didn't band together because of any special musical interest. They're part of Operation Street Corner and the steel-drum bands they belong to are viewed as very important in juvenile delinquency prevention.

Steel drums originate in the West Indies. Made from metal containers used for shipping liquids, they must be cut down for range and the heads hammered down to produce various notes. An exchange student, Rupert Sterling, from Antigua, British West Indies, teaches bands and makes the drums. He was a leading member of one of the best steel-drum bands in his island home.

Looseleaf Organization

Robert Ledger, Bristol, New Hampshire, recreation director, furnishes members of his advisory council with their own personal looseleaf notebooks containing the following information: names of council members, terms of office and committee assignments, dates of meetings and special events for ensuing year, council constitution and by-laws, receipts and expenditures for previous year, budget for current year, resume of insurance coverage, agreements governing use of all areas, and New Hampshire law governing public recreation programs. Council members receive written minutes of all meetings which they are urged to place in their notebooks.

Two New Hampshire directors conduct an annual tour of all recreation areas for city council members. Members ask questions, make suggestions and become better acquainted with areas and facilities under the supervision of the recreation director.

Party Students

Students in Dr. E. A. Scholer's class in social recreation at the State University of Iowa are no wallflowers when it comes to giving parties. Part of their classroom assignment is *party planning* from invitations right on down. The invitations themselves are lots of fun . . . a crepe-paper mitten holding a card invites you to a sliding party; the doors and loft windows of a red barn announce a square dance party; a paper canoe holds a wooden ice cream spoon (they resemble oars) with the invita-

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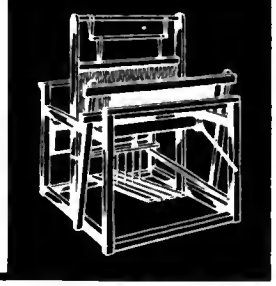

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tion to a boating party written on it; a paper paintbrush whose handle insists "your hand will fit" announces a painting party. The class planned a New Year's Eve backward party for ten-to twelve-year-olds. Everything had a touch of unreality. The decorations were mainly of the four seasons, one season in each corner. The seasons were a bit confused, however: winter had a background of waterskiers floating over snow drifts; summer had an ocean with snowmen and Christmas trees on the beach. The social recreation class demonstrated the party. They were given newspaper and some paperclips and told to make their own creative costumes for a masquerade. They played "My Hat, It Has Three Corners"—singing the words backwards. The group played active and quiet games—newspaper relays, quick whistle relay, reverse soccer relay (played walking backwards kicking a balloon), and shouting proverbs. The class also planned a Mad Party which was just that.

Clean Water

A drop in the bucket may be one too many when an area is stricken with a water shortage. Where water pollution clouds and befouls past or potential recreation areas, residents welcome the sight of clean water. By working together, industry and conservation groups can begin to eliminate the problems which arise from water shortage and pollution. An exciting breakthrough in these problems developed with a six-tank water reclaiming unit which recirculates, filters, purifies and clarifies a basic reservoir of water. Units have been developed for laundromats and car-wash installations. Modern detergents used in industry of this sort pose a major problem in water pollution. They contain alkyl benzene sulfonates which cannot be removed by sewage disposal plants. As a result, huge quantities of detergent chemicals are being discharged into America's lakes, streams, and other water resources. The manufacturer, Niagara Systems Company of Buffalo, New York, anticipates a vast potential for manufacturing industries and for commercial and home use where large volumes of water and detergents are used. The unit can be constructed to any specifications, making it possible for large industry to make use of it. Other applications include military installations in remote areas, use on naval vessels, in arid regions of the world, in underdeveloped countries, and in the many areas of the United States which lack sewer systems.

Dropouts

A new program for school dropouts begun in New York City by the Police Athletic League combines counseling, remedial reading, arithmetic, psychological testing, together with paid work experience. After graduation from the program, the youngster will be referred to PAL's placement service. The youth service is financed by the New York State Division for Youth through a contract with the New York City Youth Board and by PAL funds.

No Strings

Is puppetry as a folk art dying? Melvyn Helstien, assistant professor of theater arts at the University of California at Los Angeles, thinks it is. The reasons for this decline in China, the East Indies, and Turkey may be the competition from mechanized entertainment or perhaps from the attraction of better paying occupations. (Puppeteers are traditionally poor.)

Information Please

The International Sports Exhibition to be held in Dortmund, West Germany, on April 19-28, 1962, will have indoor and outdoor space available for an extensive sports program exhibit. A turnout of 250,000-400,000 is expected. An exhibit of sports buildings and pools is planned. The Sports Field Advisory Board would appreciate receiving information from any departments in the United States who have scale models and large photo prints of sports buildings and pools. The board would like to make arrangements to borrow these items from those who can make them available. For further correspondence, address the Uebungsstaetten-Beratungsstelle des Deutschen Sportbundes, Zentrale Beratungsstelle fuer den Kommunalen Sportsstaettenbau, 5 Koeln-Muengersdorf, West Germany.

Morale Builders

A float entered in the local Christmas parade last year by the Roanoke, Virginia, Department of Parks and Recreation came off with first-place honors.

Everyone in the department helped with the project which was titled "Santa's Mail Box and Helpers." Secretaries and supervisors wore bright red outfits and rode the float. Maintenance men built the igloo and sled. The float was a kickoff for Santa's Mail Box. Children mailed their letters with telephone number included to Santa, North Pole. The department had Santa call each child. A local TV station contributed time to the venture. Department personnel got a big kick out of helping Santa that Christmas.

Come Home Alas

Each year the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce receives about fifty thousand requests from children, requesting information. Have a peek at the correspondence: "We spent two weks in Pensylvania this summer. We swam and saw Niagr Falls. I saw 18 dears and a gray bear but I had to come home alas."

"I have a cat. He had his tail cut off. He has three legs. His name is Benjamin Franklin because he is shaped like the state of Pennsylvania. We are going to Hairsburg next spring. Is it big? Thank you."

Training Church Leaders

The Dade County, Florida, Parks and Recreation Department recently completed its third annual series of recreation workshops for leaders of church-centered programs. The Greater Miami Council of Churches cooperates with the department through the mailing of workshop notices to churches in the area. Staff members of the recreation division coordinate the program in two districts of the county. This year 137 people involved in some phase of church activity participated; total attendance amounted to 189.

Vandalism in NYC Parks

Vandalism in New York City parks cost the city $375,000 last year. Park structures have, in many cases, been completely destroyed by fires started by vandals. Damage to trees, shrubs, and benches, while individually less costly, adds up to a large portion of the total cost of the vandalism damage.

STATE SOCIETY NEWS

Ohio

The Ohio Recreation Association will hold its annual conference in Springfield, Ohio, on November 7-9. Over 250 park and recreation department personnel are expected to attend. The three-day conference will feature meetings and panel sessions on facilities and programs, plus tours, exhibits, and entertainment.

Ontario

The Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario, Canada, will hold its sixth training institute along with the society's sixteenth annual meeting on November 10. Theme of the training sessions will be "Recreation in Community Planning." A manual of *Definitions and Standards for Parks and Recreation Facilities* will be presented for discussion at the institute in Peterborough.

IN MEMORIAM

• Hugh Comer, board chairman of Avondale Mills and a member of the Boy Scouts National Executive Board since 1950, died recently in Birmingham, Alabama, at the age of seventy. Mr. Comer received several of scouting's highest awards for service to boyhood. He was president of the Scout's Choccolocco Council at Anniston, Alabama. He was a past vice-president of the National Association of Manufacturers and had been active in the American Red Cross, the Crippled Childrens Association, and the Community Chest.

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Human Values in Recreation

Continued from Page 443

That is, a play *can be* such an organic whole; too often, however, we start with tryouts, select our showoffs and extroverts, and leave out the slow and the sensitive—the people who need the experience more than the others. We then typecast our actors: The most popular girl becomes the ingenue; the plain one becomes the old maid aunt; the shy boy is the shy boy. The results can be tragic.

Another common blunder is to choose as a director a person who may or may not know anything about the theater but who knows nothing about *people* and what is happening to them during rehearsals. Such a director then *directs:* he tells the actors where to go, how to stand, how to read lines, what gestures to make—thus eliminating any chance for the actors' creative interaction. This type of rehearsal only drives deeper existing attitudes and behaviors. But a play that is picked to suit the people who want to be in it; is cast enough against type, so that everyone gets a chance to be someone other than himself; and is worked out by the group (with someone sitting as audience representative) so that the play will be effective to the larger group that sees it—such a play can be a powerful tool for building sound social patterns.

In creative dramatics, there is constant interplay among the actors, the director, and the audience. One cannot, as in real life, take a vacation from total involvement and participation; the very nature of the medium forbids it, for individual fulfillment depends on the group's success. That success, that potential masterpiece of creation, draws the group together, and inspires and nourishes each member.

A successful dramatic performance moves and involves the audience; each living part of a theatrical canvas supports every other living part in balance and harmony; the whole becomes greater than the sum of its parts. The audience gets a sense of natural organic reality, and is emotionally involved because the action on stage is purposive, meaningful, authentic, condensed.

Not every amateur play answers this lyrical description; not every dance group provides a joyful experience for someone other than the "expert." To put on a play, to dance, to sing, to do metal work, does not guarantee that we will achieve what we're working for. Much depends on the leadership and the kind of understanding that it brings to the activity.

Good leaders do not grow on trees; they are seldom "naturals"; they must be trained. Fortunately, more and more colleges are offering curriculums and courses in recreation and every year sees additional workshops, institutes, and training sessions (both formal and informal) in this vital area. The general public is becoming more and more aware of the value of leisure-time activities and increasingly is demanding more areas, facilities, and program activities and is expecting a high standard in leadership and administration.

Recreation is a living tool with which we can mold human values. To do this, we select our materials carefully, and train the kind of leadership we want. But recreation has perhaps a more important aspect: to put it simply, *recreation is fun!* #

The Church and Recreation

Continued from Page 455

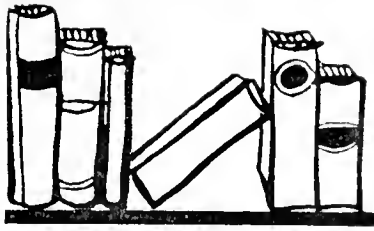
in a given period of time. Its *raison d'etre* is to be a spiritual force. If it expends its energies in tangent enterprises, it will have little resource left to spend on behalf of this spiritual purpose. The void which is created by a malfunctioning religious body will *not* be suitably met by the recreation department or the YMCA or the rod-and-gun club of the community. The churches and synagogues of America, must, of necessity, first be themselves.

The result of this mutual cooperation will be an integrated program of community recreation. Recreation will not be abandoned by the church. To the contrary, the church will continue to find more creative uses for recreation and further enhance its own attraction, especially to youth; likewise the public sector will not expand its program to the detriment of private recreation agencies; rather, they will work together that each can provide some recreation service the others cannot. There is no one set amount of recreation to be divided equally among interested parties. It will take the maximum effort of all groups to provide enough varied recreation experiences for our people, but emphasis falls particularly on the specialized community agencies whose program is devoted exclusively to recreation.

The church does not serve a total community directly, but it is interested deeply in the total community, even those who do not come within its walls. It can be more assured that a need of real importance is being met if there are institutions concentrating on its solution. The larger aims of religious bodies can thus be fulfilled and their societal responsibilities met through other groups. The church, its clergy and laity can provide the impetus for an adequate answer to the need for leadership, funds, facilities, and understanding which comprise a sound recreation program.

The church and other institutions in the community have grown in the manner of people. At their conception they were dependent on others; independent in their adolescence as they attempted to exist on their own and be everything to everyone. They must now conceive of growing to the maturity of interdependence where useful cooperation fosters effective service.

The philosophy of recreation is consonant with the purposes of religious institutions. They can be joint laborers in community endeavor and helpful to one another. From their realization that they each perform a unique function can come a more efficient expenditure of the efforts of both. This will allow the church to be the church, to find a new success in its own rediscovery of a "constancy to purpose." #



NEW PUBLICATIONS

Preparation for Art, June King McFee. Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont, California. Pp. 341. $9.00.

This book, although written for the classroom teacher, is a must for any teacher and prospective teacher (and would be especially helpful for leaders in recreation) who wishes to learn more about the children they are guiding in their experiences in art—in school, in recreation, camps, centers, and homes—and creating situations that are conducive to creativity.

It is written also for "the teacher who is never through learning." The author says, "Art is a form of language necessary for the progress of humanity and the maintenance of civilization . . . we must understand the behavior of children in art."

This book should give recreation leaders the opportunity to improve their work with their children and obtain a higher work standard. The chapter on "The Creative Process" is especially informative and helpful. It is highly recommended.—*Mary B. Cummings.*

Amphibians and Their Ways, H. Rucker Smyth. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 292. $6.50.

Did you ever see a Northern spring peeper or Southern cricket frog? Surely you have heard them both, especially the sweet *peep, peep, peep* of the former which assures us that summer will soon be here. This is a nontechnical account of the private lives of these and others of our neighbors in fields, woods, and swamps—toads, salamanders, frogs, and so on. The details of their courtships, mating, maturing, daily habits, and so on are revealed in interesting narrative.

The author, with her husband and young daughter, has done much personal observation and uncovered interesting facts. She includes instructions for others who likewise may be interested in doing some "watching." This is entertaining and informative reading for nature lovers, especially those who have a home in the country or for nature or hiking groups in the recreation center or in summer camp.

This Is Rhythm, Ella Jenkins. Oak Publications, 121 West 47th Street, New York 36. Pp. 96, illustrated. Spiralbound, $2.95.

Recreation leaders who attended the 1959 National Recreation Congress in Chicago will remember the demonstration and the evening program of folk singing and rhythms by Ella Jenkins. Her dynamic personality and charm are not easily forgotten.

This book of hers is a child's picture book—not only for the delight of children but of their parents and leaders. It has large letters—for children with bad eyesight—and bright red and blue pictures to show just what and how.

Rhythm is fun. It is part of everyone's world. It's easy. This book proves it.

The Art of Flower Preservation, Geneal Condon. Lane Book Company, Menlo Park, California, Pp. 64, illustrated. Paper, $1.95.

Many readers are familiar with some of the Sunset books, such as the *Family Camping Book, Things to Make for Children,* and many others. Those readers will know that these inexpensive Sunset books on gardening, hobby, building, and travel are soft covered, bound 10½"-by-8" in size, and have more than adequate illustrations. In short, they are always bargains!

This one is no exception. It is, of course, a hobby book, but on a hobby that is growing rapidly in popularity. Preservation (not drying, please!) of flowers takes time and patience if the results are to be usable and beautiful.

The author is an internationally known specialist. She writes frankly and clearly, and this book is the basis of the many classes in this art.

Fun with Next to Nothing, Wesley F. Arnold and Wayne C. Cardy. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 78, illustrated. $2.75.

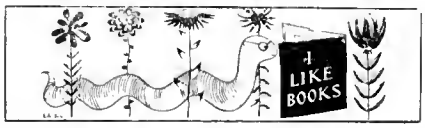
A principal of an elementary school and a supervisor of elementary art have combined forces in writing and illustrating this attractive book. It is really a child's book, but the projects in it are the sort that playground and recreation leaders find very useful. While projects are improvised out of the simplest of materials — boxes, cardboard, twigs, pebbles, etcetera—they are constructive and imaginative. A series, for example, on *shelters* give instructions for making miniature teepee, igloo, grass hut, adobe house, log cabin, and tent. Another series is a castle and village of medieval times; still others on space ships and moon base, transportation, early man, Vikings, and ancient Rome. Directions are simple and leave ample opportunity for individual adaptation.

SCIENCE AND RECREATION

A bumper crop of books planned for those who take their science activities seriously or who are introducing groups into some of the scientific mysteries of nature has flowered through the spring and summer of 1962. Many of them are excellent.

DISCOVERING SCIENCE ON YOUR OWN, *Illa Podendorf. Children's Press, Jackson Boulevard and Racine Avenue, Chicago 7. Pp. 157, illustrated. $4.50.* An attractive collection of "simple, safe and interesting activities which demonstrate basic principles of science" which is illustrated with line drawings. This is a companion volume to *101 Science Experiments.* Each science discovery in the book begins with a question: How are crystals formed? How do they grow? What is a geyser? How can the moon

BOOK WEEK



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block out the sun and so on? Illa Podendorf teaches science to children at the Laboratory School, University of Chicago. She says, "To discover for ourselves is an exciting way to learn . . ." She offers suggestions for the making of such discoveries.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCIENCE ENCYCLOPEDIA, *Childrens Press, Jackson Boulevard and Racine Avenue, Chicago 7. Twenty volumes, $44.95.* Devoted to all physical and natural sciences, these colorful volumes include a complete index, bibliography, and parents' and teachers' study guide. Although planned for school use, the set would make an excellent addition to the library of a recreation center or a science leader.

THE HOW AND WHY WONDER BOOK OF SOUND. *Martin L. Keen. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 48, illustrated. $1.00.* Do you know how to make a water-trombone? Or a nail-piano? Or a guitar? All experiments and investigating in this book illustrate the basic ideas about sound. This, like the other books in the "how and why" series is a valuable and entertaining source of information for youngsters, parents, teachers, leaders. Among other titles in this series are *Atomic Energy; Rocks and Minerals; Electricity; Rockets and Missiles; Our Earth; The Human Body; Birds; Reptiles and Amphibians; Insects; Stars;* and *Sea Shells.*

EXPLORING SCIENCE FOR THE SPACE AGE. *Victor C. Smith. J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia 5. Pp. 422, illustrated. $3.96.* This is a beautiful book for this price. Although planned as a text-book for ninth grade or high-school students, its fascinating text and suggested experiments should provide interesting reading and reference for youngsters and adults alike. The author is specialist in science education in Monmouth, Oregon. A must for your science bookshelf.

HOW TO EXPLORE THE SECRET WORLD OF NATURE, *Vinson Brown. Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston 6. Pp. 170, illustrated. $3.50.* "What is a secret world? It is an area of knowledge little known or penetrated by man. It may hide within it all kinds of marvelous surprises." So writes Vinson Brown, explorer, naturalist, and author, in this small book about house spiders, owls, ants, pond water life, your own backyard, city parks, fossils, and so on, for the young naturalist. Interesting whether you live in the city or the country. Among other books by Mr. Brown are *The Amateur Naturalist's Handbook; How to Make a Home Nature Museum; How to Understand Animal Talk;* and *How to Make a Miniature Zoo.*

FOSSILS, AN INTRODUCTION TO PREHISTORIC LIFE, *William H. Matthews III. Barnes & Noble, 105 Fifth Avenue, New York. Pp. 337, illustrated. $5.75 (paper, $2.25).* Designed as an amateur collector's handbook, this deals with the origin and preservation of fossils, their collection, preparation, display, and a resume of geologic history, paleontology, and evolution. Bibliography and other information sources are included. The 180 illustrations include photographs, charts and line drawings.

GEMSTONES AND MINERALS—HOW AND WHERE TO FIND THEM, *John Sinkansas. D. Van Nostrand Company, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 387, illustrated. $8.95.* The problems facing the collector, and the information that he needs about how and why minerals form is included in this excellent book which came out last year but which we have not previously reviewed. Practical tips about a host of subjects—from planning trips, tools and equipment, to where to look, and actual digging methods that are usually learned only through experience—make this an especially valuable book for those who take their collecting seriously. The photographs will help the reader in recognizing terrain and the rocks themselves.

THE BOOK OF TREES *(revised), William C. Grimm. Stackpole Company, Telegraph Press Building, Cameron & Kelker Streets, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Pp. 407, illustrated. $10.00.* What tree is that? What is the favorite food of the beaver? What is the difference between the mid-western "buckeye" and the common horse-chestnut tree, if any? This is a beautiful reference book, illustrated with excellent line drawings for purposes of identification. This is for the serious naturalist, campers, and hikers, or anyone who loves trees. It furnishes a myriad of detail and answers questions about our native and more commonly known trees of the United States. Mr. Grimm is also author of *The Book of Shrubs.*

TURTLES, *Lois and Louis Darling. William Morrow and Company, 425 Park Avenue South, New York 16. Pp. 64, illustrated. $2.75.* This subject is discussed with enthusiasm and in lively story form. The soft black-and-white pictures were done by the authors—who have also written *Seals and Walruses, Kangaroos, and Penguins,* among other books.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

Dance, Drama, Music

ACCORDION, THE, Carl Fortina. Holly-Pix Music Publ., North Hollywood, Calif. Pp. 51. $4.50.

AMATEUR THEATRECRAFT, Percy Corry. Pitman Publ., 2 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 156. $3.95.

AMERICAN BALLET, THE, Olga Maynard. Macrae Smith, 225 S. 15th St., Philadelphia 2. Pp. 353. $7.50.

AMERICAN JAZZ MASS FOR MIXED VOICES, Frank P. Tirro. Summy-Birchard Co., 1834 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. Pp. 24. Paper, $1.25.

"ANYWHERE" SONGS, Paul Beckwith, Editor. Inter-Varsity Press, 1519 N. Astor, Chicago 10, Unpaged (112 songs). Paper, $1.00.

ART OF HANDRELL RINGING, THE, Nancy Poore Tufts. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 3. Pp. 109. $3.00.

ART OF MUSIC, THE, Beekman C. Cannon, Alvin H. Johnson and William J. Waite. Thomas Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 484. $8.50.

BALLET BOOK, THE, Ginny Linville Winter. Ivan Oblensky, 219 E. 61st St., New York 21. Pp. 47. $2.50.

BALLROOM DANCE RHYTHMS, Alma and Israel Heaton. Wm. C. Brown, 135 S. Locust St., Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 197. Spiralbound, $3.50.

BASIC MOVEMENT, Marjorie Randall. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 105. $3.00.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF SINGING, William C. Rice. Abingdon Press, 201 8th Ave. S., Nashville 3. Pp. 77. Paper, $1.25.

BAWDY SONGS AND BACKROOM BALLADS, Compiled by Oscar Brand. Grove Press, 64 University Pl., New York 3. Pp. 93. $6.95.

BOOK OF NONSENSE SONGS, A, Norman Cazden, Editor. Crown Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 106. $1.95.

DEVELOPING TEACHING SKILLS IN MUSIC, Richard H. Werder, Ed.D., Editor. Catholic Univ. of Amer. Press, 620 Michigan Ave. N.E., Washington 17, D. C. Pp. 126. Paper, $2.00.

EVERYBODY'S GUIDE TO MUSIC, William Hugh Miller, Chilton Co., 56th & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia 39. Pp. 329. $7.50.

FOLK DANCES FOR ALL, Michael Herman. Barnes & Noble, 105 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 99. $2.50.

FOLK DANCING, Richard G. Kraus. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 219. $5.95.

FOLK DANCE GUIDE, 1961 (11th ed.), Paul Schwartz, Editor. Paul Schwartz, Box 343, Cooper Station, New York 3. Pp. 40. Paper, $1.00.

FOLKSONGS FOR FUN, Oscar Brand, Editor. Berkley Publ., 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 192. Paper, $.60.

FRED ASTAIRE DANCE BOOK, THE, Lyle Kenyon Engel, Editor. Cornerstone Library, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 183. $4.95.

FUNDAMENTALS OF MOVEMENT, Anna Scott Hoye. National Press, 850 Hansen Way, Palo Alto, Calif. Pp. 57. Paper, $2.00.

INTRODUCTION TO FOLK MUSIC IN THE UNITED STATES, AN, Bruno Nettl. Wayne State Univ. Press, Detroit 2, Mich. Pp. 122. Paper, $2.50.

INVITATION TO MADRIGALS: I FOR SAB, Thurston Dart. Galaxy Music Corp., 2121 Broadway, New York 23. Pp. 58. Paper, $.10.

INVITATION TO MUSIC, Elie Siegmeister. Harvey House, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Pp. 193. $4.95.

MODERN COMEDIES FOR TEEN-AGERS, Paul S. McCoy. Plays, 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 382. $5.00.

MODERN MONOLOGUES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, John Murray. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 146. $3.95.

MORE SINGING FUN, Lucille F. Wood. Webster Publishing Co., 1154 Reco St., St. Louis 26. Pp. 77. $1.68.

MORE TRADITIONAL BALLADS OF VIRGINIA, Arthur Kyle Davis, Jr., Univ. of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. Pp. 371. $7.50.

MUSIC CONSULTANT AT WORK, THE, Lorene Marvel. Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 525 W. 120th St., New York 27. Pp. 71. Paper, $1.75.

MUSIC DICTIONARY (Indexed). Ottenheimer Publishers, Inc., 4805 Nelson Ave., Baltimore 15. Pp. 186. $1.00.

MUSIC ESSENTIALS FOR CLASSROOM TEACHERS, Robert Pace. Wadsworth Publ., 431 Clay St., San Francisco 11. Pp. 116. Spiralbound, $2.95.

MUSIC FOR THE MODERN DANCE, Pia Gilbert and Aileene Lockhart. Wm. C. Brown, 135 S. Locust St., Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 120. $4.50.

MUSIC FOR YOUNG AMERICANS, The ABC Music Series—Book 1, 3, 5, & 7, Berg, Hooley, Wolverton, and Burns. American Book Co., 55 5th Ave., New York 3. Book 1—Pp. 198, $5.20. Book 3—Pp. 199, $2.48. Book 5—Pp. 208, $2.64. Book 7—Pp. 232, $3.32.

PLAYING THE PIANO FOR PLEASURE, Charles Cooke. Simon and Schuster, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 186. Paper, $1.45.

PLAYS ABOUT OUR NATION'S SONGS, Aileen Fisher. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 188. $4.00.

PRELUDE TO BRASS PLAYING, Rafael Mendez. Carl Fischer, 62 Cooper Sq., New York 3. Pp. 123. $6.00.

PRIZE CONTEST PLAYS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, A. S. Burack, Editor. Plays Inc., 8 Arlington St., Boston 16. Pp. 342. $5.00.

PUPPET AND PANTOMIME PLAYS, Vernon Howard. Sterling Publ., 419 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 108. $2.50.

REPRINTS FROM THE PEOPLE'S SONGS BULLETIN 1946-1949. Oak Publications, 121 W. 47th St., New York 36. Pp. 96. Paper, $1.95.

RHYTHMIC ACTIVITIES, Series III, Frances R. Stuart and Virginia L. Gibson. Burgess Publishing, 426 S. 6th St., Minneapolis 15. Portfolio of 78 indexed cards, $2.50.

SCIENCE AND MUSIC FROM TOM-TOM TO HI-FI, Melvin Berger and Frank Clark. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 176. $3.75.

SING ALONG WITH MITCH. Bernard Geis Assoc., 130 E. 56th St., New York 22. Pp. 117. $5.95.

SING FOR JOY, Norman and Margaret Mealy. Seabury Press, 1 Fawcett Pl., Greenwich, Conn. Pp. 138. $5.00.

SINGING SIXTIES, THE, Willard A. and Porter W. Heaps. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, Norman. Pp. 423. $8.95.

SO YOU WANT TO BE A BALLET DANCER, Thalia Mara. Pitman Publishing, 2 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 166. $3.95.

Storybooks

BUT CHARLIE WASN'T LISTENING, Tatiana Balkoft Drowne. Pantheon Books, 333 6th Ave., New York 14. Pp. 30. $3.25.

DAVY GOES PLACES, Lois Lenski. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 46. $1.75.

DONALD DUCK TREASURY. Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 116. $1.95.

DRAGON WHO LIKED TO SPIT FIRE, THE, Judy Varga. Morrow & Co., 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.75.

GREEN FAIRY BOOK, THE, Andrew Lang, Editor. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 470. $1.95.

GUARDS FOR MATT (basketball). Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 64. $2.75.

HANDFUL OF SURPRISES, A, Anne Heathers and Esteban Frances. Harcourt, Brace, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $2.95.

HOORAY FOR CHOCOLATE, Lucia and James L. Hymes, Jr. William R. Scott, 8 W. 13th St., New York 11. Unpaged. $2.50.

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Hound Dog's Boat, Catherine Barr. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Pp. 32. $2.25.

House That Jack Built, The. McGraw-Hill, 330 W. 42nd St., New York 36. Pp. 32. $2.25.

Horses of the Sun, The. Oriel Malet. G. P. Putnam and Sons, 210 Madison Ave., New York 16. Pp. 285. $3.95.

If Everybody Did. Jo Ann Stover. David McKay, 119 W. 40th St., New York 18. Unpaged. $2.95.

Jack the Giant-Killer, retold by Jean Lee Latham. Bobbs-Merrill, 1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6. Unpaged. $1.95.

Johnny the Clockmaker, Edward Ardizzone. Henry Z. Walck, 101 5th Ave., New York 3. Unpaged. $3.00.

Journey with Grandmother, The, Edith Unnerstad. Macmillan Co., 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 197. $3.00.

Jumbo, King of Elephants, Edmund Lindop. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston 6. Pp. 30. $2.75.

Kap the Kappa, Betty Jean Lifton. Wm. Morrow, 425 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.75.

Looking Glass Book of Stories, The, Hart Day Leavitt, Editor. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 510. $1.50.

Magic Jewel, The. Roderich Thun. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 47. $2.75.

Magic Sea Shell, The, Margaret J. Baker. Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 383 Madison Ave., New York 17. Pp. 122. $3.00.

Man Who Walked Around the World, The, Benjamin Elkin. Childrens Press, Jackson Blvd. & Racine Ave., Chicago 7. Pp. 29. $2.50.

Old Mother Hubbard and Her Dog, illustrated by Paul Galdone. Whittlesey House, 330 W. 42 St., New York 36. Pp. 32. $2.25.

One Day at the Zoo, Dick Snyder. Charles Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $2.95.

Open House For Butterflies, Ruth Krauss. Harper & Brothers, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Unpaged. $1.50.

Pancakes and the Merry-Go Round, Emma L. Brock. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 77. $2.50.

Perfect Pancake, Virginia Kahl. Scribner's Sons, 597 5th Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $2.75.

Railway Children, The, E. Nesbit. Penguin Books, 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore 11, Md. Pp. 239. Paper, $.95.

Sandpipers, Edith Thacher Hurd. Thomas Y. Crowell, 432 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.35.

Second Treasure Chest of Tales, The. McDowell, Oblensky, 219 E. 61st St., New York 21. Pp. 573. $4.95.

Serafina the Giraffe, Laurent de Brunhoff. 2231 W. 110th St., Cleveland 2, Ohio. Unpaged. $3.00.

Seven Little Field Mice, Mary G. Montgomery. Exposition Press, 386 Park Ave. S., New York 16. Pp. 32. $2.25.

Seven Simeons (new ed., 1961), Boris Artzybasheff. Viking Press, 625 Madison Ave., New York 22. Unpaged. $3.50.

Shadow Book, The, Beatrice Shenk de Regniers. Harcourt, Brace, 750 3rd Ave., New York 17. Unpaged. $2.75.

Shells Are Where You Find Them, Elizabeth Clemons. Alfred Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 86. $2.75.

Snow Queen and Other Tales, The (Russian). Golden Press, 630 5th Ave., New York 20. Pp. 136. $3.95.

Something for You, Something for Me, Mabel Watts. Abelard-Schuman, 6 W. 57th St., New York 19. Unpaged. $2.75.

Stop That Ball! Mike McClintock. Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 64. $1.95.

Wonderful Wizard of Oz, The, L. Frank Baum. Dover Publ., 180 Varick St., New York. Pp. 268. Paper, $1.45.

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If All Parks Look Like This (The Case for Wilderness Protection), *George Thompson.*
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Camping Illustrated,* *August 1962*
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Parents' Magazine, *September 1962*
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RECREATION

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Assistant Editor, ELVIRA DELANY
Associate Editors
Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
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On The Cover

Santa and recreation go together naturally, just like hand and glove or mistletoe and Christmas. Here, he gleefully participates in recreation activities while wishing you the merriest Christmas ever. Artwork by Don Smith.

Next Month

A new year dawns and all signs point to a challenging year for recreators because 1963 will differ in many ways from the years preceding it. Articles in the January 1963 issue of RECREATION will deal with some of these differences and challenges, pointing up the new directions that recreation must take from now on. In his editorial, "What People Want for Recreation," Joseph Prendergast points out some of the new recreation horizons that loom ahead as the needs of people change and their interests expand. Charles Brightbill takes "A Look Into the Future," and discusses park and recreation trends and concepts that have their roots in the past and in the observable present and what they portend. An analysis of the returns of the "ARS-NRA Opinionnaire" makes an interesting story, and a report on community sports facilities today shows vigorous activity in the physical-fitness field. In "More Recreation on Less Land," Fred J. Weiler, Arizona state director of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, explains the bureau's responsibilities and its new schedule. George Butler's "Recreation Area Standards" is a report of the results of a study of neighborhood and community areas; while "Two-Way Street to Professional Administration" will present some good material on board-administrator relationships. *You can't afford to miss this issue!* ORDER NOW.

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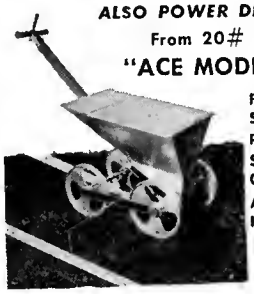

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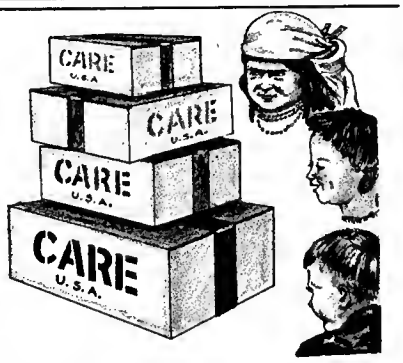

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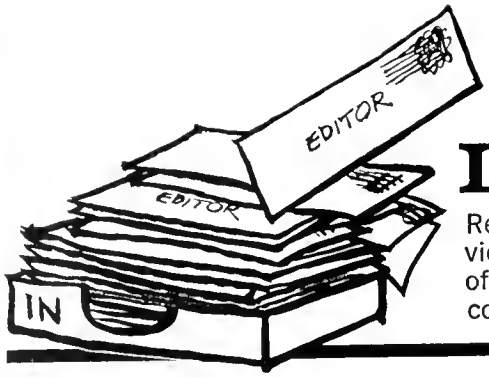

LETTERS

Readers are invited to share their views on these pages. Comments of general interest are always welcome. — The Editors.

Indictment

Sirs:

Having just read Rick Lambakis' Letter to the Editor in the November 1962 issue, I can only express amazement! Are human beings "birds of a feather, flocking together"? Are we this clannish? Are we really this status conscious? I believe most people are against segregation of any kind—and the private and semi-private family club is economic and social segregation at its rankest.

In Wilton, Connecticut, we have a country club which charges a membership fee of $3,000 per year. No doubt there are clubs costing much more than that for those in the extremely high economic categories. Conversely, there must be clubs which are scaled down in price to the $10.00 per month mentioned in the letter for "the upper-middle and upper-income families." Why don't we carry this down a few steps further down the scale to perhaps a private club with a proposed fee of $1.00 per month for the low low-income families. Don't they have any rights?

It would seem to me that this movement—if that is really what it is—should not be needed. If adequate budgets are provided by the taxpayers to the public agencies, and if outstanding creative leadership is chartering the course of these public agencies, then all, and probably more, of the attributes, save snob appeal, available in the club are also available publicly. In addition, you are going to pay taxes anyhow, so why pay double for the so-called privacy? Speaking of privacy, just how *private* are they? Can anyone able to pay belong? If sheer weight of numbers closes memberships, then would not new clubs spring forth to care for those "not in the swim"?

One of the outstanding strengths of the senior citizen or golden-age clubs has been the fact of no segregation: former professional people, laborers, housewives, and all levels of people have met on a common ground, with a wealth of experiences, attitudes, etcetera to share. Is this not, or should this not be, true of recreation, public or private? The private family clubs, it would appear to me, certainly do not function in this way, but, rather, by an economic freeze, lump likes together.

I say that where these private clubs have flourished to meet these goals public recreation is in quicksand, completely inadequate to meet the needs and desires of the populace. One or both of two things have happened in these areas: (1) there has been NO creative leadership and planning; (2) the municipality has been unwilling to put into the public program as much as it wishes to benefit from it.

I feel, then, that one of two things is going to happen. Either public recreation, as we know it, disappears and the private clubs take over (there will always be positions available for the competent professional and adequate funds by their very nature) or the public program casts off this stigma and does a complete housecleaning and program of public education where needed. The result of the latter will be a natural death of private clubs. I sincerely hope this is the direction we take.

I would like to sum this whole thing up by saying that the very existence of a number of such private clubs in any locality is an indictment against the public agencies in that area. No greater compliment could be given a professional than, after a sufficient time after his arrival in an area, to see club memberships slump drastically because these individuals are receiving whatever it was they were after in the public program. After all, isn't this our function —meeting needs and desires?

PETER A. DEIMEL, *Director of Recreation, Wilton, Connecticut.*

• As of January 1, 1963, Mr. Deimel will become recreation supervisor in Anaheim, California.—Ed.

Recreation Is NOT All Play

Sirs:

In any given profession, it is an absolute necessity to use clearly defined language. The word *recreation* has probably been given more connotations than any other word used to identify any field of work. It is certain that we could never arrive at a definition of *recreation* that would be universally accepted; but perhaps by reviewing some

of the most commonly used definitions of recreation, we can establish a concept that will be thoroughly descriptive.

Perhaps the most widely known descriptive word of recreation is *play*. Certainly, we must agree that inclusive in the field of recreation is a variety of play activities. Recreation does, and rightly should, afford within its programs opportunities for all age groups to play. However, to say that the word *play* can completely define or describe recreation is a gross misunderstanding. Though playing could even be considered one of recreation's basic phases, it can never be used as a synonym for it.

One of the important points we always emphasize during in-service training programs for new recreation personnel is the fact that recreation does include play, but it is *never all play!* Needless to say, because so many people do not have a truly complete picture of all that recreation involves, the first thought of the majority is that workers in the field have nothing to do but to play. This is even the attitude of some applicants seeking employment as workers in recreation.

Since recreation is one of the most rapidly expanding fields, it goes without saying that the general public will have to be educated as to what is meant by *recreation*. If the idea persists that it is *all play* and nothing more, recreation can never accomplish its purpose. The first thing that will have to be established in the minds of the people is the importance of recreation. It must never be considered as an *extra*, a dispensable phase of community life, or as some consider it, a *frill* that can be taken or left. It is of primary importance that recreation be valued, in the eyes of the total population, as a vital and necessary part of community life. It has been referred to by a devotee of recreation as *the backbone of the community*. The basic idea involved here is that, because of its many and varied phases, recreation is one of the components of a good community around which all else revolves and upon which all else must be built.

Evidence has proven that communities with a well planned and properly conducted recreation program rate highly on the list of successful communities. In such communities, crime rates and juvenile delinquency statistics are low on the list, which is reason enough for anyone to refer to recreation as the *backbone of the community*. With increasing leisure time on the part of the American public, recreation, unlike any other field, is in such a position as to influence to the good the lives of all of our citizens. But it must not be advertised as an opportunity *to play* only, but also as an opportunity to choose, to create, to learn, to associate, to plan, to think, and even to work.

As recreation presents these opportunities to its potential participants, it must always present them as optional, not compulsory. This encourages the individual, whether juvenile, adolescent, or adult to develop and use the privileged power to choose. This idea has been referred to as providing *a cafeteria of opportunities, where before our eyes, within our reach, tempting our appetites, are foods for every taste.* Though we should never firmly coerce, strictly require, or fanatically insist that people participate, we should at all times endeavor to maintain an atmosphere that would prompt and enable the public to *want to* join in the program actively.

If in presenting our recreation programs to the community, we remind them that in order to play successfully and beneficially, the participants must exercise their right to choose, to think, to plan, and to work, then recreation can be properly understood as to its truly intended purpose. This is as true with the partieipants as it is with the professsional recreation worker. If it is true that work can be better accomplished when some play is included within it, then it is equally as true that play can be better accomplished when some work is included.

I have not attempted to define *recreation* here, but rather to assert that the many misconceptions of what it really is, does, and represents make it difficult to understand its purpose. In appealing to every phase of human makeup—body, mind, and soul—recreation is a giant among inter-related professions, making it possible for our society to produce healthy, sound, well-coordinated persons.

TOMMY D. GIBBONS, *Supervisor of Centers and Playgrounds, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida.*

Area Leadership

Sirs:

I enjoyed reading "The Squeeze Out," by Sidney Lutzin. I heartily agree with him, and could add pages to his article.

Our city has made such a rapid growth in the last few years, and the neighborhood images have changed. There's a "crying need" for good leadership in areas such as one I have served, where family units have moved to new areas and the neighborhood is now a bilingual mixture of Mexicans, Negroes, and migratory laborers (white). There's no money for paid recreation, very little money for anything. The children are starved for attention and parental love, and *some* recognition.

I don't like the trend. Area leaders are a department's bread and butter and the only means, outside of the school, for the children to become good citizens and form good moral habits.

LAURA A. CLELLAND, *Phoenix, Arizona.*

• Mrs. Clelland recently retired after twenty-eight years of public recreation service for the city of Phoenix.—Ed.

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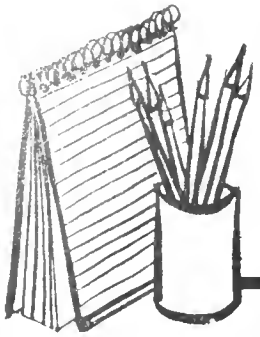


A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Don't Talk to Other Foresters

Dr. Crafts

The Society of American Foresters held its 62nd Annual Meeting October 21-24 in Atlanta, Georgia. This was a record meeting with over sixteen hundred members and wives in attendance from all fifty states. The theme was "Southern Forestry on the March"; however, this far from eliminated *recreation* from the thinking of the assembled foresters. On the contrary, recreation in its various forms as related to the nation's forests through the multiple-use concept was very much in evidence.

Dr. Edward C. Crafts, director of the new federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, delivered an off-the-cuff speech. Dr. Crafts, not originally scheduled to address the foresters, asked the managers of forest resources to blend their thinking with that of the recreation people who are more familiar with the needs of the people to be served . . . "Don't talk to other foresters. . . ."

Of note in the session on forest recreation were comments by John McClellan of American Forest Products Industries, citing the increasing action being taken by private industry in providing valuable forest lands for recreation pursuits. The attendance in this section on forest recreation clearly demonstrated to all that great strides are needed to supply the overwhelming demand for outdoor recreation areas.

—Don Shedd, *Atlanta, Georgia.*

Diving into Shuffleboard

To construct a table shuffleboard game from an old diving board, cut the ends of the board off, leaving the fourteen-foot board twelve feet in length. Use paint remover to clean the surface. Use angle iron *(try your local junkyard)* about sixteen-gauge with a three-inch width to completely surround the board, letting it extend the full three inches to form a gutter around the board. This is held to the board with larger angle irons. After being attached, this is lined with ¾″-by-4″-by-12′6″ white pine board. The end of this board, which measures twenty-six inches long, is covered with carpet which acts as a bumper. Six legs, thirty inches long, fastened to the diving board by floor flanges form the table upon which the game rests. After this is completed, a piece of Masonite is glued to the diving board to make a good smooth surface. The Masonite is painted with lacquer in three colors. Measure off eight inches from each end and paint white. Paint the next eight inches yellow, and the third eight inches red. Pucks are made of electrical conduit reducers, from one-and-a-half inches to three-quarter inch. These are ground smooth, making the bottom slick and eliminating the rings on the outside. They are painted to provide identification. To score, the pucks must remain on the table in one of the three colored areas. A score system of three points for white, two points for yellow, and one for red can be used. The appropriate number for scoring can be painted on the board in each colored area. Each player has four pucks and the players shoot alternately trying to knock the opponent off the board and remain themselves on a scoring area.—John Higgins. *Superintendent of Parks and Recreation in Hammond, Indiana, in the Indiana Park and Recreation Association* Newsletter.

A to Z

Teenagers can join in activities from auctions to zodiac parties in internationally themed programs to assist YOU (Youth Out for UNICEF) in helping to feed and clothe needy children in other countries. This international good-will project is sponsored by *Seventeen* Magazine and the United States Committee for UNICEF. An A-to-Z glossary of ideas to aid teenagers in their local efforts is listed in the October issue of *Seventeen*. The YOU program culminates in a contest which offers a grand prize of a $500 savings bond, a second prize of a $200 savings bond and fifteen runnerup awards of $25 savings bonds each. For further information, write to the YOU Project, U.S. Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York 17.

Fitness in Florida

A physical fitness contest sponsored recently by the Clewiston, Florida, Recreation Department used AAU Physical Fitness standards and a point system which was the brain child of Ben York, superintendent of recreation in West Palm Beach.

A Yellow Rose

The monthly newsletter for goldenagers in Corpus Christi, Texas, is a friendly, newsy, readable job, printed on sunny maize paper and called the *Yellow Rose*. The publication puts out the welcome mat for new members and creates membership solidarity by keeping everyone up to date on people and occasions; gives workable tips for use in the house, garden, or garage; compiles a directory of member's occupations so that they can patronize one another's businesses.

Eyesores

A project to transform ugly abandoned properties into neighborhood playlots and gardens was begun recently in New York City. Eve Asner, a professional social worker, was named director of the program. The first land salvage was a 60′-by-60′ tract on Pearl Street transformed into a playlot.

RECREATION SOCIETY NEWS

EUROPEAN RECREATION SOCIETY. At the recent European Recreation Society conference in Berchtesgaden, Germany, the following officers were elected for 1963: President, Hans Thompson, director of recreation, USAFE, Weisbaden; Vice-President, Jack Minar, recreation director, Ramstein AFB; Secretary, Patricia Hazel, USAREUR Special Services, Heidelberg; and Treasurer, Bob McCausland, International Camps & Rangers.

GEORGIA. Robert W. Crawford, commissioner of recreation in Philadelphia, was principal speaker and consultant at the 18th Annual Conference of the Georgia Recreation Society held in Macon. Mr. Crawford spoke on "Professional Responsibility" and gave an illustrated analysis of "Creative Recreation Facilities."

John H. Davis, president of the society and recreation director in Dalton, served as general chairman of the conference. Max Lockwood, director of recreation in Statesboro, gave a very impressive talk on "A State Recreation Commission for Georgia." Of the several panel sessions, the one on "Areas of Recreation Interest" created a great deal of interest. Each of the participants was thoroughly prepared to discuss the subject assigned to him and many of them used color slides to illustrate their talks.

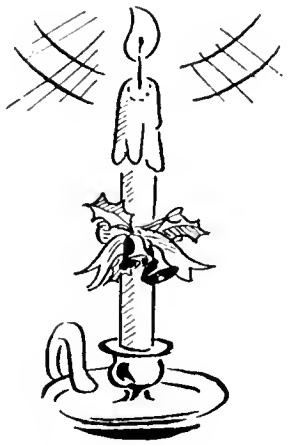
Officers for 1963 are: President, Fred W. Caswell, director of recreation, Cartersville; President-Elect, James R. Goff, director of recreation, Moultrie; First Vice-President, Claude Lewis, director of recreation, Warner-Robins; Second Vice-President, Robert L. Dodd, director of recreation, College Park; Secretary, Darrell Robinson, Jr., director of recreation, Valdosta; and Treasurer, Ronnie Kelley, director of recreation, Griffin. Board of Directors for 1963 are Virginia Carmichael, director of recreation, Atlanta; Charles M. Graves, park and recreation specialist, Atlanta; W. Carol Hager, director of recreation, Savannah; and Cliff Kerby, director of recreation, Callaway Mills Company, LaGrange.

The society awarded a Fellow Award to Charles M. Graves. The award stated that Mr. Graves has "rendered distinguished service on a state and national level, being responsible for the establishment of recreation departments in more than forty communities."

OHIO. The Ohio Recreation Association and the Ohio Parks Association merged on November 7 to form the Ohio Parks and Recreation Association. The new constitution and bylaws drawn up by a joint committee of the two groups was approved by the Ohio Recreation Association at its annual meeting.

ONTARIO. The Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario elected the following officers at its annual meeting in Peterborough: President, Sam Jacks, director of recreation, North Bay; Vice-President, John Thorsen, Cobourg; Secretaries, Ken Burgess, London, and Gerald Love, Toronto Township; Treasurer, Margaret Phillips, Kenora; and Members-at-Large, Laurie Branch, Waterloo, and Gerry Strickland, Sarnia. *(See also Page 511.)*

UTAH. An Inter-Agency Committee for Recreation has been established for the state of Utah. This committee will work to bring about better understanding among member agencies regarding each other's recreation efforts and programs to avoid duplication and misunderstanding. Regular and special committee meetings, special projects and programs initiated by committees, and regular distribution of information are planned to this end. The committee is composed of federal, state, and local government agencies with a high recreation interest. Officers are J. L. Casey Bown, State Fish and Game Department, chairman; William Beckley, U.S. Forest Service, chairman-elect; Clayne Jensen, Utah State University, executive secretary. This important coordinating committee resulted largely from the efforts of the Utah Recreation and Parks Association and of John Collier, then Pacific Southwest district representative for the National Recreation Association.



IN MEMORIAM

• PAUL VAN BUSKIRK, advance planning engineer for the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority in Detroit, Michigan, died in November at the age of sixty-nine. He was among the very first to join the five-county regional park and parkway agency, serving Livingston, Macomb, Oakland, Washtenaw, and Wayne counties, shortly after it was approved by the vote of the people in 1940. He started as an assistant engineer in March 1942 and had worked on all the authority's projects, including Kensington Metropolitan Park near Brighton, Metropolitan Beach along Lake St. Clair near Mt. Clemens, and most recently had pioneered site development of the new Stony Creek Metropolitan Park located three miles northeast of Rochester and four miles southwest of Romeo. Almost a decade ago he did preliminary studies in Oakland and Macomb counties so that the authority could develop a new large regional park, to be open for limited public use sometime in 1964.

Throughout his life he was interested in hiking, camping, and preservation of the natural beauty of the outdoors for public use. In selecting parklands he was always aware of developing "surprise views" where people could see and enjoy the scenic countryside.

• ROY M. LILES, national director of the Education Division of the Boy Scouts of America, died in November at the age of forty-six of injuries suffered in a three-car crash. Mr. Liles had held the director's post in the Scout organization, with headquarters at New Brunswick, New Jersey, since October, 1961. He had previously served as Scout executive in Cincinnati.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Dorothy Donaldson

Christmas Commercialism vs Recreation

DISGUST with the commercialism of Christmas, which debases an old festival, is widely shared. Christmas will always have a split personality. Historically, the pagan aspects of the season are more ancient than the Christian religion. They are in the blood stream of the human race, which has always celebrated the winter solstice (December 21) with feasting and merriment.

"Yule" is the word for that aspect of Christmas. It derives from an old German word that meant a "turning wheel"; that is, the turn of the seasons. At the dark time of the year, men and women have always made merry as if they hoped they could exorcise the dreariness of December.

But many reject the calculated commercialization of Christmas. Once Thanksgiving is over, the commercial assault begins with the bogus joy of television commercials, the paper snow, the unctuous acting of singers in hired costumes, the Santa Claus mercenaries.

The carols are not even being sung by people. Reiterated all day long from recordings at a screeching pitch, they degrade the lovely folk music that retains the wonder, hope, kindness and sociability of people in many lands and centuries.

It is not the pagan aspects of Christmas that are distasteful. It is the cynical huckstering and the greed.—BROOKS ATKINSON, *The New York Times, December 8, 1961.*

* * * *

Let local recreation departments be keenly aware of this preponderance of commericalism and plan their Christmas programs to counterbalance it: with carol singing, home parties, family recreation, folk music, thought for the less fortunate, emphasis on the spiritual side of Christmas, service projects, doing things for others, presentations of the Christmas story—in dramatics, creches, readings, and so on. Help make Christmas this year a real Christmas—filled with old-fashioned warmth, wonder, and friendliness.

Green Islands Needed

DURING the past hundred years, the growth of our population, the unwise and wasteful use of our lands and natural resources, as well as the unnecessary destruction of much of our wildlife, have made imperative a greater understanding of conservation problems on the part of our people. More than ever before, the local community must take the initiative. In comparison with national and state efforts, relatively little has been done by our towns and cities to provide outdoor recreation and education facilities for their own people. There are tens of thousands of children who have literally never seen a green hillside, and each day the opportunity for them to do so becomes further removed.

One of the ways in which a community can help is to establish a community nature center . . . an island of green. The philosophy here is that man is a product of nature and a steward of the land. Only by being a part of and working with nature can he hope to realize his full potential on this planet.

The building of a conservation philosophy is perhaps the greatest value of a nature center. Unless people have the right understanding and appreciation of nature and conservation, the will to protect and conserve cannot be created and the people concerned stand to lose the very thing they hope to preserve. A nature center, then, besides having educational, scientific, cultural and recreational values to the community, also helps people protect and safeguard what they already have. It shapes attitudes and actions.

In a practical sense and generally speaking, a nature center is an institutional device which brings land and people together on intimate terms . . . an area of natural land where one may find the typical flora and fauna of the locality, and where good conservation practices may be seen and demonstrated.

To generate the kind of popular support required for the preservation of natural resources, we obviously need outdoor education places where Americans, young and old, can be told and sold the great conservation story. It is here where community nature centers or outdoor conservation education areas present both a challenge and an opportunity. Time is running out. Available areas of natural land are rapidly disappearing, and in many communities it is already very late indeed.

The Nature Centers Division of the National Audubon Society offers to furnish guidance to communities in the utilization of natural areas of land, and in the organization of educational and recreational programs designed for outdoor education.—*National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.*

Conservation of Natural Resources

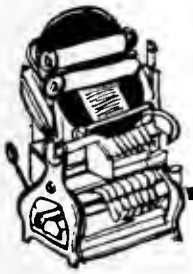
THE GREAT TIDE for conservation which has been sweeping the country has not skipped Connecticut. In drawing up a comprehensive plan of action to conserve the dwindling open spaces in Connecticut, William H. Whyte, commissioned by the state to make a study, called for a state expenditure of $50,000,000 in state funds. "If the state sets up mechanics for a comprehensive resource effort," said Mr. Whyte*, "it puts itself in a position to get greatly increased federal funds." However, he emphasized that "the heart of this program is the community," and called for enabling legislation to allow municipalities to accept federal funds.

Although Connecticut has been especially blessed in the number of public-spirited citizens who have given their land for parks, and the Community Park and Forest Commission has done a fine job of encouraging donations, he emphasized that, "A vigorous public acquisition program tends to stimulate rather than stifle this spirit, and existence of strong state and local action programs will cause many more people to think seriously of making gifts." The preserving of open space also has fundamental economic value for the state, particularly in assuring abundant water supply, and in soil and forest conservation.

* *Mr. Whyte gave the banquet address at the 44th National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia on "Building Recreation into the Environment."*

* * *

A proposition for an additional $25,000,000 for purchase of open space was passed by the voters of New York State in the November elections. It won with an overall 74 percent voting *Yes*, 26 percent, *No*. The state was helped by the National Recreation Association in the promotion of this bill, as it was two years ago in the passage of an initial, pioneering $75,000,000 bond issue for parks and open space. What has happened to the $75,000,000? Virtually all of it has already been invested in recreation areas for the future or has been applied for and earmarked for specific purposes. New York, by its own initiative, thus builds a priceless heritage for generations to come.



AS WE GO TO PRESS

▸ PEACE CORPS training program for volunteers going to Indonesia begins in February. Thirty coaches for physical education and sports are needed. Volunteers with degrees in physical education and recreation, who can coach, teach, organize, and administer a complete sports curriculum can qualify for this project. They must be proficient in any of these sports: basketball, swimming, gymnastics, track/field, tennis, wrestling, boxing, and baseball. They should also have some experience in state, regional, national, and/or international amateur athletics.

Volunteers must also have a sound knowledge of physiology and all the attendant sciences that are part of a physical education degree. They must be American citizens and, if married, both husband and wife must have needed skills for this project. Indonesia has stipulated that some of the swimming instructors should be women.

A volunteer receives $75 a month payable at the end of his two-year tour of duty. He also receives allowances to cover food, clothing, housing, and incidental expenses. For the Indonesia projects, he will receive a two-to-three-month training course on the Indonesian language, history, customs, traditions, and refresher courses in his specialization.

Applications and information can be obtained by writing to Jules Pagana, Director, Professional and Technical Division, Peace Corps, Washington, D.C.

▸ A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RESEARCH REPORTS relating to recreation, completed or published during 1962, is now being compiled by the National Recreation Association. If you or your organization have conducted any studies that were completed in 1962, please notify the Association's Research Department promptly so it may have an opportunity to include a word about your research. If available, please send a copy of your research report. The 1962 list will be issued early next year.

▸ THE 4TH ANNUAL RESEARCH GRANT, to stimulate research in the field of camping, is announced by the American Camping Association. Five copies of a prospectus should be submitted to the Chairman of Studies and Research Committee of the ACA by February 1, 1963. It should include:

1. The proposed research plan including statement of the problem; importance of problem; a specific description of procedure for collecting data, plan for organization and analysis of data, and interpretation of results; present status of the study; date of initiation and probable duration of the study; and, estimated expenses involved in conducting the study.

2. Name and title of investigator including education and degrees earned, dates, and names of institutions; professional experience, positions and dates; present position or occupation; and a complete description of applicant's responsibility for the proposed research project (degree requirement, independent research, part of a larger project) and whether any other financial support will be received or is expected.

3. Applications from students must be accompanied by a letter of endorsement from the student's faculty advisor and/or from the chairman of his study committee.

For further information write to ACA, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana.

▸ AT THE AMF Awards Luncheon, held at the Park Lane Hotel in New York City, November 19, 1962, awards were presented by the Vice-President of the United States, Lyndon Johnson, for "outstanding reporting in the field of physical recreation" to winners in the following categories:

Television Category Winners. (For a program of youth sports activities including groups from the YWCA, CYO, and public recreation department): $1,000 and Citation Award to **John F. Pival,** WXYZ-Television, Detroit, Michigan. Citation Award to **Peter Strand,** program manager, WXYZ-Television. Media Citation Award to **WXYZ-Television,** Detroit, Michigan.

Radio Category Winners. (For a program dealing with children's circus in Tallahassee, Florida, one of 101 programs promoted by the recreation department in Tallahassee): $1,000 and Citation Award to **Ray Starr,** Radio Station WRFB, Tallahassee, Florida. Media Citation Award to **Radio Station WRFB,** Tallahassee, Florida.

Newspaper Category Winners. (For a series of articles informing a community of its recreation facilities and opportunities.): $1,000 and Citation Award to **Dennis Wittman,** *The Journal-News,* Hamilton, Ohio. Media Citation Award to **The Journal-News,** Hamilton, Ohio.

Magazine Category Winner. (For a series of articles relating to physical recreation, covering the entire year of 1961, and written by several different authors): $1,000 and Media Citation Award to *Boy's Life Magazine.*

The awards are offered annually by the American Machine & Foundry Company in cooperation with the National Recreation Association. James Evans, chairman of the NRA board, and Joseph Prendergast, executive director, represented the Association; Carter Burgess, chairman of the board, the AMF.

▸ THE PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE Sports Committee, 20 Exchange Place, New York 5, recently launched a sports-kit program designed to provide basic equipment for baseball, basketball, boxing, volleyball, softball and soccer to nonprivileged areas of the world. This project is a natural for clubs in recreation departments, particularly since arrangements are being made for letters of acknowledgement to be sent to the donors by the recipients in faroff lands. Transportation costs are included in the price of each kit and you can choose locale and consignee, if you wish. Further information can be secured from the committee at 20 Exchange Place, New York 5. (Money contributed for this purpose is tax-deductible.)

▸ **SOS!** RECREATION Magazine needs articles on good family recreation programs (other than camping); church-sponsored recreation programs; community action to avoid encroachment on open space; maintenance subjects.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

▸ Topping the sporting goods market, with $611,000,000 a year and an annual growth rate of 9.1 percent, are the sales of pleasure boats and equipment, according to Richard E. Snyder, sports economist and researcher and consult-

Congressional Scorecard

DURING the closing days of the 87th Congress a number of bills dealing with various phases of recreation were passed. A digest of these is given below. The 87th Congress will also long be remembered for establishing three new national seashores (*see* RECREATION, *November, 1962*).

Bill	Public Law	Passed
Accelerated Public Works Program: Authorizes speed up construction of federal public works, to increase the funds available for existing federal grant programs, and to make grants for most of the types of public works for which the Housing and Home Finance Agency is responsible under the Public Facility Loan program *(P.L. 87-70)* in eligible areas as designated by the Department of Labor. Congress has appropriated $80,000,000 to the Housing and Home Finance Agency for certain public works projects which may include various *park* and *recreation* facilities (Community Facilities Division).	87-658	Sept. 14, 1962
Establishment of Public Recreation: Permits public recreation use of fish and wildlife conservation areas to extent practicable and not inconsistent with the primary objectives for which such areas are established. Authorizes the Department of Interior to cooperate with public and private agencies and individuals and to accept and use, without further authorization, donations of funds and real and personal property for such purposes. Also authorizes acquisition of limited areas of land for recreation development adjacent to conservation areas but does not permit acquisition of such areas for recreation purposes from funds obtained from the sales of federal migratory bird hunting stamps. Authorizes appropriation of necessary funds to construct and maintain public recreation facilities.	87-714	Sept. 28, 1962
Senior Citizens Housing Act of 1962: Amends Housing Act of 1949, Title V to authorize appropriation of an additional $100,000,000 to $225,000,000 for the existing program of direct loans to provide housing for the elderly. Establishes a new program for rural areas and authorizes $50,000,000 for loans to private nonprofit corporations, consumer cooperatives, and public agencies to build rental housing for elderly and *related* facilities *(including recreation)* facilities. Detailed information may be obtained from the Regional Office of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.	87-723	Sept. 28, 1962
Establishment of a National Fisheries Center and Aquarium: Authorizes federal construction and operation of a $10,000,000 National Fisheries Center and Aquarium in Washington, D.C.	87-758	Oct. 9, 1962

ant to the National Sporting Goods Association, in an interview in *Sports Illustrated* of October 22, 1962. Tents have shown the highest individual growth rate with 11 percent, and gymnasium equipment is second in rate of growth, with 9.4 percent. "Bowling will continue to grow," Mr. Snyder said, "but at a slower rate than in the past. Tennis has prospects of resurgence on a broad front. Oddly enough, I think that within the next decade this country is going to see a tremendous increase in bicycle riding. . . . Curling? I sure never heard of it ten years ago, but I hear of it now. This is another one of those things that show a creeping progress that may break out into a rash of activity in a few years. . . ."

▸ NEW DIRECTIONS for children's theater: Plans for a Center for Creative Dramatics in New York City are well under way, and the center is scheduled to open in the fall of 1963, according to a report of the Advisory Council for Children's Theatre. The membership of the council, formed in January 1962, is representative of a wide range of agencies: The National Recreation Association; Teachers College, Columbia University; Children and Young Adults Service Section of the New York State Library Association; Adelphi College; Lincoln Square Neighborhood Center; Bureau of Audio-Visual Instruction, New York City Board of Education; Mills College of Education; United States Institute of Theatre Technology; the New York City Board of Education's All Day Neighborhood Schools; Children's Theatre Conference, Region 14.

The center has been established for research and studies to evaluate the influence of creative drama techniques upon the personality of the child. Lincoln Square Neighborhood Center, in New York City, will assume responsibility for sponsoring, housing, supervising and administering funds for the research center, in cooperation with the Advisory Council for Children's Theatre. A pilot demonstration under the direction of Grace Stanistreet, director of the Children's Center for Creative Arts at Adelphi College, Garden City, Long Island, began at the Lincoln Square Neighborhood Center on November 1, 1962.

▸ Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, who died on November 7, 1962, at the age of seventy-eight, was a contributor to the National Recreation Association. Mrs. Roosevelt was the niece of Theodore Roosevelt, who served as Honorary First President of the Association, and the wife of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who was both a sponsor and a National Honorary Member of NRA.

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40. April Showers
56. Baby Face
60. Band Played On
63. Battle Hymn Republic
69. Beer Barrel Polka
74. Bells of St. Mary
79. Bicycle For Two
100. Bye Bye Blues
104. By the Light Silvery Moon
105. Cassions Go Rolling Along
113. Carolina in Morning
114. Carolina Moon
121. Chasing Rainbows
129. Clementine
150. Danny Boy
156. Dear Old Girl
159. Deep in Heart of Texas
163. Dinah
167. Don't Fence Me In
170. Don't Sit Under Apple Tree
171. Down By Old Mill Stream
177. Drifting & Dreaming
181. Easter Parade
182. East Side, West Side
201. Five Feet Two
202. Flow Gently Sweet Afton
204. For Me & My Gal
207. Frivolous Sal
218. Girl of My Dreams
221. God Bless America
259. Home on the Range
265. How Deep is the Ocean
287. I'll Be with You in Apple B T
289. I'll See You in My Dreams
294. I'm an Old Cowhand
297. I'm Dreaming of White Xmas
298. I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles
300. I'm Looking Over 4 Leaf Clover
309. In My Merry Oldsmobile
310. In the Evening by Moonlight
313. In the Good Old Summertime
331. It's A Grand Old Flag
337. I've Been Working on RR
341. I Want a Girl, etc.
346. I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now
348. Jingle Bells
356. Just a Song at Twilight
358. K-k-k-Katy
375. Let Me Call You Sweetheart
379. Let's Sing Like Birdies
380. Let Rest World Go By
391. Little Red Schoolhouse
395. Look for Silver Lining
414. Man on Flying Trapeze
420. Marching Along Together
422. Margie
433. Meet Me in St. Louis
450. Moonlight & Roses
454. Moon over Miami
460. My Bonnie
473. My Wild Irish Rose
485. Oh Dem Golden Slippers
492. Oh Susana
494. Oh You Beautiful Doll
497. Old Gray Mare
500. Old MacDonald Had a Farm
513. On the Road to Mandalay
520. Pack Up Your Troubles
524. Peg Of My Heart
528. Polly Wolly Doodle
532. Poor Butterfly
537. Put Your Arms Around Me
576. Shanty in Old Shanty Town
578. She'll Be Comin Round M.
582. Shine on Harvest Moon
584. Show Me Way to Go Home
586. Silent Night
594. Smiles
616. Springtime in the Rockies
629. Sweet Adeline
635. Sweetheart of Sigma Chi
644. Take Me Out to Ball Game
651. That Old Gang of Mine
656. That's Peggy O'Neil
663. There's a Long Long Trail
691. Till We Meet Again
715. Wagon Wheels
718. Wait Till Sun Shines Nellie
731. When Irish Eyes are Smiling
734. When I Lost You
742. When You Wore a Tulip
749. Whiffenpoof Song
751. Whistle While You Work
760. Winter Wonderland
763. Yankee Doodle Dandy
780. You're a Grand Old Flag

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Number after Song—denotes number of slides to chorus

A Pretty Girl - 1
Abide With Me - 1
Ac-cent-tchuate the Positive - 2
Ach de Liber Augustine - 1
A Dreamers Holiday - 2
After the Ball - 1 - 1*
After You've Gone - 1
Again - 2
Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life - 2-4*
A Hunting We Will Go - 1
a A Good Girl is Hard to Find - 1
Alabemmy Bound - 1
Alexander's Ragtime Band - 2
Alice Blue Gown - 1
All Aboard for Blanket Bay - 1
All Alone - 1
All for One & One for All - 1
All God's Chillun Got Wings - 2
All of Me - 1
All the Things You Are - 1
a All Thru the Night - 1
b. Aloha Oe - 1
Alone - 2
Almost Like Falling in Love - 2
Aloutte - 1
Always - 1
A Melody from the Sky - 2
America - 1 - 1*
America the Beautiful - 1
Am I Blue - 1
Among My Souvenirs - 2
Amor - 2
a Anchors Aweigh - 1
Angela Mia - 2
Annie Doesn't Live Here Anym. - 1
Annie Laurie - 1
Annie Rooney - 1 - 1*
Anniversary Song - 1
a Anniversary Waltz - 2
An Orchid To You - 2
Any Bonds Today - 2
Any Little Girl - 2
A Perfect Day - 1 - 1*
A Pretty Girl - 1
April Showers - 2
a Are You From Dixie - 1
b. Are You Lonesome Tonight - 1
Army Air Corps - 1
Around the Corner - 2
Around the Mulberry Bush - 2
A Russian Lullaby - 1
a A Smile Will Go A Long Way - 1
Asleep in the Deep - 2-4*
A Son of God's Country Am I - 2
As Time Goes By - 2
at Dawning - 2

50. At Sundown - 1
50a A Tisket A Tasket - 1
51. Auf Wiedersehn (Blue Paradise) - 1
52 Auf Wiedersehn. My Dear - 2
53 Auld Lang Syne - 1
53a Aunt Rhody - 2
54 Avalon - 1
55. A - You're Adorable - 2

56 Baby Face - 1
57 Baggage Coach Ahead - 1
58 Bali Bali - 2
59 Ballerina - 2
60. Band Played On - 1
61 Banks of the Wabash - 1
62 Barnes Bill (Special) - 6v
63 Battle Hymn Republic - 1
63a. Beautiful Dreamer - 1
64. Beautiful Lady (Pink Lady) - 2
65. Beautiful Lady in Blue - 2
66. Beautiful Ohio - 2
67. Because - 1 - 2v
68 Because You're You - 1
68a. Bedella - 1
69 Beer Barrel Polka - 1-1*
70 Begin the Beguine - 3
70a Be Kind to y Web Ft Friends - 2
70b Bell Bottom Trousers - 2
70c Be My Baby Bumble Bee - 2
71. Big Mir Bist Du Schun - 2
72 Belgian Rose - 1
73 Believe Me If etc . . - 1
74 Bells of St Mary - 2
75 Be My Love - 2
76 Mesame Mucha - 2
77 Best Things in Life - 1
78 Betty Co-Ed - 2
79 Bicycle Fur Two - 1
80 Billy Boy - 2
81. Bird in Gilded Cage - 1
82 Blue Bell - 1
83 Blue Hawaii - 2
84. Blue Moon - 2
85 Blue Ridge Mtn. Va - 1
86. Blue Room - 2
87. Blue Skies - 1
88 Body & Soul - 2
89 Boola Boola - 2
90 Boots & Saddles - 2
91 Bowery - 1-1*
92. Boy of Mine - 1-4*
93 Break the News to Mother - 1
98 Brighten the Corner - 1
95 Broadway Rythm - 2
96 Brother John - 1
97 Buckle Down Buck Private - 2

98 Buttons & Bows - 2
99 Button Up Your Overcoat - 2
100 Bye Bye Blues - 1
101 By the Sea - 1-1*
103 By the River St Marie - 2
103 Bye Bye Blackbird - 1
104 By the Light Silvery Moon - 1

105 Casaions Go Rolling Along - 1
106 California Here I Come - 1
107. Campbells Are Coming - 1
107a Camptown Races - 1
108 Candy & Cake - 2
109. Can Anyone Explain - 2
110 Can't Help Loving That Man - 2
111 Can't You Hear Me Calling - 1
112 Carioca - 1
113 Carolina in Morning - 1
114 Caroline Moon - 1
115 Caroline's Calling Me - 1
116 Carry Me Back to Lone Prairie - 1
117 Carry Me Back to Old Virginny - 1
116 Carry On - 2
119 Casey Jones - 1
120 Cecilia - 1
121 Chasing Rainbows - 1
122 Cheek to Cheek - 1 - 2v
125 Charmaine - 1
124 Cheerful Little Earful - 2
125 Cherie - 2
126 Chinatown - 1
127. Chloe - 1
128 Ciribiribee - 1
129 Clementine - 1 - 2v - 1*
130. Cocktails for Two - 1
131. Collegiate - 1
132. Columbia the Gem - 1
133 Come, All Ye Faithful - 1-2*
134 Come Back to Erin - 1 - 2v
135 Come Back to Erin, Moon Darlin - 2
136 Come Josephine - 1
137. Comin In On Wing & Prayer - 1
137a Come On Down South - 1
138 Comrades - 1
139 Come Thou Almighty King - 1
140. Comin Thru the Rye - 1
141. Constantinople - 1
142. Cornell (Alma Mater) - 1
143. Crazy People - 2
144. Crying for the Carolines - 2
145 Cuanto La Gusta - 2
146 Cuddle Up - 1
147. Curse of Aching Heart - 1

146 Daddy Won't Buy Me Bow Wow - 1
149 Daisy Bell - 1-2*
150 Danny Boy - 2

151 Dark Eyes - 2
152 Darktown Strutters Ball - 1
153 Daughter Rosie O'Grady - 1
154 Dear Heart & Gentle People - 2
155 Dearie Do You Remember - 2
156 Dear Old Girl - 1
157 Dear Old Pal - 1
158 Deep In My Heart - 1
159 Deep in Heart of Texas - 2
160 Diane - 1
161 Did You Ever See A Dream - 2
162 Did Your Mother Come From Ireland - 2
163 Dinah - 2
164 Dixie - 1
165 Does Your Heart Beat for Me - 1
166 Doin What Comes Naturally - 1-2v
167 Don't Fence Me In - 2
168 Don't Give Up Ship - 1
169 Down Among Sheltering Palms - 1
170 Don't Sit Under Apple Tree - 1-2v
170a Doodle De Doo - 1
171. Down by Old Mill Stream - 1 2*
171b Down by the (Rebus) Ill & Col - 4*
172 Down by the Riverside 2
173 Down in Jungle Town - 1
173a Down in the Valley - 1
174. Down Where Wurtz Flows - 1
175 Donalogy - 1
175a Do You Ever Think of Me - 1
176 Dream - 1
177 Drifting & Dreaming - 1
178 Drink To Me Only with Thine Eyes - 1
179 Duke U. Fight Song - 1
180 Duke U (Blue & White) - 2

181. Easter Parade - 2
182 East Side, West Side - 1-1*
183 El Rancho Grande - 2
184 Embraceable You - 1
185 Empty Saddles - 2
186. Enjoy Yourself - 2
187 Everybody's Doing It - 2
187a. Everybody Loves My Baby - 1
188 Every Little Movement - 1
188a Everything is Peaches Down Ga - 1
189 Everywhere You Go - 1
190. Exactly Like You - 2
191 Eyes of Texas - 1

192 Fair Harvard - 2
193. Falling in Love Again - 2
194 Falling in Love with Someone - 1
194b Falling in " (Ill & Col) - 4*
195 Farmer in the Dell - 2
195b Farmer in the Dell (Ill & Col) - 10*
196 Fare the Well, Annabelle - 2

383. London Bridge - 1
394 Long Long Ago - 1
395 Look for Silver Lining - 1
396 Lost Chord - 1-3v
397 Louise - 1
398 Louisiana Hay Ride - 2
399 Love in Bloom - 2
400 Love is Sweetest Thing - 2
401 Lovelies Night of Year - 2
402 Lovely Lady - 1
403 Lower Cunte Back to Me - 2
404 Love Sends Gift Roses - 1
405 Love Somybody - 1-2v
406 Love Thy Neighbor - 2
407 Love Your Magic Spell - 2
408 Lullaby of Broadway - 2

408 Ma Re's Making Eyes at Me - 1
410 Madelon - 1
410a Mmsele from Armentiers - 1
410b Maiden's Prayer - 1
411 Make Believe - 1
412 Mandy Lee - 1
413 Manhattan Serenade 2
414 Man on Flying Trapeze - 1-1*
415 Mama Loves Papa - 2
416 Mammy - 2
417 Manana - 1-4v
418 Maple Leaf Forever - 1
418 Marcheta - 1
420 Marching Along Together - 1
421 Marching Thru Georgia - 1
422 Maria - 1
423 Marie - 1
424 Marine Hymn - 1
425 Marseillaise - 2
426 Mary Had Little Lamb - 1
427 Maryland My Maryland - 1
428 Mary Low - 2
429 Mary's Grand Old Name - 1
429a Massa's in Cold Cd Ground - 1
430 Maybe - 1
431 Mean to Me - 2 *
432 Me & My Shadow - 1
433 Meet me in St Louis - 1
434 Meet Me Tonite - Dreamland - 1
435 Melancholy Baby - 1

436 Memories - 1
437 Memory Lane - 2
438 Merry-Go-Round Broke Down - 2-1v
439 Merry Widow Waltz - 1
440 Mexicali Rose - 1
441 Michigan College Song 1
442 Mighty Lak A Rose - 2
443 Million Dollar Baby - 2
444 Mimi - 2

445 Minnie the Moocher 2-2v
446 Mmmississippi - 1
447 Mississippi Mud - 2
448 Missouri Waltz - 1
449 Molly O' - 1
450 Moonlight & Roses - 1
451 Moonlight Bay - 1
452 Moonlight on the Colorado - 2
453 Moonlight on Ganges - 1
454 Mother Dear Miami - 2
455 Mother - 1
456 Mother Machree - 1
457 Music Goes Round & Round - 2
456 Music, Music, Music - 2
459 My Blue Heaven - 1
460 My Bonnie - 1
461 My Buddy - 1
462 My Foolish Heart - 2 *
463 My Gal Sal - 1-1*
464 My Heart Stood Still - 1
465 My Hero - 1-2*
465a My Ideal - 1
466 My Little Buckeroo - 1-2v
466a My Little Girl - 1
467 My Man - 2
468 My Mother was a Lady - 1
469 My Mother's Eyes - 2
470 My Old Kentucky Home - 1-1*
470a My Sweetheart's Man in Moon - 2
471 My Time is Your Time - 1
472 My Wife's Gone to Country - 1
473 My Wild Irish Rose - 1
474 My Wonderful One - 1

475 Neapolitan Nights - 2
476 Nellie Gray - 2
476a Nita Junita - 2
477 Notre Dame (Victory Song) - 1
478 Notre Dame (Fighting Song) - 2
479 No, No, 1,000 Times No - 16v
480 Now's Time to Fall in Love - 2
481 New York University - 2

482 O Little Town Bathleham - 1-2v
483 Ol Thee I Sing Baby - 2
484 Oh By Gosh - 2
485 Oh Dem Golden Slipper - 1
486 Oh How I Miss You Tonight - 1
486a Oh Johnny - 1
487 Oh My Papa - 1
488 Oh How I Hate to Get Up - 2
488a Ohio State University - 1
489 Oh Katharina - 1
490 Oh Mama - 3v & 3v
491 Oh Marie - 1
492 Oh Susana - 1-1*

493 Oh What a Pal Was Mary - 1
494 Oh You Beautiful Doll - 1
495 Old Black Joe - 1
496 Old Folks at Home - 1-1*
497 Old Gray Mare - 1-1*
498 Old King Cole - 2
498 Old Man River - 2
500 Old MacDonald Had a Farm - 1
501. Old New York University - 3
502 Old Oaken Bucket - 1
503 Old Rugged Cross - 1
504 On Brave Army Team - 1
505 Only Make Believe - 1
506 On a Sunday Afternoon - 3
507 One Alone - 1
508 One Night of Love - 2
509 Only in Rose - 1
510 On Atchison, Topeka, Santa Fe - 2
511 On the Old Fall River Line - 1
512 On Our Way (Infantry Song) - 1
513 On the Road to Mandalay - 1
514 On Sunny Side Street - 2
514a On Top of Old Smoky - 1-1v
515 Onward Christian Soldiers - 1
518 On Wisconsin - 1
517 On a Slow Boat to China - 2
518 O Sole Mio 2
519 Over There - 2

520 Pack Up Your Troubles - 1
521 Pagan Love Song - 1
522 Paper Doll - 2
523 Paris is the Spring - 2
523a Partners Again - 1
524 Peg Of My Heart - 1
524a Pennies From Heaven - 1
525 Pistol Packin Mama - 1
525a Play Fiddle Play - 1
526 Play Gypsy Play 1
527 Please Go 'Way Let Me Sleep - 1
528 Polly Wolly Doodle - 1
529 Pony Boy - 1
530 Pop Eye the Sailor - 1
531 Pop Goes the Weasel - 1
532 Poor Butterfly - 2
533 Pretty Baby - 1
534 Pretty Mickey - 1
535 Prisoner's Song - 1
535a Puppy Love - 2
536 Pat on your Old Grey Bonnet - 1-1*-2*
537 Put Your Arms Around Me - 1

538 Ragtime Cowboy Joe - 2
538 Rambling Wreck (Georgia Tech) 1

540 Ramona - 1
540a Red River Valley - 2
541. Red Sails - 2
542 Red Wing - 2
543. Remember - 1
544 Remember Pearl Harb
544a Reuben Reuben - 1
545 Rhyme Song - 2
545a Ricochet Romance - 2
548 Rings on My Fingers -
547 Rin Rita - 1
548 River of Golden Dreams
549. River Stay Way From
550 Roamin in the Gloamin
551 Roar Lion Roar (Colum
552 Rock-A-Bye Baby - 1
553 Rock of Ages - 1
554 Rosalie - 1
555 Rosary - 1
556 Rose Marie - 1
557 Rose of No Man's Land
558 Roses of Picardy - 1
559 Rose of Washington Sq
559a Round Her Neck She W
560. Row Row Row Your Bo
560a Row Row Row - 1
561 Rudolph Red Nosed Rei
562 Rufus Rastus Johnson B
563 Rum & Coca Cola - 1-1
564 Russian Lullaby - 1

564a Sailing Sailing - 1
565 Santa Claus Coming To
566 Santa Lucia - 1
567 Sarah - Shoe Shine Shop
567a Say An Revoir Not Good
568 Say It Isn't So - 2
569 Say It With Music - 1
570 Schnit Zeilbens - 1* (Re
571 School Days - 1-1*
572 Secret Love - 1
573 Semper Paratus - 2 (Ma
574 Serenade Like Old Times
575 Sentimental Journey - 2
576 Shanty in Old Shanty Tow
577 She Didn't Say Yes - 2
578 She'll Be Comin Round t
578 She May Have Seen Bett
580 She's Going to be Pitted
580a She's Daughter Rosie O'
581 Shine - 1
582 Shine on Harvest Moon -
582a Shoo Fly D B Me - 1-1
583 Shorten' Bread - 1-1v
584 Show Me Way to Go Hom
584a Sibuny - 1

2x2-50c PER SLIDE CARDBOARD MOUNTS—GLASS 75c EACH
3¼x4—$1.00 PER SLIDE

197 Feather in the Breese - 2
86. Fight on Pennsylvania - 1
199 First Nowell - 1
900 Fit as a Fiddle - 2
901 Five Feet Two - 1
903 Flow Gently Sweet Afton - 1
902a For He's A Jolly Good Fellow - 1-1*
903 Follow the Swallow - 1
904 For Me & My Gal - 1
905 Forty Second Street - 2
906 Frankie & Johnny - 1 - 2v
906a Frere Jacques - 1
907 Frivolous Sal - 1
908 From the Vine - Grape - 2
909 Full Moon & Empty Arms - 1
910 Fun & Fancy Free - 2
911. Funiculi-Funicula - 1

912 Gal in Calico - 2
913. Galway Bay - 2
914. Gay Caballero - 2
915 Gee But It's Great etc. - 1-1*
915a Gimme A Little Kiss - 2
916. Gypsy Sweetheart - 1
917. Girl in Little Green Hat - 2
916 Girl of My Dreams - 1
919 Git on Board Little Chillun - 2
920 Give My Regards to B'way - 1
921 God Bless America - 1
922 Goin Home - 1
923 Golden Earrings - 2
924 Goin Fishin - 2
925 Good, Good Good - 2
926 Good Morning Mr Zip - 1
927 G Bye Broadway H F - 1
928 G-By-e Little Girl - 1
929 Goodnight Irene - 1-2v
930 Good Night Ladies - 1-1*
931 G-Nite, Lovely Little Lady - 2
932 Goodbye My Lady Love - 1
933 G-Nite My Love - 2
934 G-Nite Neighbor - 1
935 G-Nite Sweetheart - 1
936 Go Fearless Your Nest - 2
937 Goody - Goody - 2
938 Go, U Northwestern - 1
939. Grandfather's Clock - 2
940 Gunly - 2

941 Hail Hail - 1-1*
942 Hail Columbia - 1
943 Hair Gold, Eyes Blue - 1-3v
944 Hallelujah - 1
945 Hand Me - Walking Cane - 2
946. Happy Days Are Here Again - 2
947 Hark Herald Angels Sing - 1-4v

247a Marrigan - 1
948 Has Anybody Seen Kelly? - 1
949 Heaven Will Protect Working - 2
950. Heartaches - 2
950a Heart of My Heart - 1
951. He'd Have To Get Under - 2
951a Hello My Baby - 1
952 Here Comes Cookie - 2
953 Here Comes the Navy - 1
954 Here Comes the Showboat - 2
955 Here Comes the Sun - 2
956 Ri Diddle Diddle - 1
957. Hinky Dinky Parlee Vous - 1-1v
958 Home - 2
959 Home on the Range - 1
960 Home Sweet Home - 1-1*
961. Honey - 1
962. Honey Boy - 2
965. Hot Time Tonight - 1
964. How Are Things Gloca Morra - 2
965 How Deep is the Ocean - 1
966 How Dry I Am - 1
967 How Ya Gonna Keep 'em on Farm - 2

969 I Ain't Got Nobody - 1
970. I Can't Do That Sum - 1
971 I Can't Give You Anything but - 1
972 Ida - 1
973. Idaho - 1
974 I Didn't Sleep a Wink - 1
975 I'd Love To Live in Loveland - 1
976 I Don't Know Why - 1
977. I Don't See Me in Your Eyes - 1
978 I Don't Want Play Your Yard - 1
979 If I Had My Way - 1
980. If I Knew You Were Coming - 2
981 If I Was a Millionaire - 1
982 If You Knew Susie - 1
983. If You Were the Only Girl - 1
984 I Got Rythm - 1
985 I Had the Craziest Dream - 1
986 I Like Mountain Music - 2
986a I'll Always Be in Love with You - 1
987 I'll Be With You in Apple B T - 1-1*
988 I'll Get By - 1
989 I'll See You in My Dreams - 1
989a I'll Take You Home Kathleen - 1
990 I Love a Parade - 1
991 I Love You - 2
992 I Love You Truly - 1
993 I Miss My Swiss - 1
994 I'm an Old Cowhand - 1-3v
995 I'm Beginning To See Light - 2
996 I'm A Dreamer - 1
997 I'm Dreaming of White Xmas - 1
998 I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles - 1

999 I'm in the Mood for Love - 2
999a I'm Just Wild About Mary - 1
900 I'm Looking Over 4 Leaf Clover - 1
901 I'm Marching Home to You - 2
902 I'm Nobody's Baby - 1
903 I'm Singing in the Rain - 1
904 I'm Sitting on Top of World - 1
905 I'm Sorry I Made You Cry - 1
906 In a Little Spanish Town - 1
907 Indiana - 1
908 Indian Love Call - 1
909 In My Merry Oldsmobile - 1
910 In the Evening by Moonlight - 1
911. In the Gloaming - 1
912 In the Shade Apple Tree - 1
912b in the " (Rebus) Ill & Col - 4*
913 In the Good Old Summertime - 1
913b in the " (Ill & Col) - 4*
914 Ioway - 1
914a I Only Want Buddy not Sweetheart - 1
915 Ireland Must Be Heaven - 1
916 Is It True About Susie - 1
917. Isle of Capri - 2
918 Is you Is or Is you Ain't - 2
919 I Saw Stars - 2
920 I Still Get a Thrill - 1
921. I Surrender Dear - 2
922 It Ain't Gonna Rain no More - 2
923 It All Depends on You - 2
924 It Came Upon Midnight Clear - 1-5v
925 It Had to be You - 1
926 It Happened in Monterey - 2
927 It Isn't Fair - 2
928. It Might As Well Be Spring - 2
928a It's a Big Wonderful World - 1
929 It's Always Fair Weather - 1
930 It's A Good Day - 1
931. It's A Grand Old Flag - 1
931a It's a Grand Night for Singing - 1
932 It's A Most Unusual Day - 2
933 It's A Sin to Tell A Lie - 1
933a It's Been A Long Long Time - 1
933b It's Delightful TB Married - 1
934 It was So Beautiful - 2
935 I Understand - 2
936 I Used To Love You - 2
937 I've Been Working on RR - 1-1*
938 I've Got a Feeling I'm Falling - 2
939 I've Got My Love TKM Warm - 2
940 I've Got Sixpence - 3
941 I Want a Girl, etc. . - 1-1*
942 I Was Seeing Nellie Home - 1
943 I Want to be Happy - 1
944 I Wish I Had Old Girl Bk Again - 2
945 I Wonder What's Become of Sally - 1
946 I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now - 1

946a Ja Da - 1
947 Jeanoine - 2
947a Jeannie With Light Brown Hair - 1
948 Jingle Bells - 1-1*
949 Johnson Rag - 2
950. Joy to the World - 1
951 Juanita - 1
952 June in January - 2
958a June Night - 1
953 Just a Cottage Small - 1
954 Just a Love Nest - 1
955 Just a Memory - 1
955a Just Around the Corner - 1
956 Just a Song at Twilight - 1-1*
957 Just an Echo - 1
957a Just Because - 1
958 Kick-Katy - 1
959 Kammenni Ostrow - 2
960 Keep Your Sunny Side Up 1
961. Keep the Home Fires Burning - 1
961a Kentucky Babe - 1
962 Killarney - 1
963 King for a Day - 2
964 Kiss in the Dark - 1
965 Kiss Me Again - 2-2*

966 Lady Play Your Mandolin - 2
967 La Cucararacha - 1
968 Last Night I Was Dreaming - 1
969 Last Rose of Summer - 1
970 Last Roundup - 2
971 Laugh Clown Laugh 2
972 Lawd You Made the Night - 2
973 Lazy Bones - 2
974 Let A Smile Be Umbrella - 1
975 Let Me Call You Sweetheart - 1-1*
976 Let's Fall in Love - 2
977 Let's Have Another Cup Coffee - 1
978 Let It Snow - 2
979 Let's Sing Like Birdies - 1
980 Let Rest World Go By - 1
980a Life Just a Bowl of Cherries - 1
981 Lights Out - 1
982 Lili Marlene - 1
983 Lily of the Valley - 1
984 Linda - 2
985 Linger a While - 1
986 Listen to Mocking Bird - 1 & 1v
987 Little Brown Jug - 1
988 Little Grey Home - West - 2
989 Little Liza Jane - 1-2v
990 Little Lost Child - 1
991 Little Red Schoolhouse - 1
992 Loch Lomand - 1

2x2 SLIDES (*)ILLUSTRATED & COLORED $1.00 EACH
3¼x4—$1.50 EACH

585 Side by Side - 2
586 Silent Night - 1-2v
587 Silver Threads Among Gold - 1
588 Sioux City Sue - 2
588a Sipping Cider Thru Straw 1
588b Saip to my Low - 2
589 Sleep - 1
590 Sleepy Time Down South - 2
591 Sleepy Time Gal - 1
592 Smarty - Smarty - 1
582 Smile Darn Ya - 1
594 Smiles - 1-1*
595 Smiling Thru - 2
598 Smoke Gets in Your Eyes - 2
597 Solomon Levi - 2
598 Song of Songs - 1
599 So Long Mary - 1
600 Somebody Stole My Gal - 1
601 Some Day - 1
602 Some of These Days - 2
603 Some Sweet Day - 1
604 Sometimes I'm Happy - 1
605 Somewhere over the Rainbow - 1
606 Somewhere a Voice is Calling 2
607 Song of Love - 1
608 Song of the Islands - 1
609 Song of Texas Rangers - 1
610 Song of the Vagabonds - 2
611 Sonny Boy - 2
612 Sound Off - 2-3v
613 South American Way - 2
614 Star of the Border - 2-3v
615 Speak to Me of Love - 1
616 Springtime in the Rockies - 1
617 Stardust - 2
618 Stars & Strips - 2
618a Stars of a Summer Night - 1
619 Star Spangled Banner - 1-4*
620 Stay as Sweet as You Are - 2
620a Steamboat Bill - 1
621 Stein Song - 1
622 St Louis Blues - 1-2v
623 Stormy Weather - 2
624 Strangers in Paradise - 2
625 Stout Hearted Men - 2
626 Strike Up the Band - 1
627 Sunbonnet Sue - 1-1*
628 Sunshine of Your Smile - 1-2v
628a Swanee - 1
629 Sweet Adeline - 1-1*
630 Sweet Genevieve - 1
630a Sweetest Story Ever Told - 1
631 Sweetheart of All My Dreams - 2
632 Sweetheart (Maytime) - 1
633 Sweetheart Darlin - 2
634 Sweetheart's Grave Grow Cld T - 2
635 Sweetheart of Sigma Chi - 1
636. Sweethearts Forever - 1
637 Sweet Leilani - 1
637a Sweet & Lovely - 1
638 Sweet Rosie O'Grady - 1

838 Sweet Sue - 2
840 Sweet Violeta - 1-1v
841 Swinging on a Star - 2-2v
842 Swing Low Sweet Chariot - 1
843. Syracuse University Song - 1

844 Take Me Out to Ball Game - 1
844a Take My Lips - 2
845 Ta Ra Ra Boom De Ay - 1
848 Tavern in the Town - 1
847 Tea for Two - 2
848 Tell Me Pretty Maiden - 2
848a Tell Me Why Nights Are Lonesome - 1
849 Ten Little Fingers - 2
850 Testing Tonight - 1
851 That Old Gang of Mine - 1
852 That's Amore - 2
853 That's an Irish Lullaby - 2
853a That's How I Need You - 1
854 That's My Desire - 2
855 That's My Weakness Now - 2
856 That's Peggy O'Neil - 1
858a That's Where My Money Goes - 1
857 That Wonderful Mother Mine - 1
858 The Aba Daba Honeymoon - 2
858a The Bear Went Over Mountain - 2
858b The Blue Tail Fly - 2
858c The Flower That Bloom Spring - 1
858d The More We Get Together - 1
859 The Night is Young 2
860 The Night Was Made For Love 2
860a The Old Flag never thd Ground - 1
861 The One Rose Left in My Heart -2
862 There's a Girl in Heart Maryland - 1
863 There's a Long Long Trail - 1
864 There's an Old Spinning Wheel - 2
865 There's a Small Hotel - 2
868 There's Something About a Soldier - 2
867 The Sheik of Araby - 1
868 The Song is Ended - 2
869 The Sweetest Story Ever Told - 1
870 The Waltz You Saved for Me - 1
871 The Way You Look Tonight - 1
872 The World is Waiting Sunrise - 1
873 There's Yes in Your Eyes - 1
874 They Called it Ireland - 2
875 They Cut Down the Old Pine Tree - 2
876 They Didn't Believe Me - 2
877 They're Either Too Young or Old - 2
878 They Say Falling in Love is Won - 1
878 Thine Alone - 2
880 Thinking of You - 2
881 This is the Army Mr Jones - 2
882 This is My Lucky Day - 1
883. Three Blind Mice - 1-1*
884 Three Little Words - 2
885 Three O'Clock in Morning - 1
886 Throw Another Log on Fire - 1
887. Thru Him Down McClosky - 1
888 Tiro Tiro - 2
888a Tiger Rag - 1

880 Till the End of Time 2
890 Till the Sand the Desert - 1
891 Till We Meet Again - 1
892 Time on My Hands - 2
893 Tipperary - 1
893a Tip Toe to the Tulip - 1
893b Tit Willow - 1
893c Today is Monday - 1
894 To Each His Own - 2
895 Too Fat Polka - 3
896 Together - 2
897 Too-Reloo-ra - 1
897a Toot Toot Tootsie - 1
898 Toyland - 1
899 Trail of Lonesome Pine - 1
899a Trail the Eagle (Boy Scouts) - 1
900 Tramp Tramp Tramp - 1
901 Trees - 1
902 Trolley Song
903 Turkey in the Straw - 1
904 Two Cigarettes in the Dark - 2
905 Two Hearts in 5 4 Time - 1
906 Two Little Girls in Blue - 1

907 Umbriago - 2
907a Under the Bamboo Tree - 1
908 Utah (Man am I) - 2
909 Utah (Redskins Yell) - 1

910. Vagabund Lover - 2
911 Valencia - 2
912 Victory Polka - 2

913 Wabash Blues - 1
914 Wabash Moon - 1
915 Wagon Wheels - 2
916 Wah-hoo - 2
918a Waiting at the Church - 1
917 Waiting for Robt E Lee - 1
918 Wait Till Sun Shines Nellie - 1-1*
918 Walkin My Baby Back Home - 2
920 Washington & Lee (Col Song) - 2
921 Was That the Human Thing To Do - 2
922 Way Down Yonder in New Orleans - 2
923 Wearin of the Green - 1-2v
924 We Won't Be Home Till Morning - 1
925 What Do You Do in Infantry - 1 4v
926 What's Matter with Father - 1
927 What'll I Do - 1
928 What is this Thing Called Love - 1
929 When day is Done 2
929a When Frances Dances with Me 1
930 When Good Fellows Get Together - 1
931 When Irish Eyes are Smiling - 1
932 When I Grow Too Old to Dream - 1
932a When its Springtime in Rockies - 1
933 When Johnny Comes Marching Home - 1
934 When I Lost You - 1
935 When My Baby Smiles at Me - 1
936 When Moon Comes Over Mountain - 1
937 When You Were Sweet 16 - 1
938 When You & I Were Young Maggie - 1

738a When You're a Long Way
730 When You're Smiling - 1
740 When Your Hair Turned S
740a When Your Old Wedding R
741 When You Wish Upon a St
742 When You Were a Tulip -
743 Where Do We Go from He
744 Where Do You Worka Joh
745 Where Has My Little Dog
746 Where the Blue of the Nig
747 Where the River Shannon
748 While Strolling Thru the P
749 Whippenpoof Song - 2
750 Whispering - 1
751 Whistle While You Work -
752 Who's Afraid Big Bad Wol
753 Who's Sorry Now - 1
754 Who Threw Overalls Mrs
755 Why Do I Love You? - 1
756 Why Was I Born?
757 Won't You Wait Till Cows
758 Will You Love Me in Dece
759 Winter - 1
760 Winter Wonderland - 2

761 Yale Song - 1
762 Yankee Doodle - 1
763 Yankee Doodle Dandy - 1
764 Yankee Rose - 1
765 Yes Sir That's My Baby -
766 Yes We Have No Bananas
767 Yip I Addy - 1
768 You - 3
769 You Always Hurt One You
770 You Are Too Beautiful - 2
771. You Are My Lucky Star -
772 You Are My Sunshine - 1-
773 You Have Taken My Heart
774 You Made Me Love You -
775 You Tell Me Your Dream
776 You're in the Army Now -
777 You're an Old Smoothie -
778 You're Cream in my Coffe
779 You're Gonna Lose Your G
780 You're a Grand Old Flag -
781 You're Nobody's Sweethea
782 You're My Everything - 2
783 You've Got to be Football

784 Zip-A Doo-Dah - 2
765 Zing Zing - Zoom Zoom -

V - Means Additional Verses
* - Means Illustrated and Co

GUEST EDITORIAL

Lillian Schwertz

RISE AND BUILD!

So many worlds, so much to do,
So little done, such things to be.

In Memoriam *by Tennyson*

RECREATORS, in choosing the field of recreation as their profession, have obligated themselves to strive continually, objectively and positively, to steer other people to a richer, happier way of life. They have assumed the responsibility of influencing and aiding people in obtaining maximum enjoyment through the wise use of leisure-time hours. To do this effectively takes skill, democratic leadership, understanding, and real interest in the welfare of their fellowman.

Before the philosophy of a profession can be exerted to influence the minds and actions of others, the members of that profession must consistently reflect its underlying principles in their own personal attitudes. It is important that we in the recreation profession are so firmly indoctrinated with the true value and appreciation of re-creating our lives that we automatically reflect a wonderful revitalization of spirit, mind, and body through our enthusiastic zest for living!

Since time began man has striven for personal recognition through achievement. This personal drive of individuals has been responsible for contributions to the world, whether for good or bad. An architect, sculptor, composer, or scientist leaves tangible results for all to see and judge . . . which are praised or rejected by posterity. This personal drive within a recreator is satisfied with the knowledge that in a small way he has contributed to his world by assisting in the sound building of human beings and to the happy soul of man. These contribhutions are intangibles but are the most priceless of all things on this earth. Is there a greater challenge?

MANY CENTURIES AGO a young slave by the name of Nehemiah heard of the plight of his native town Jerusalem. He sat down and wept. One day his master, the king, said, "Nehemiah, why is thy countenance sad, seeing thou art not sick?" The young man told the king he grieved because he had received news his home town was in ruins. Since the king listened to his troubles with a sympathetic and understanding ear, Nehemiah had the courage to ask for permission to go to Jerusalem and see what he could do. The king not only gave him permission to go but offered assistance by writing letters of recommendation to dignitaries along the route to be traveled. He also gave Nehemiah many supplies that would be useful upon his arrival at the end of the long journey.

Nehemiah was shocked at seeing the walls of Jerusalem crumbling and the gates to the city ruined by fire. The townspeople were in a state of depression and bewilderment. The entire population of the once busy town seemed to be merely sitting around bemoaning the sad state of things but doing nothing to remedy it. With the enthusiasm of the modern-day rehabilitation leader, Nehemiah shamed, challenged and then inspired the lethargic citizens to say of their own accord, "Let us rise and build!"

TODAY we are told that boredom is the fifth greatest menace to our nation. We in the recreation profession know that boredom can be a fatal malady. We know, too, that it is curable regardless of the age of its victim. We know the importance of exposing the young to the many facets of self-satisfying recreation experiences which become a sustaining part of the personality of a person throughout a lifetime. We know that, regardless of a person's age and lack of such experience in his past, there is still a great opportunity for him to open doors to exciting adventure and explorations—each a potent dose of remedial medicine against the dread disease of boredom.

So let us project our leadership into the thinking of men until they will recognize the need to fight this insidious menace by channeling their leisure hours to the never-dry oasis of a happier existence through the wise usage of these hours and, as in the days of Nehemiah, they will accept the challenge of "Rise and Build!" #

MRS. SCHWERTZ *is supervisor of playgrounds and recreation centers for the Dallas, Texas, Park and Recreation Department.*

THE SUCCESS of a master park plan depends on community support. Eugene, Oregon, with a new twenty-five-year master plan, unexpectedly lost a ten-year levy election in May 1960 by six hundred votes. One year later an election for the same annual amount over a six-year period passed by twenty-five hundred votes. What happened during this year? First, a few key people sat down and listed certain problems believed significant in defeating the levy. These included such questions as:

- How well were we meeting recreation needs? Were the parks merely providing baby-sitting services?
- Should we be concentrating on large parks instead of on a balanced program of neighborhood, community, and regional parks?
- How much should be spent on acquisition of new parkland, relative to development of existing parkland?
- Where should the Pearl Street extension be routed, relative to Amazon Park?
- Was $150,000 a year too much to have asked for? Could we effect economies through more cooperative effort?

A committee, called the Park Study Group, was set up to try to find the answer to these questions. It was a special *ad hoc* committee of the Eugene Planning Commission, organized and directed by the chairman of the commission's committee on parks and recreation, acting in cooperation with the chairman of the Eugene Recreation Commission and the director of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation.

PSG members were carefully chosen to provide a representation that would give the group the maximum opportunity to solve certain problems. Thus, all agencies of government were represented, as well as various civic organ-

MRS. NIVEN *is a member of the Eugene, Oregon, Planning Commission.*

Getting Community Support f

The planning techniques used in the successful passing of a six-year levy

Betty Niven

izations and service clubs. In addition, there were many individuals with an interest in recreation problems, but with no special affiliations. The combination of administrators and a large lay membership on this committee of sixty kept us close to administrative realities but out of administrative ruts. The leadership came from the *lay* membership, a point of *prime* importance. Because we were an interagency group, we were freer to make recommendations to all the agencies than if we have represented only one agency of government—another point of importance.

The Park Study Group proved successful largely because we worked on real problems, and because we worked to have our recommendations adopted *as we made them*, rather than presenting them all at the end of the study period. For example, one of our most significant contributions was securing the adoption by Eugene and School District 4 (the Eugene district) of a joint policy agreement which states, in part:

> It shall be the policy of the city and the district to cooperate in the acquisition, development, and operation of integrated school-park sites and the operation of separate facilities where these already exist, subject to the conditions and regulations of the local budget laws. . . .
>
> The city and the district will locate new park and school facilities as centrally as possible in the neighborhoods as defined in the Development Plan of the Eugene-Springfield Metropolitan Area (1959).
>
> Neither the city or the district will purchase additional land without conferring with the other agency as to its needs in the area of the land being acquired. . . .
>
> Wherever possible, development of school and park facilities on an integrated site shall proceed concurrently, with full consultation between the city and the district, and park designer and the architect, before any construction begins. . . .
>
> The architect of a school or the designer of a park shall be instructed to maximize the joint use of certain specified facilities (play, equipment, gymnasiums, swimming pools, lockerrooms, craft and hobby rooms, restrooms, etcetera) by locating them carefully so that they may be conveniently used by the patrons of park or school personnel. . . .
>
> In the joint use of facilities, the liability of the city and the district and the responsibility for maintenance and upkeep shall be carefully spelled out in contracts between the city and the district. . . .
>
> There shall be a separate contract for each integrated site development and operation. . . .

THIS GENERAL POLICY was adopted in December 1960, four months after PSG's first meeting and five months before the successful levy. A word of warning: A general policy agreement should be kept general. Any attempt to anticipate every eventuality at the time of its formulation will only bog down the whole effort. Save the details for later contracts, one for each joint use.

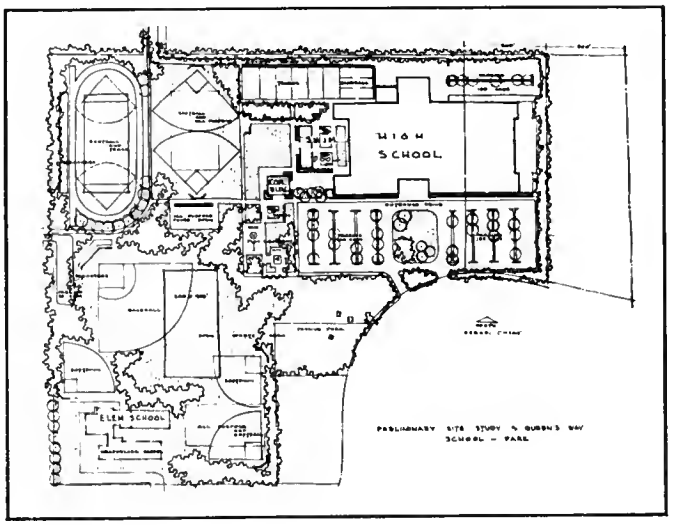
The illustration shows the proposed development of the first integrated school-park site to be undertaken under the policy agreement. Having a high school and a grade school on the same site complicates the planning; that the grade school was built before the joint development plan was adopted makes for further complications. Nonetheless it is easy to see that the joint development will provide many economies and conveniences for both the school district and the city.

Such economies and conveniences are readily understood, and we found the school-park agreement a very good talking point when we discussed park problems and proposals with various groups. About forty of these "participation" talks

Continued on Page 521

Master Park Plan

The evergreen-covered slopes of Spencer Butte are a cherished Eugene landmark.



Preliminary site study for Queen's Way School, first integrated school-park area.

RECREATION USE OF FARM LANDS

New legislation grants loans to farmers for new resource development

DEVELOPMENT of income-producing recreation enterprises on the nation's farms, ranches, and private woodlands promises to help relieve crop surpluses by taking land out of agricultural production, according to Dr. Edward C. Crafts, director of the Department of the Interior's new Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Speaking in Washington at a recent annual convention of the Soil Conservation Society of America, Dr. Crafts said, "I firmly believe that the Department of Agriculture has as great an opportunity and responsibility in outdoor recreation as any other department. USDA estimates show that by 1980, *5,000,000 acres now producing crops could be shifted profitably to farm recreation enterprises.*" He noted that another 18,000,000 acres of other farmlands could be used primarily for recreation or wildlife.

Vacation farms, picnicking and sports centers, fishing waters, camping and nature recreation areas, and hunting areas are typical farm recreation enterprises now being operated for profit.

"Installing recreation down on the farm is a mammoth enterprise, but the needs are great and worth the effort," Dr. Crafts pointed out. "The National Forest System, which is administered by the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture, already receives over 100,000,000 recreation visits a year on its 180,000,000 acres and the pressure is increasing rapidly. Management of National Forests for recreation is an equal partner with management for timber or other purposes."

The Department of Agriculture has sought and obtained new legislative authority to increase the help it can give farmers in outdoor recreation. The 87th Congress heeded the department's requests to amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to allow loans to farmers for recreation enterprises and to provide for development of public recreation and wildlife and production. It also amended the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to authorize long-term cost-sharing with farmers installing measures to conserve and develop wildlife and recreation resources and amended and modified the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide loans and to help local organizations develop recreation enterprises at selected reservoirs.

THE Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act has been amended to provide for continued federal administration of the agricultural conservation program and provides authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out long-range conservation plans with individual farmers and ranchers in all agricultural areas through agreements for periods not to exceed ten years to provide for changes in cropping systems and land use, and for development of soil, water, forest, wildlife and recreation resources by means of cost sharing and other assistance.

The secretary cannot enter into agreements providing for assistance in amounts in excess of $10,000,000 for any calendar year, except that for calendar year 1963 he may provide assistance with respect to lands previously covered by conservation reserve contracts in an amount not exceeding an additional $15,000,000.

The amendments to the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act include changes to provide for the protection of fish and wildlife, but prohibit the building of industrial parks or establishing private industrial or commercial enterprises. They provide that the Secretary of Agriculture may cooperate with federal, state, and local public agencies in developing and carrying out plans for land conservation and land utilization. This will include the furnishing of technical assistance and loans.

These amendments authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to assist state and local public agencies designated by the governor or the state legislature, through loans, to carry out land utilization plans. This would enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans to appropriate state and local public agencies for the purpose of facilitating the shift of land resources out of unsuitable uses or out of unneeded production of surplus crops into new and better uses. It would also provide an opportunity for rural renewal development by authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to help develop plans for improvements and to assist in carrying out such plans by means of loans to state and local public agencies. These plans could be developed for severely disadvantaged rural areas where much of the land is not in its best use, resulting in chronic underemployment and poorly developed community facilities. Their objective would be to create conditions that would make these communities attractive to private investment and individual enterprise.

SEVERAL important changes have been made in the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act which now includes recreation development as a purpose for cost sharing. This means funds appropriated to carry out the purposes of the act could be used to cost share with local organizations in enlarging a reservoir to make it more suitable for recreation. It authorizes the secretary to bear costs not to exceed half the cost of land, easements, and rights-of-way for reservoirs or other areas to be available for public recreation and of providing minimum basic facilities needed for public health and safety, access to, and use of the reservoir or other

area. The cost sharing is conditional on a local organization agreeing to operate and maintain the reservoir or other area for public use. This amendment would not authorize the federal government to acquire title to any land. It would be entirely optional with local organizations as to whether they would include public recreational developments in watershed projects which they sponsor. The secretary would be authorized to participate in recreation development in any watershed project only to the extent that the need therefor is demonstrated in accordance with standards to be established by him. Moreover, the number of public recreation developments on which the secretary would be authorized to cost share is limited to one such development in the smaller projects and no more than three in the largest projects.

The secretary is permitted to advance funds to local organizations for immediate acquisition of lands, easements, and rights-of-way to prevent encroachment of other developments but such funds must be repaid with interest prior to construction, except for any part of such costs which the secretary is authorized to bear.

MULTIPLE-USE management of the nation's 535,000,000 acres of commercial timberlands is the only way to meet the growing demands for both wood products and outdoor recreation, according to a noted forester at the same meeting. James C. McClellan, assistant managing director of American Forest Products Industries, said these needs can be met only by "intensive application of the multiple management principles" to these timberlands. "The large industrial landowner realizes that his responsibility as a steward of one of our most important renewable natural resources—trees—does not end with growing the maximum amount of raw material for his mill."

"He knows that his land must contribute to other needs of the people, too. He has found that the secondary uses of the forest are compatible with the growing of timber. The roads he builds for entering the forests to bring out the timber also serve as access to streams, lakes, prime hunting spots and scenic areas. The tree-farming techniques he employs automatically encourage most wildlife populations, guard watersheds and promote soil conservation. Thus, he regards his tree farms as a producer not only of essential products, jobs, and income, but also of water forage and wildlife as a supplement to the outdoor recreational needs of the nation.

"By the turn of the century, the demand for forest products may increase by 70 to 114 percent to meet requirements of 350,000,000 Americans. Forest industries, which own only thirteen percent of the commercial forest land, already are making major contributions to the country's recreation needs. A recent AFPI survey of 518 timber companies showed 97 percent of their lands used for fishing, 92 percent used for hunting. Nearly all of the lands also were used for various other forms of recreation, including picnicking, berry picking, camping, boating, horseback riding, hiking, skiing and similar activities."

AT THE TIME of the survey, 107 companies were operating 146 public parks and 157 picnic areas, and about 100 companies already were projecting additional parks for the future. Since the survey, recreation use of forest industry lands has expanded sharply. Forester McClelland said use of these lands for recreation will increase even more rapidly when more states enact fair liability laws giving landowners a greater measure of protection from accidents.

Up to now, recreation on forest industry lands has been provided almost entirely without charge. However, some of the companies are beginning to make charges, at least sufficient to pay expenses of providing facilities, and a few are getting into the recreation business. Small tree farmers, too, are beginning to look into the opportunities for recreational income from their tree farms. There have been serious problems, such as vandalism, forest fires, and inadequate liability laws, but some industrial owners are going ahead with plans to expand recreation facilities.

"Within the past year I have learned of companies that are making recreation surveys and developing recreation plans for their entire properties," Mr. McClellan said. "One large Northeastern company is planning to construct luxury campsites serviced by the latest equipment, including modern bathhouses, washers, driers, and similar conveniences." He stated that the forest industries are committed firmly to the multiple-use principle of forest land management, but that their primary concern is growing repeated crops of timber for harvest. This is tree farming. He concluded, "The forest industries see multiple use as the only way we can meet our future needs for both forest products and outdoor recreation." #

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Courtesy **True**, The Man's Magazine

"Don't believe a word he tells you."

Gleanings from the 44th National Recreation Congress

• The recent National Recreation Congress in Philadelphia chalked up the largest attendance ever. Latest reports show a total of 2500 registrations.

• Awareness of a changed world and a more prominent role for recreation in today's picture was uppermost in everyone's mind and evident in every meeting. As was so well stated in the stimulating address on "Man—His Nature as an Individual" by Dr. Ethel J. Alpenfels of New York University, "Recreation leaders and specialists, in a profession which has the greatest potential for survival, must stop talking about the changing world of some future time . . . the world has already changed. . . . individuals continue to read article after article about startling inventions of the next ten or twenty years, while each lives in a world that science and technology has already remodeled. The problems of this changed world are the problems of the recreation movement. You must face those problems realistically and begin now to develop new kinds of programs, new recreation centers, and more specialized services for a nation that not only will not accept the idea of a shorter work week but cannot even make plans for the free time that is already theirs. And

the best way to do this is, is to begin to ask some questions!"

• The new "Day-in-Depth" approach to Congress programming proved to be a successful device in the sparking of discussions and some good thinking in succeeding sessions. The Day-in-Depth theme, "The Recreation Participant—Present and Potential," was carried like a banner at the second general session by the three principal speakers, Dr. Alpenfels (*see above*); Dr. Luther Gulick, vice-president of the National Recreation Association and well-known public administrator, writer, and speaker, who spoke on "The Challenge to Recreation" (*see Page 506*), and Dr. Harold D. Meyer, Chairman of the recreation curriculum and professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, who did a recapitulation of the day's program. There emerged the strong conviction that recreation department programs of today should be more concerned with the individual—his needs and his interests—as well as with the serving of large numbers of people. The Congress Program Committee, under the able leadership of Edward Thacker, did a yeoman job this year. In the planning, it took a giant step away from the how-to-do-it emphasis to stress the "why" of recreation.

• The Hotel Sheraton was a joy in many ways, with light and airy rooms, smoothly running self-service elevators, and other fascinating service devices, such as telephones from which one could dial other rooms directly, signal lights that flashed on in one's room when there was a message at the front desk, free parking in the hotel garage, and so on. However, the size of attendance at some of the meetings exceeded the size of the meeting room. In the session on "Planning Parks for People," ninety delegates were unable to get in and a second session on the subject had to be scheduled.

• Today's interest in the cultural and performing arts as an integral part of the well-rounded recreation program was evident throughout the week's schedule. The first *general session* ever devoted to "Recreation and the Performing Arts" filled the Grand Ballroom with eager spectators who witnessed demonstrations of these activities at their best. These were put on by performing groups of the Philadelphia Department of Recreation. The music produced by the All-Philadelphia High School String Band and the All-Philadelphia Junior High Band would have done credit to an adult symphony orchestra. The program, extremely well done, included the dance, drama, and two numbers from *The Three-Penny Opera* sung by Jacqueline Pack of the Society Hill Playhouse Company. The specialist leaders were "interviewed" by Siebolt Frieswyk, consultant on the performing arts for the National Recreation Association.

The plans for the National Cultural Center in Washington, D.C. were described by Jarold Kieffer, executive secretary-coordinator for the project, and in the discussion session on "Problems Relating to the Arts in Recreation Programs" on the following afternoon.

Further musical treats were offered to delegates in the opening session and as a part of the Congress evening entertainment. These included the lively playing of the prize-winning Hegeman String Band of the colorful Philadelphia Mummers Day Parade, in full costume, led by Captain Al Fink (*see* RECREATION, *November 1962, page 437*), and the beautiful symphony concert honoring the Congress, given by the Robin Hood Dell Orchestra with Johnny Green conducting and Robert Merrill, leading baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, as soloist. Response to Mr. Merrill's powerful voice, and his warm singing of selections both from opera and Gershwin, was an enthusiastic ovation. The great auditorium of Convention Hall teemed with people, and a large section was roped off for Congress delegates, who needed only their badges to enter. Philadelphians, as well as delegates, were invited, and tickets were free to everyone. The mood of the evening was appreciative and gay.

Immediately following intermission, Robert Crawford, Philadelphia's commissioner of recreation, William Frederickson, Jr., president of the American Recreation Society, and James Evans, chairman of the National Recreation Association Board, appeared on stage. Mr. Evans presented a Congress plaque to Fredric R. Mann, city representative and director of commerce for the city of Philadelphia and a member of the National Recreation Association Board, for his contributions to the Congress and to local, national, and international recreation. Mr. Mann, who is also president of Robin Hood Dell, preceded Robert Crawford as commissioner of recreation for Philadelphia and was instrumental in bringing Bob to that city.

• Senator Joseph S. Clark, U.S. Senator from Pennsylvania, prophesied an era of luxury as well as leisure "if we have the wit to bring it about," in his address at the opening general session of the Congress on Sunday evening. He called this vision of leisure and abundance "the real revolution in the world today," and stated that the American people are now on trial! "We must shift our social investments from things to people. The new American will not live where there are no opportunities to satisfy his leisure hours." He went on to assert that recreation leaders are among the "chief architects" who will design the ways in which the new leisure time will be spent.

• The All-Congress Reception on Sunday afternoon was overflowing with a genial crowd, and the receiving line of

Members of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Council conferred during the 44th Congress. From left to right, front row: Arthur Williams, NRA assistant executive director; Woodrow W. Dukes; Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director; Thomas W. Lantz, council chairman; Charles J. Reitz; Harry H. Feldman. Rear, left to right: Clifford C. Bream, Jr.; Beverly S. Sheffield; Vernon F. Hernlund; E. A. Scholer; Norman E. Miller; Reynold Carlson.

Tommy MacDonald, Philadelphia Eagles halfback, gets ready to buck the line and break the tape to officially open the Congress exhibits. In the foreground, left to right, Robert Crawford, commissioner of recreation in Philadelphia and board member of the National Recreation Association; Joseph Prendergast, NRA executive director; William Frederickson, Jr., new general manager of the Los Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation.

the Congress Policy and Program Committee members and their wives were delighted but exhausted by the end of a happily successful affair. This broke the ice and started a busy round of special breakfasts, luncheons, dinners, parties, business meetings, conferences, which lasted all week long. Delegates were relaxed and friendly, applied themselves to making new friends, seeing old ones, comparing opinions, and taking advantage of the chance to exchange information, opinions, news, and know-how.

• The exhibitors of commercial recreation products were helpful, as usual, and were satisfied with the response to the display of their wares. The exhibit area hummed with activity between sessions and at other session-free times. In a post-Congress evaluation, many of the exhibitors commented on the high caliber and mature conduct of recreation personnel generally. Although recreation people are all-out for fun when the time is right, as we all know they do not go in for horseplay, practical joking, or widespread back-slapping.

• Discussion sessions throughout the week were treated to some excellent papers on the topics at hand. Notable among them were the two speeches by Dr. Joseph B. Wolffe, medical director of the Valley Forge Medical Center and experienced cardiologist, on "Changing Concepts of Medical Care," and "Relationships of Exercise and Health," both of which attracted the attention of the national press and were quoted from coast to coast. In the first speech he said, "The image of America as a nation of pill swallowers and pin cushions could be drastically changed if there were a more universal recognition and application of recreation as good therapy and good preventive medicine." In the latter speech, he astounded everyone by stating that exercise *helps* heart patients and that he "had never known a single death from heart disease occurring on a stairway, while many persons have died in bed." He termed exercise good therapy and prescribed carefully chosen exercises and recreation for patients with a variety of diseases including those of the heart and blood vessels. *(See Dr. Wolffe's article "Recreation, Medicine and the Humanities,* RECREATION, *December 1957.)*

• The vital role of the Peace Corps in aiding underdeveloped countries was discussed at the session on "International Recreation" by Kenneth J. Coffey, deputy director of the Professional, Technical, and Labor Division of the Peace Corps Office of Public Affairs. U.S. government agencies are already vying for the services of Peace Corps members after they complete their two-year service *(the first contingent has just completed its first year)* since they will have special and intensive knowledge of the areas in which they have worked. Young architects are especially anxious to join the Peace Corps as they are able to work on much larger and important projects than would be their lot in the United States. Recreation and physical education skills play an important part in the Peace Corps program, not only in helping other countries to set up community centers but also as a bridge of communication with the local populace. Mr. Coffey quoted a top government official as saying, "We've programed money; we've programed food; we've programed tools, but this is the FIRST time we've programed people. The impact has been tremendous."

• Recreation leaders must learn how to be status seekers, according to Dr. Edward C. Crafts, director of the new federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation established last April. Dr. Crafts told Congress delegates, "Recreation is burgeoning in this country today. It is the resource bandwagon of the moment. Indeed, it is possible that we may hear so much of recreation in the next ten years that many persons may become sick and tired of it. Be that as it may, the pursuit of recreation and the supply of recreation to meet consumers' needs are essential components of the American scene. Recreation needs status in the American mind, and it needs it badly. . . . to achieve this status and recognition for recreation among our citizens, there is little point for

recreationists to talk shop with other recreationists. We need instead to carry out convictions persuasively and dispassionately to other groups and disciplines. In time, the smile on their faces will disappear. This is why I hope in the future to talk mostly to nonrecreational groups. . . . In the future, I hope most public remarks may be addressed to groups and individuals not oriented primarily toward recreation. By this I mean legislators, administrators, businessmen, and executives from all walks of life. . . ."

• A handful of trenchant thoughts picked up at various sessions still ring in our minds after all the verbiage is over:

Busy lives of leisure.—*Dr. Ethel Alpenfels.*

Free time—the triumph of free men.—*Lloyd Sherman, exhibits supervisor, Franklin Institute and president, Philmont Mobile Radio Club, Philadelphia.*

Lethargy can be lethal.—*Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director, Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University Medical Center.*

Today society does not pay for strength. It pays for only two things—the skill in your hands and what you have in your head.—*Dr. Howard A. Rusk.*

• Mrs. Fredric R. Mann, wife of the city representative and director of commerce of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Robert Crawford, wife of Philadelphia's commissioner of recreation, made gracious co-chairmen and hostesses of the wives' program. This included coffee hours, tours of the city, museums, the new Alverthorpe Park, as well as luncheons, teas, and shopping expeditions. On the more serious side, many of the wives attended regular Congress sessions and participated in a Tuesday morning discussion of their own, on "The Wife's Role in Family Leisure."

• During the presentations made at the NRA luncheon, the highest honor the U.S. Air Force can give to a civilian not employed by the Air Force, its Exceptional Services Award, was bestowed on Helen Dauncey, retired social recreation specialist of the National Recreation Association. The award was presented by Colonel Guy N. Blair, chief of Special Services Branch, Directorate of Military Personnel, Department of the Air Force. Miss Dauncey, under the auspices of the NRA, was instrumental in the overall development of the Air Force's unique activities program. *(See* RECREATION, *September and November 1962.)*

Among other awards made at the luncheon, the Association honored Mr. and Mrs. Lessing J. Rosenwald with a special citation of appreciation for the magnificent gift of their estate, Alverthorpe Park, to Abingdon Township, Pennsylvania *(an article on Alverthorpe Park will appear in a future issue of* RECREATION*)*. The Girl Scout Golden Anniversary Plaque was given to the National Recreation Association for its long service to the recreation movement. Mrs. Forrest A. Irwin of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania, vice-chairman of the Girl Scouts National Camp Committee, made the presentation. Samuel Daroff of the Pop Warner League presented Robert Crawford, Philadelphia's commissioner of recreation and member of the NRA Board, with the league's All-American Award for "his outstanding contribution to the field of recreation." Mr. Crawford, in turn, presented the American Recreation Society Past Presidents Award to George Hjelte who recently retired after thirty-three years with the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks. A newly appointed NRA staff member was introduced at the luncheon: Frank J. Breen, assistant executive director in charge of development.

• The American Recreation Society presented four Fellow Awards to: Ralph J. Andrews, director of the North Carolina Recreation Commission; Charles M. Graves of Graves Associates, Atlanta, Georgia; Dr. Allen V. Sapora, University of Illinois; and Pauline des Granges, assistant park and recreation director, San Diego, California. A special citation was presented to Dr. Milton A. Gabrielsen of New York City and a presidential citation to William Frederickson, Jr., general manager of the Recreation and Parks Department of Los Angeles and outgoing ARS president.

ARS officers for 1962-63 are Dr. Edith Ball, president; Edward H. Thacker, president-elect; Stewart Case, first vice-president; Henry Swan, second vice-president; Beverly Sheffield, secretary; Jackson Perry, treasurer; and Forrest T. Gustafson, assistant treasurer.

The Congress session on "International Recreation" included a discussion and demonstration of yoga as well as a presentation of Japanese dance by foreign students from International House of Philadelphia.

The Challenge to Recreation Today

A 44th National Recreation Congress address emphasizes that recreation should offer its participants a counterbalancing change from daily activities

Luther Gulick

WE ARE ACHIEVING new understanding as to the nature of man and the function of recreation. There is, for me, nothing more exciting or important than the new thinking which has come to us from anthropologists, sociologists, psychologists, and social workers, not only as to the nature of recreation, but as to the needs of individuals and of societies. Such analyses bristle with new challenge. They not only "shake us up" and launch us forward, but they help us to read more understandingly the prophetic things which were said and written by the classical leaders of recreation and conservation, many of whose words we are only now beginning to understand fully!

The new understanding of recreation seems to me to spring from the new awareness that we are always dealing with the *whole man*. We are not working principally for strong muscles, great skills, or smooth teamwork, or to reduce juvenile crime, or fill time with pleasant activity and banish boredom, or save the wonders of nature *in vacuo*. We are always concerned with these in relation to man, the whole man.

This produces two highly important practical results: *first*, we develop our program as a counterbalance to the changing environment, physical and social; and *second*, we test the value of our activities not solely in terms of mass benefits, but primarily in terms of the individual. For me the counterbalance test is most revealing. If men live more and more in great urban concentrations, this test suggests that recreation will need to balance this constraint with opportunities for wide open spaces. If men work more and more in great organizations, let them play more and more in unregimented isolation. If men are surrounded more and more by gadgets, push buttons and pre-digested everything, let them "recreate" in simple and primitive surroundings. If men live in concrete, steel, and glass, let them luxuriate on the soil, surrounded by grass, trees, water, and the denizens of nature. If men are dizzy with jazz, introduce them to the music of the birds. If they recede from action to bleachers, and from bleachers to the picture tubes, give them the chance and the ability to enjoy direct and vital life too. If men live in noise, let them have quiet; if they breathe fumes, give them pure, "uncivilized" air and unfiltered sunshine.

WHATEVER man is forced to endure, or undertake, in his ever-changing work or way of living, let us in recreation seek to balance out and enrich, through contrasting opportunities and programs. Once you start with the whole man and his fulfillment as your objective, you are on a broad and far-reaching highway. You are putting things together which have been torn apart; you are trying to see things whole. This is not always easy, because we are always ripping things apart in order to see their insides and discover what makes them "tick." The chimpanzee does this in his laboratory cage, and the small boy in his playpen. We rip things apart, and out of their context, and then we forget that the context is a fundamental part of the thing we seek to understand.

Specialization in science, in technology, in any field of human knowledge and operation, seems to force this atomizing approach upon us, because nature is so vastly complex and the individual man so limited. This tendency to specialize, to subdivide, hits us in recreation too. We are forever "defining" recreation as that part of life which is torn out of the real world, out of the doing of the things which are required, like jobs or going to school. This is another case of ripping things apart and forgetting the context. Thank God for the anthropologists and sociologists who are now restoring us to our senses—all our "senses"—and showing us that human life is not in fact divided into neat packages, known as "work" and "play" or "economic regimentation" and "leisure time," but is, in fact, for each of us, a seamless web.

MAN IS A UNIT, and life is a unit, and we are always concerned with all of that man and all of his life. We in recreation are the counterbalance, the fulfillers. We want all normal work, and school, and family life, as well as leisure time, to be filled with these balancing elements which restore to man the physical, the emotional and the spiritual activities and values of which he may be deprived by the compulsions of his daily life.

Most of us in the recreation field are now doing in our work exactly the thing we want most to do. Our careers were freely chosen; they were not forced on us; and, in

Continued on Page 508

DR. GULICK *is chairman of the board of the Institute of Public Administration and vice-president of the National Recreation Association.*

ADMINISTRATION

RESEARCH BRIEFS

Teenage Recreation

George D. Butler

TWO SURVEYS on interests and activities of teenagers were conducted in Cincinnati, Ohio and New Haven, Connecticut. The two reports contain recommendations for appropriate action based upon the results of the questionnaire returns. The Cincinnati study conducted by Paul A. Dupuy in connection with a graduate course at Xavier University involved gathering data submitted by 1,501 students in the ninth through twelfth grades. It is entitled *Delinquents, Normals and Recreation.* The New Haven report is based on returns submitted by forty-five hundred fourth-through-sixth-grade pupils and six thousand boys and girls in the seventh-through-twelfth grades. The findings are included in Citywide Recreation Survey, Part I.

In Cincinnati, two-thirds of the children reporting have participated in summer swimming in the city. Nearly two out of three boys took part in knothole baseball. Over ninety-five percent of the students attend Sunday school, at least occasionally, while seventy-two percent attend regularly. About half of the students have participated in social activities sponsored by the church. Fewer students in the twelfth grade commented on available recreation opportunities than did students in the lower classes. Many students requested more activities for teens, commented that the programs were too crowded and asked for deeper swimming pools. (Many of the Cincinnati playgrounds have very shallow pools.)

The study revealed that the greater proportion of teenage recreation was provided in dense population areas by the recreation commission and athletic clubs. In the suburbs where distances to recreation activities are greater, the schools churches and private agencies provide more of the recreation. Cincinnati teenagers feel that the most significant recreation lack is recreation specifically and solely devoted to the older teens. Among the conclusions of the study were that in the whole Cincinnati area about forty percent of all students live within five blocks of a playground and over three-fourths live less than a mile from a playground. In the densely populated central area, about three-fifths live within five blocks of a playground and about nine-tenths within a mile of one. In the same area about forty-five percent live within five blocks of a "community center" and about four-fifths within a mile of one.

Results of the New Haven study showed differences by neighborhood, age, and sex. According to the study, young people in the basically sound neighborhoods are more restricted in the number of evenings they can go out during the week, study and read more, and attend movies less frequently. Although there was considerable interest in "social dancing and listening to records" in all neighborhoods, more boys and girls in renewal neighborhoods checked "school days" whereas those in other neighborhoods checked "weekends" more frequently. A lower percentage of youth in basically sound neighborhoods checked "membership in organized activities," but a much higher percentage on high-school level checked "school clubs." More girls than

boys are interested in coed-type activities and social activities and are dissatisfied with the available recreation opportunities.

A large percentage of girls participate in church social activities and school clubs, appear to read and study more, and apparently spend more time than boys in attending movies. More boys than girls percentage wise, however, belong to public and voluntary agencies. Although nearly three-fourths of high-school students checked "TV" as a major spare-time interest; this is twelve percent lower than junior high students, which, in turn, is lower than fourth- to sixth-grade responses. More younger students than older ones checked "nothing in particular" as a major way in which they spend their spare time. Fewer boys and girls attend camp as they grow older. Senior-high students appear to have less freedom for evening activities than junior high students, although movies were checked more frequently as a chief evening activity for senior high students.

Income and Expenditures

REVENUES and general expenditures of local government in 1960 are included in *Compendium of City Government in 1960* available from the U. S. Printing Office, Washington, D. C. for $.45. Data was received from all 675 municipalities with at least 25,000 population in 1960 and from a stratified random sample of the smaller 17,368 localities. The publication contains valuable information with reference to recreation income and expenditures. Included under the heading *parks and recreation* are cultural-scientific activities, such as museums and art galleries; organized recreation, including playgrounds and playfields, swimming pools, and bathing beaches; municipal parks; and special facilities for recreation, such as auditoriums, stadiums, auto camps, recreation piers, and yacht harbors.

Total 1960 park and recreation expenditure in all population groups was $551,000,000, which represented an average per capita expenditure of $.75. Of the total amount, $144,000,000 was spent for capital outlays, $407,000,000 for other purposes. The highest amount expended per capita for parks and recreation was $7.62 in the 200,000-499,999 population group and the next highest amounts were spent in the two groups of larger cities. The average per capita spent in cities under 25,000 was $2.08.

The total 1960 expenditure exceeded the 1956 amount by thirty-one percent. The increase from 1959 to 1960 was only two percent; capital outlays were much lower, but other expenses increased 7.4 percent during the year. The bulletin includes figures for individual cities 50,000 and over, covering their total and per-capita park and recreation expenditures. It segregates the capital and current expenditures in forty-three larger cities of 300,000 and over. Of the current expenditures totaling $185,642,000 in these forty-three cities, $35,913,000 or 19 percent was secured in revenue from fees and charges.

Another bulletin entitled *Governmental Finances in 1960* records amounts spent by governments at all levels, but no separate figures are included for amounts spent for parks and recreation by federal or state governments. The bulletin is available from the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. for $.50. Total expenditures for local parks and recreation, however, were reported as $770,000,000 or 0.6 percent of all general expenditures by all levels of government. This figure represents an average per-capita expenditure for local parks and recreation of $4.28. Of the amount spent, $105,000,000 or nineteen percent of the amount spent for non-capital items was received in operating revenue.

The difference in the total 1960 expenditures reported in the two documents is explained by the fact that the $55,000,000 was spent by city governments only; whereas the $770,000,000 figure included expenditures by counties, townships, special districts, and school districts.

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Challenge to Recreation

Continued from Page 506

spite of the headaches, they give us great satisfaction. But even those who are thus engaged in recreation every day need a counterbalancing change, a fulfilling complement to their life. In fact, I sometimes think we need it more than the rest and we may need quite a different set of opportunities than do the rest. This is inherent in the counterbalance test.

This new approach to the whole question of what we mean by recreation projects two important implications. It suggests that the recreation leaders have more to contribute to personnel directors of big business than suggestions for factory baseball teams, as a means of reducing the dropout rate. Perhaps work experience itself can be made better balanced, more absorbing, less fatiguing, less mechanical. Second, it brings us back again to the notion that recreation demand is individual, relating not to people in the abstract, but to the individual man, in his particular and unique characteristics.

Thus, while we must, for administrative reasons, concentrate on the many, on leisure time, and on things which we know from experience will appeal to the crowd, we must never forget the significance of the structure of nonleisure time, and the importance in recreation of leaving room for vast variety, for freedom of choice, for facilities and activities and inactivities, which our concept calls for. #

POPULATION OUTSTRIPS PARK ACREAGE

Analysis of current trends based on data from the Recreation and Park Yearbooks

TWO SIGNIFICANT TRENDS in recent years have been the rapid growth in the nation's population and the mounting public demand for more recreation opportunities. The studies of parks and recreation conducted by the National Recreation Association shed light on the comparative rate at which population and local park acreage have expanded. A third factor that has affected the situation has been the encroachments upon park property due to the current federal-state highway program and the tendency in many cities to develop parks for non-conforming uses. In most American cities and counties the population is increasing faster than park acreage.

The following data tables are based upon information submitted by local and county authorities for use in the *Recreation and Park Yearbooks* for 1950, 1955, and 1960 and in the study conducted by the Association for the year 1940. Some of the figures compare the situations in 1950 and in 1960; others show trends over a twenty-year period. It will be noted from the different number of cities reporting that identical cities did not submit data each year, although a considerable number of cities did so. In reading the tables it should be kept in mind that the widely accepted standard for municipal park acreage is one acre per hundred of the population. Since the standard applies only to properties within the city limits, whereas some of the acreage reported is in out-of-city parks, the tables indicate a more adequate provision of park acreage in some cities than is actually the case.

Table I indicates for each of eight population groups the number of persons per acre of municipal park in the city with the lowest, median, and highest ratios in 1950 and in 1960. It also records the percent change in the median city in each group each year. The fact that each acre of park in the median city reporting in 1960 must serve eight percent more people than in 1950 is evidence that park acreage has not kept pace with population growth. This is confirmed by a comparison of the lowest, median, and highest populations per acre of park for the entire group of cities in 1960 and in 1950. In each instance where the 1960 figure is larger, it indicates that population increased faster than park acreage during the period.

The table further shows that in each population group the city with the lowest population per park acre in 1950 had more acreage per person than the comparable city in 1960. In three of the four population groups under one-hundred thousand the median city had much less park acreage per capita in 1960 than in 1950. On the other hand, the situation was relatively improved in the case of the comparatively few cities over a quarter million.

Table II records for both 1950 and 1960 the percentage of the reporting cities in each of eight population groups that provided various amounts of park acreage per capita. It reveals the degree to which in each year the cities either met or fell short of the accepted standard. No striking change occurred during the ten-year period, although some ground was apparently lost. In 1960, twenty-two percent of the cities met the standard of one acre of park per hundred people, as compared with twenty-three percent in 1950. A larger percentage of the entire group had less than one acre for each five hundred people in 1960 than ten years earlier. The table again indicates that the large cities maintained their ratio of park acreage to population to a greater extent than the smaller municipalities.

TRENDS over a twenty-year period are noted in Table III, which for 1940, 1950, and 1960 indicates the percentage of cities in the eight population groups that either met the one-acre-per-hundred standard or that failed to meet even half the standard. Here again in each succeeding decade relatively fewer cities attained the standard. The 50,000-99,999 group is the only large one that appears to have more than held its own during the period. None of the five cities of one million and over met the standard and only one of them reported half the park acreage called for. A larger percentage of the cities in 1960 failed to meet half the standard (or a park acre for each two hundred) than in 1950, although the table does reveal a gain over the comparable 1940 figure.

Inasmuch as there is a variation in the number of cities reporting each year, the data in the preceding tables are not strictly comparable. However, they afford evidence that, in spite of the marked increase in the public demand for more recreation areas and facilities and the remarkable progress that many cities have made in acquiring them since World War II, municipal and county park acreage for the country as a whole has scarcely kept pace with population growth. The relatively good showing made by the large cities doubtless reflects the fact that a number of them had little increase in population or actually lost population in recent years, whereas others acquired considerable park acreage during the period.

The total amount of municipal and county park acreage —in excess of one million—in 1960 was a third greater than the total reported for 1955. This increase was due primarily to the greater number of localities reporting, although thirteen percent of the total at the end of 1960 was acquired dur-

This material was compiled and prepared by the National Recreation Association Research Department.

TABLE I—POPULATION PER ACRE OF PARKS, 1950 AND 1960, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	Number of Cities 1950	Number of Cities 1960	Population per Park Acre: Lowest 1950	Lowest 1960	Median 1950	Median 1960	Highest 1950	Highest 1960	Percent of Change in Median 1950 and 1960
5,000- 9,999	117	183	9	9	214	250	6,877	6,932	+17%
10,000- 24,999	164	288	4	10	187	218	6,768	3,989	+17%
25,000- 49,999	116	206	13	18	223	217	9,327	8,333	— 3%
50,000- 99,999	85	108	18	20	146	183	5,333	3,252	+25%
100,000-249,999	54	61	5	37	152	150	1,440	2,226	— 1%
250,000-499,999	18	28	26	20	144	132	312	9,591	— 8%
500,000-999,999	11	14	99	70	221	200	384	495	—10%
1,000,000 & Over	5	5	189	145	295	210	599	527	—29%
All Cities	570	893	4	9	192	207	9,327	9,591	+ 8%

TABLE II—PERCENTAGE OF CITIES IN SELECTED POPULATION-PER-PARK-ACRE BRACKETS, 1950 AND 1960

Population Group	Number of Cities 1950	Number of Cities 1960	Percentage of Cities with Population per Acre of: 50 or Under 1950	50 or Under 1960	51-100 1950	51-100 1960	101-200 1950	101-200 1960	201-300 1950	201-300 1960	301-500 1950	301-500 1960	Over 500 1950	Over 500 1960
5,000- 9,999	117	183	13	9	12	16	23	19	18	15	11	17	23	24
10,000- 24,999	164	288	9	9	16	11	26	26	9	16	19	17	21	21
25,000- 49,999	116	206	3	5	11	11	30	30	22	15	10	16	23	24
50,000- 99,999	85	108	4	8	22	19	32	27	16	11	11	11	15	23
100,000-249,999	54	61	6	5	26	20	29	43	19	16	6	6	13	10
250,000-499,999	18	28	11	11	11	18	61	50	11	7	6	7	—	7
500,000-999,999	11	14	—	—	9	14	27	36	55	36	9	14	—	—
1,000,000 & Over	5	5	—	—	—	—	20	20	40	60	20	—	20	20
All Cities	570	893	7	8	16	14	29	28	17	15	12	15	19	21

TABLE III—NUMBER OF CITIES WITH AN ACRE OF PARK FOR EACH 100 PERSONS AND FOR EACH 200 PERSONS OR MORE, 1940, 1950, AND 1960

Population Group	Cities with an Acre of Park for Each 100 or Less: 1940 No. of Cities	1940 % of Total	1950 No. of Cities	1950 % of Total	1960 No. of Cities	1960 % of Total	Cities with an Acre of Park for Each 200 or More: 1940 No. of Cities	1940 % of Total	1950 No. of Cities	1950 % of Total	1960 No. of Cities	1960 % of Total
5,000- 9,999	95	25%	29	25%	45	25%	230	59%	61	52%	103	56%
10,000- 24,999	89	24%	41	25%	59	20%	205	54%	81	49%	154	53%
25,000- 49,999	35	22%	17	15%	33	16%	86	54%	64	55%	112	54%
50,000- 99,999	22	24%	22	26%	30	28%	43	48%	36	42%	49	45%
100,000-249,999	16	32%	17	31%	15	25%	18	36%	20	37%	20	33%
250,000-499,999	5	23%	4	22%	8	29%	7	32%	3	17%	6	21%
500,000-999,999	1	13%	1	9%	2	14%	6	75%	7	64%	7	50%
1,000,000 & Over	0	—	0	—	0	—	5	100%	4	80%	4	80%
All Cities	263	24%	131	23%	192	22%	600	55%	276	48%	455	51%

ing the preceding five-year period. More than half of the reporting counties acquired park land since 1955 but only forty-five percent of the municipalities reported any addition to their park holdings and many lost park land due to encroachments between 1955 and 1960.

An analysis of the total amounts reported by cities and counties in each state as of December 31 in both 1955 and 1960 gives an indication of the relative expansion of park systems during this period. This does not imply that the states or districts showing the greatest increase have the most adequate municipal and county park systems since the states with the largest properties in 1955 would not be expected to expand at the same rate as others where park acquisition had been negligible.

Mississippi showed the greatest relative increase in local park acreage, with four times as much space reported as in 1956. The total acreage tripled in Idaho and doubled in California, Nevada, and Ohio. In thirteen widely scattered states at least fifty percent more park acreage was reported. On the other hand, municipal and county parks comprising fewer acres than five years earlier were reported in 1960

in six states, two of them in New England.

The table that follows indicates the percentage of increase in municipal and county acreage in the eight field districts of the National Recreation Association, as revealed by the *Recreation and Park Yearbooks* for 1955 and 1960.

Increase in Local Park Acreage, 1955 to 1960, by NRA Districts

District	Percent of Increase
Pacific Southwest	58
Great Lakes	48
Southern	47
New England	38
Pacific Northwest	33
Midwest	31
Southwest	23
Middle Atlantic	10

THE TRUE RETURNS from park use . . . are measurable only in the recreative effect on man's mind, body, and soul, and for which there is no common denominator or unit of measure. The benefits we know are legion, their value is immeasurable. The direct way, and essentially the only way, the products of the parks can be realized in significant measure is through the intelligent and appropriate use of park resources by people. Quality control then becomes a must as to resources, the opportunities, and the activities, if the final product of human enjoyment is to be of value.—*From report of Fifth World Forestry Congress, Seattle, Washington.*

PERSONNEL

SEVENTH NATIONAL INSTITUTE

W. C. Sutherland

THE National Recreation Association Seventh National Institute in Recreation Administration, held in Philadelphia September 29-30, just prior to the 44th National Recreation Congress, attracted 134 delegates (including the institute committee and special guests). Thirty-one states, Canada, and the District of Columbia were represented. Seven delegates from the U.S. Air Force included three from the Canal Zone, Spain, and Germany. A delegate from Singapore was present at the request of the International Recreation Association. There were also seven Canadian executives and one representative from the U.S. Army. Rosella Shaffer of the United Community Funds and Councils of America, Inc., was a special observer and guest. Other guests were Bernard J. Willgruber, administration services officer of the Philadelphia Recreation Department, and Robert E. Shipp and Charles H. Odegaard of the Association's field staff. The district breakdown by states is as follows:

New England—16

Connecticut	8
Massachusetts	3
Maine	3
Vermont	2

Southeast—9

Florida	9

Midsouth—16

Kentucky	5
North Carolina	3
Tennessee	1
Virginia	5
West Virginia	2

Southwest—7

Louisiana	5
New Mexico	1
Texas	1

Middle Atlantic—29

Maryland	1
New York	7
New Jersey	12
Pennsylvania	8
District of Columbia	1

Great Lakes—27

Illinois	9
Indiana	7
Michigan	7
Minnesota	2
Ohio	2

Midwest—7

Colorado	1
Iowa	1
Kansas	4
Nebraska	1

Pacific Northwest—10

Oregon	2
Washington	1
Canada	7

Pacific Southwest—8

California	6
Nevada	1
Utah	1

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the National Recreation Association Recreation Personnel Service.*

New Training Plan for Ontario?

A PROPOSED NEW training plan for municipal recreation directors in Ontario was endorsed by the 16th annual meeting of the Society of Directors of Municipal Recreation of Ontario, held at Peterborough November 10, 1962. If adopted by the Ontario Department of Education, the plan will go into effect in September 1963.

The new scheme will require graduation from an approved university degree course as preparation for a one-year course at an "Ontario College of Recreation" to be established for that purpose. Graduates would qualify for a provincial "Type A" recreation director's certificate. A two-year full-time course at the same College of Recreation would be available to high school graduates for a "B" certificate.

Since 1951, a three year inservice training course, developed by the old Recreation Directors Federation of Ontario and the Community Programmes Branch, Department of Education, has been available to Ontario recreation personnel. This course will end with the graduation in 1965 of the first year group enrolled in September. Most qualified Ontario recreation workers received their training through this course.

THE COUNTY'S ROLE IN RECREATION

Changing concepts place an increasing emphasis on facilities and leadership

Joseph Prendergast

THE STORY of county recreation is a story of growth—in the number of counties providing parks and recreation facilities and services, growth in park acreage, and growth in the number of facilities and the scope of the services provided. A park study report published in 1928 tells us that Essex County, New Jersey, undertook the pioneering effort of establishing a county park system in 1895. Says this report: "The idea was not of rural origin but came out of the metropolitan park needs of cities and was, no doubt, inspired in part by the example of the Boston Metropolitan Park District established a few years previously. The plan, while eminently successful in Essex County, was slow in being adopted elsewhere. Eight years later (1903), Hudson County, New Jersey, adjoining Essex County, adopted the plan. Twelve years (1915) after Hudson County, Cook County, Illinois, established a system of county forest preserves."

The first county park systems were established primarily for the purpose of preserving open space and providing places where city dwellers could enjoy the beauties of nature in peace and quiet. Certainly the Essex County authorities never could have guessed, in 1895, that the *1960 Report* of the county park commission would print such a statement as this: "Every time we get a new blade of grass to grow, we get two kids waiting to play on it. We don't chase the children, nor do we grimly hammer in a 'Keep Off' sign. The Essex County park system is not a matter of blades of grass or thousands of acres. It is a matter of *people;* a matter of equestrians, ice skaters and picnickers; of day campers, fishermen, and bocce players; of ball players, playgrounders, and golfers; of old people, young people, and in-between people."

MR. PRENDERGAST *is executive director of the National Recreation Association. He presented this material at the County Home Rule Congress of the National Association of County Officials in New York City, July 1962.*

Minnows and polliwogs. Stream in Montgomery County, Mary

Such an attitude would have been incomprehensible sixty-seven years ago. Today, all progressive park authorities accept the concept that parks are for active recreation as well as for rest and the enjoyment of beauty; there is general agreement that the two uses are by no means incompatible. Even quite small parks, if they are properly planned, well managed and maintained, can and should provide for both.

A measurement of the extent to which county agencies are providing facilities and leadership for active recreation, as well as the traditional park services, can be found in the National Recreation Association's *1961 Recreation and Park Yearbook*, a nation-wide inventory of local, county, state and federal recreation and park services. Published every five years, it contains information on municipal and county park acreage, facilities, paid workers, expenditures, and many other useful statistics. (The *1961 Yearbook* sells for $5.50. It's a bargain!)

A comparison of a few figures from the *1961 Yearbook* covering the year 1960, with similar data for 1950, gives some idea of the extent to which county authorities have expanded their recreation and park services in the past ten years. In 1950, the county agencies reporting in the *Yearbook* controlled 933 parks totalling over 213,000 acres; in 1960, county agencies reported a total of 2,610 parks comprising nearly 431,000 acres. This was an increase of 180 percent in the number of parks and 102 percent in acreage over the ten-year period. In 1950, these agencies employed

n for youngsters.

Heritage of beauty. Rustic lookout at South Mountain Reservation, Essex County, New Jersey.

some three thousand executives and recreation leaders; this figure does not include maintenance and other non-leadership personnel. By 1960, the number had grown to more than 7,400, an increase of 143 percent. Over the same period, the amount spent for current operations went from over $18,000,000 to nearly $57,000,000, up 213 percent. Capital expenditures by 214 counties for the 1955-1960 period totaled over $127,000,000 with a capital outlay of over $38,000,000 reported by 178 counties for the year 1960. Seventy-eight percent of the total funds spent by counties in 1960 for capital and operating purposes came from taxes and other public funds; sixty-five percent of the total came from general appropriations; eighteen percent from general fund levies; twelve percent from bond funds; and five percent from other funds. Almost $38,000,000 in bond issues were voted in twenty-eight counties in 1950-1960.

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT tasks of the professional recreation executive is to recruit volunteers for teaching, coaching, and other forms of activity leadership. The total recreation job is so tremendous that no government agency can possibly underwrite it, so the number of volunteer leaders secured is a measure of the success of a recreation program. In 1950, nearly five thousand unpaid leaders gave time to recreation service under the direction of county authorities. In 1960, nearly thirty-five thousand such leaders were reported—a tremendous increase of 611 percent. None of these people devoted any of their time to horticulture or other traditional park services. They coached teams, they demonstrated arts and crafts, directed plays, told stories, explained their hobbies so enthusiastically that other people wanted to try these hobbies, too. In all the ways for which they were fitted by their various skills, they helped to provide recreation for others. Perhaps more than any other figure, this great increase in volunteer service indicates the growing extent to which county authorities are making themselves responsible for the provision of a well-rounded recreation program for all age groups. It shows, too, that the general public has accepted the county in this role.

NO SINGLE PATTERN for the administration of county park and recreation service appears to be evolving. In some cases, new agencies are established; in others, these duties are assigned to existing departments. Some counties combine the park and recreation function; in others they are administered by different agencies. Cooperative arrangements with other agencies, such as the school authorities, sometimes have been found practicable.

In 1960, 45 counties had agencies administering recreation as a single function; 81 had authorities administering departments of parks, parks and public properties, etcetera; 38 had agencies administering both recreation and park services, such as park and recreation or recreation and park

departments; and 126 had other agencies administering recreation or park services, such as school boards or departments, county commissions or boards of supervisors, road and highway departments, conservation or forest agencies, and public works departments.

The *Yearbook* reports show that while many of the largest counties in the country do not employ paid recreation leaders, such leaders do serve in some of the smallest. In 1960, for example, paid leaders served in Mariposa County, California, which has a population of five thousand; in Pershing County, Nevada, the home of 3100 individuals; in Cameron County, Pennsylvania, with a population of 7500; and in Crane County, Texas, population 4600. Both of the latter counties employed paid leaders on a full-time, year-round basis. In 1960, eighty-two counties reported full-time, year-round recreation leadership and 129 reported part-time recreation leadership.

Normally, county recreation and park agencies provide one or more of the following services: they acquire, develop, and maintain areas and facilities for the use of all or many of the residents of the county; they organize and promote recreation services and programs on a county-wide basis; they provide service in unincorporated areas; and they supplement and coordinate wherever possible the work of the municipal recreation and park authorities. The precise ways in which different counties carry out these functions vary widely.

In Cook County, Illinois, for example, more than forty-six thousand acres of property are controlled by the Forest Preserve District, which employed 733 workers and spent more than $4,000,000 for current operations in 1960. The Forest Preserve District maintains six golf courses, fifty baseball diamonds, thirty softball diamonds, and three swimming pools, but does not employ recreation leaders or supervise activities.

Lake County, an agricultural area in central Florida, with a population of less than sixty thousand, exemplifies an entirely different type of operation. Here the County Board of Public Instruction operates twelve playgrounds and three indoor recreation centers under the supervision of fifty-two recreation leaders. The program utilizes no park property and all facilities are owned by the schools.

The Recreation and Park Commission of East Baton Rouge Parish in southern Louisiana provides all recreation and park service for the capital city of Baton Rouge and the surrounding parish (county). The commission employs about eighty-seven recreation executives and leaders, and more than eighty non-leadership workers. It operates twenty-nine playgrounds and many other facilities, controls nearly fourteen hundred acres of park property, and spends about $1,000,000 annually for its operations.

In Berks County, Pennsylvania, for example, the county recreation board cooperates with more than forty boroughs, finances its own playgrounds, and hires its own leaders. The county sponsors a training institute for these leaders and a county-wide series of playground events. The county staff issues bulletins, maintains a recreation library, and serves as a clearinghouse and administrative center. The staff includes a recreation director and supervisors of arts and crafts, girls' activities, men's and boys' athletics, special activities, and folk dancing, storytelling and dramatics.

Incidentally, in 1935, when the original petition for the appointment of a recreation board and an appropriation to cover its expenses came before the Berks County Commissioners, there was no provision in the county budget for an appropriation for such a purpose. The commissioners were about to reject the petition when, in the nick of time, a bootlegger forfeited his $1,000 bond. This windfall was promptly allocated to the recreation board. Fortunately, the commissioners provided a recreation appropriation in their next budget, and Berks County recreation has rested on a firm financial foundation for many years.

A very different type of operation is that of the King County, Washington, Park and Recreation Department. This agency administers thirty-three playgrounds, eighteen buildings and centers, an indoor and an outdoor swimming pool, six bathing beaches, a golf course, a bridle trail, and many other facilities. In addition to the usual playground program, the department cooperates with the Red Cross in offering two-week concentrated swimming classes each summer. The level of instruction ranges from novice to advanced lifeguard training. More than twelve thousand individuals, from three years of age up, attended these classes in 1960. Plans are being made now to provide swimming instruction at all the department's pools and beaches throughout the summer for the benefit of those who cannot attend the classes.

A feature of which the King County Department is especially proud is its year-round program of adapted recreation for mentally retarded and physically handicapped children. The activities include a half hour of swimming instruction and an hour of active and quiet games each week, training in crafts, parties, special excursions, and an annual five-day camping trip to a site made available by the Lutheran Church for a very small fee from the children's parents. Fraternal and social groups have cooperated in giving parties, which provide a valuable social experience. The inclusion of normal participants in the activities is beneficial in helping the handicapped and normal children to adjust to and accept each other.

The program for the handicapped and retarded is supervised by a recreation specialist and ten part-time workers assisted by volunteers. In 1958, its first year, eighty-six exceptional children were enrolled; by 1960 the number had

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CONCERN for land development looms as a staggering challenge to all of us. We must be concerned about whether our rivers continue to become more and more a sewage system; whether woods and hills continue to be flattened; whether our cities and major arteries continue to decay; whether our land areas can be built upon, in whatever degree necessary, with a greater sensitivity.—WILLIAM J. JOHNSON, *Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture, University of Michigan.*

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grown to 380. It is now conducted in four centers, but the department hopes, in view of the enthusiastic response, to extend this program to all its centers.

The park district of Hamilton County, Ohio, does not operate playgrounds or indoor centers, but its program of outdoor education, instruction, and entertainment adds a great deal to the benefit and enjoyment the county's citizens derive from their forty-seven acres of park property. Riding instructors give individual and group lessons, with successful students participating in a horse show at the end of the season. A park naturalist and his staff lead field trips and conduct outdoor classes. Saturday "camera walks" and Sunday "nature walks" are rotated among the three parks during the year. The program also includes outdoor movies, band concerts, and day and overnight camping.

In 1960, 732 counties reported a total attendance of over five million people at some fourteen hundred recreation buildings and indoor centers. Forty-one types of recreation facilities or special-use areas were reported on ranging from 4,665 picnic areas to sixteen zoos, including 1,642 baseball diamonds, 1,107 softball diamonds, and 177 swimming pools. Eighty-eight different county recreation activities were engaged in by people numbering in the millions. The activities included games and sports, outdoor activities, water sports, winter sports, crafts, fine arts, performing arts, and special activities of various kinds.

ESSEX COUNTY, New Jersey offers an outstanding example of a park commission thoroughly committed to the recreation function. To quote from its *1961 Report:* "In the 'old days,' the Essex County Park Commission necessarily dedicated itself to beautification first and recreation secondarily. Recreation in the early part of the century was more a matter of enjoying the horticultural displays. Families walked enough or bicycled enough in their daily living so that they didn't require an agency to make them physically active. Today, the emphasis is on *active* recreation. The heritage of beauty is jealously guarded, but the key to modern park success is *use* of facilities."

In line with this philosophy, the commission operates playgrounds and day camps, sponsors community dancing, and provides opportunity, leadership, and instruction for many types of activities—all this with no neglect of the park function. Among the commission's more spectacular achievements are the succession of spring and summer flowers blooming in great beds, so placed that they can be admired from a passing car, and the magnificent blossoming of the twenty-two hundred cherry trees in Branch Brook Park—there are more cherry trees in Branch Brook than there are in Washington, D.C.

Two new Essex County facilities are worthy of special mention. These are an indoor and an outdoor ice skating rink, each with 85-by-200 feet of skating surface. *(See* RECREATION, *October and November 1959).* Nearly eleven miles of wrought iron pipe are embedded in the smooth concrete surface of the outdoor rink, and the capacity of its refrigeration plant is more than 150 tons. Tests have shown that it is capable of making and holding ice on days when the temperature reaches seventy degrees. A center building with a luncheonette, lounge, checking and skate-rental facilities serves rink patrons. The indoor rink provides seats for twenty-six hundred spectators. It frequently is in operation for twenty hours a day, with a program of peewee hockey, high-school hockey, speed skating, dancing, figure skating, and group instruction for all ages. Attendance at the two rinks in 1961 was over two hundred thousand, and interest in ice hockey and figure skating have increased steadily in the county since they were opened.

ALTHOUGH sports and games are an important part of the recreation program, they are not—and they certainly should not be—the whole program. Kern County, California, recognized this fact when it organized a recreation and cultural commission in 1944. The commission was consolidated with parks in 1952, but the Kern County Parks and Recreation Department has retained its interest in promoting art, drama, music, and dancing.

Eleven art councils cover all areas and school districts in Kern County. Under their guidance, nearly every county public, private, and parochial school takes part in the annual community art program. Participants in the program also include college students, adult amateurs, and professional artists. More than thirty-two hundred paintings recently were submitted for judgment at the local district art festivals and nearly three hundred of these won blue ribbons and were shown at the county finals. A number of the paintings submitted were included in a traveling art exhibit and some of them were shown at the County Museum.

The annual drama festival places high-school and college students in competition with adults in the regional qualifying performances and again in the finals. There was some question originally about the fairness of asking the students to compete against adults, but since most of the awards each year have gone to students, it's obvious they are not overmatched. This may be because high schools in the county increasingly are adding drama to their curriculums and are employing competent instructors to train the students in drama techniques. The Kern County department also sponsors a chamber music festival, a series of children's concerts, and folk dancing for children and adults.

These are just a few of the recreation services that counties all over the country are offering their citizens. Any county can provide some of these things. Some counties can provide all of them and many more. What any county should be doing depends entirely upon the local situation, and only when no one else is doing anything should the county attempt to do the whole recreation job. Even then, the county should try, wherever possible, to aid and encourage individual communities to initiate their own recreation services. #

• The basic philosophy underlying the county's role has been summed up in a letter sent last year by the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation to public recreation administrators in the county. This is reproduced on Page 516. This is sound philosophy for a county recreation and parks agency. It is also good public relations. Any county department which has this concept of its responsibility, and which deals with its constituent communities in this spirit, is on the road to success.—Ed.

UNINCORPORATED RECREATION

FOR MANY YEARS the Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation has provided leadership for recreation programs serving residents of unincorporated areas throughout the county, in addition to its function of operating regional parks and recreation facilities. The county department has therefore supplemented and complemented the service rendered by local park and recreation authorities within the county. As a means of clarifying its functions and services, the county department prepared a statement in 1961 addressed to "Public Recreation Agency Administrators," outlining its regional responsibilities and emphasizing its cooperative relationship to local recreation authorities. The statement, which follows, was prepared by Daniel R. Furman, county recreation superintendent, and was mailed to all public recreation agencies in the county. It has received a very favorable response from professional recreation personnel.

To: Public Recreation Agency Administrators

The similarity of your responsibility to one phase of ours is well-known: we each minister to the leisure-time needs of local communities. You do so in your jurisdiction and we in the unincorporated areas. However, our other main responsibility may not be as well understood. We take this opportunity of telling you about it. Federal, state, and county governments have "regional" responsibilities. The county of Los Angeles has a regional responsibility in recreation and the following paragraphs relate to it.

Inasmuch as the county has boundaries which overlap those of all other political jurisdictions, it is obvious that the taxpayer in each city also pays taxes to support us. Thus, it is incumbent upon this department to be certain that *we do nothing that competes with or duplicates* what any local recreation agency does for its people. In other words, we should *supplement* what is offered to those people. It is our intention that every action we take will be preceded by the question: Is this supplementation and not duplication or competition? The county's regional responsibility falls into three categories:

Regional Facility. Such facilities are ones that are intended to serve in a collective way many different cities and communities. They are ones that no one city normally is prepared to establish and maintain because the cost and or the uniqueness and/or the size and or the type as well as intercity use preclude it. Examples are: reservations; nature preservations; mountain and beach areas; camp sites; large inland water and picnic areas; large and special sports centers—tennis, etcetera; cultural centers—special theaters and music halls.

Regional Service. These are those services which help others through training and other ways to better serve the general public's leisure-time needs. We are not directly involved with local programs (except on our own local areas) but, rather, we strive to improve such programs in one or more indirect ways. Examples are: training of volunteers and/or paid leaders, consultation and advice, preparation and distribution of instructional materials.

Regional Programs. Such programs are ones where we furnish all or part of the planning, equipment, supervision and leadership. The programs may be conducted on or off our facilities. To be regional at all, a program must involve people from two or more communities or cities. Co-sponsorship and other types of joint action are always preferable to our "going it alone."

The best type of regional program is one that is inter-city and jointly planned with us by the various local public recreation agencies concerned. It is especially fine when we each take a share in the operation. For example, the joint plan could include the setting of rules and regulations for lead-up activities to be conducted by each city for its own people and then with our assuming the leadership and supervision when the intercity phase was reached.

Another type is one conducted without lead-up or preliminary local activities. It is important that we attempt to give the local recreation agencies a chance to approve a program which purports to draw from their area. Hopefully, such agencies would have jointly agreed that the program was a need which no one of them could meet. Even then we welcome cosponsorship, with each city advertising the program as its own, perhaps even requiring participants to register at the local recreation agency and then being sent by that agency to us. Examples are: intercity orchestras, drama groups, Sunday baseball leagues, special sports leagues of various types, choral groups, etcetera. Another good type includes unique or unusual programs not normally done by any one local agency and which draw from several communities. Examples are: flower shows, art and gem exhibits, travel lectures, literary clubs, art classes, etcetera.

We want to emphasize that joint planning and/or operation with local agencies is a paramount aim of ours. We welcome and solicit suggestions for cosponsorship and other joint responsibilities. No matter what program or service we would hope to render the people of your community, we want your approval first. Conversely, we urge you to express disapproval whenever pertinent. Arrangements can be made for you to get full credit for whatever we do for your residents. In many instances, your total program can be greatly enriched at little or no cost to you. We do the work and you take the credit in your community! Ask us for details.

Officially effective this July, a new phase of our regional responsibility has to do with our use of certain junior college facilities. In each instance, the total program will be jointly sponsored by the college district and ourselves. The college furnishes the facility and we the personnel. Such regional programs will be conducted only after review and approval by our cosponsor—the college district. The programs must be regional and not local.

A specific budget allocation has been granted this department and we may not spend it for any purpose other

Continued on Page 522

PROGRAM

SKATE CAPADES

"Picnic games on ice"

break the monotony of highly regulated skating areas

SKATE CAPADES, or "picnic games on ice", as used in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, are designed to break the monotony of highly regulated skating areas, to give the average skater a chance to compete, as a test of skating skills, but mostly just for fun! These games* have evolved over a period of five years and have been presented over forty times. They have been conducted in snow storms, in below-zero weather, on slush ice, as well as on perfect skating days. The rink areas used have been both small and large, always leaving skating room for the general public. They have received an enthusiastic response in *all* areas of Milwaukee County.

An equipment box with all basic material is shuttled from park to park, and an effort has been made to keep supplies to a minimum. Eight parking cones to mark the course, four old tires, one dozen brooms, twelve-foot sections of rope, old shuffleboard discs, and a hand P.A. system is the basic equipment.

A minimum of four people is necessary to run this event efficiently, as events must move quickly with no long interval between. All personnel must be fully aware of their duties and must take their cues from the director as this is an activity that is "played by ear" according to the age categories, the enthusiasm, and, last but not least, the weather conditions.

The girls like the relay events the most and will participate in these when they won't get into the individual events.

Prizes, while not necessary, are simple but effective—trophies (plastic) or ribbons for first place, and candy for second and third place prizes and relay winners.

The time element for about 150 participants is dependent

*For other ideas on winter sports and games, see *The Book of Outdoor Winter Activities* by Gunnar A. Peterson and Harry D. Edgren. Available for $4.50 from Recreation Book Center, 8 West 8th Street, New York 11.

number of heats to be run in individuals events, but generally should last one-half to two hours. It's a good addition to a winter program. Try it!

• *9 Years and Under—Boys and Girls—First Year Skaters.*
Straight track—skate to end of track and back.
Equipment—none. Prizes—trophy to first, two candy bars to second, one to third.

• *9 Years and Under—Girls—Push Race.*
Straight track—in pairs. One pushes the other to end of the course. Stops, and pusher is pushed back to finish line.
Equipment—none. Prizes—two trophies to first place, two candy bars to second place, and one candy bar to third place.

• *9 Years and Under—Boys—Broom Sled Race.*
Straight track—in pairs. One pulls the other, squatting if ice is good, standing if ice is bad, on broom to end of course. There they trade places and puller is pulled back to starting line.
Equipment—twelve brooms. Prizes—two trophies to first place, two candy bars to second place, and one candy bar to third place.

• *10, 11, and 12 Years—Girls—Forward and Backward Race.*
Straight track—individuals. Race forward to end of course, stop, skate backwards to finish line.
Equipment—none. Prizes—trophy to first place, two candy bars to second place, and one candy bar to third place.

• *10, 11, and 12 Years—Boys—Shuffle Race.*
Oval track—individuals. Push disc with broom—two times around course.
Equipment—twelve brooms and twelve shuffleboard discs. Prizes—trophy to first place, two candy bars to second place, and one candy bar to third place.

• *13, 14, and 15 Years—Girls—Shuffle Race.*
Oval track—individuals. Push disc with broom—two times around course.
Equipment—twelve brooms and 12 shuffleboard discs. Prizes—trophy to first place, two candy bars to second place, and one candy bar to third place.

• *13, 14, and 15 Years—Boys—Roman Chariot Race.*
Oval track—team of three. With round section of rope two boys pull third boy twice around track.
Equipment—eight six foot lengths of rope. Prizes—trophies to first place team—one to each, two candy bars each to second place team winners.

• *Boys or Girls—All Up Relay.*
Straight track—straddle cones to end of track. Each team has two tires at end of course, one with three discs. Each skater must remove the discs one at a time from one tire and place it in the other. Zig-zag back and touch off next member of team.
Equipment—four tires, nine discs, cones. Prizes—Candy.

• *Boys or Girls—Zig Round Relay.*
Straight track—zig-zag down and must circle each cone completely on way back.
Equipment—parking cones. Prizes—candy bars.

• *Age Depending On Crowd—Boys—Hockey*
Use cone markers as goals, brooms as sticks, shuffleboard disc as puck. Play five or ten minute game.
Equipment—twelve brooms and shuffleboard disc. Prizes—candy bar to each on winning team.

• *Candy Scramble—One for Boys, One for Girls—10 and Under.*
Straight track—individuals. Candy in center of course. Scramble on signal. First crossing finish line with seven pieces of candy wins. (Or marked candy wins—optional.)
Equipment—1½ pounds of wrapped candies. Prizes—three candy bars to first place, two candy bars to second place, and one candy bar to third place. #

This material is taken from a bulletin put out for the staff of the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, County Park Commission. Superintendent of recreation for the commission is EDWARD BERRY.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP

STATEMENT REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, JULY 2, 1946 AND JUNE 11, 1960 (74 Stat. 208) SHOWING THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT AND CIRCULATION OF RECREATION, published monthly except July and August at Cooper Post Office, New York City, for October 1, 1962.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Editor-in-Chief: Joseph Prendergast, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Editor: Dorothy Donaldson, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Business Manager: Frank J. Rowe, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

2. The owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a partnership or other unincorporated firm, its name and address, as well as that of each individual member, must be given.)

National Recreation Association, Inc., 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y., a nonprofit organization. The officers are James H. Evans, chairman of the Board, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.; Susan M. Lee, vice-president, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.; Luther Gulick, vice-president, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.; Endicott P. Davison, vice-president, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.; Adrian M. Massie, treasurer, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.; Joseph Prendergast, secretary, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)

None (nonprofit organization).

4. Paragraphs 2 and 3 include, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the persons or corporation for whom such trustee is acting; also the statements in the two paragraphs show the affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner.

5. The average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above was: (This information is required by the act of June 11, 1960 to be included in all statements regardless of frequency of issue.) 10,723 (ABC).

Frank J. Rowe, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of September, 1962.

Emily H. Stark, notary public, State of New York. No. 41-3813275. Queens County. Term expires March 31, 1963.

Four Games for Christmas

Roger M. Eckgren

These can be used at a church recreation party, institution party, in any small group or by individuals. Try them. *If these games are used in a group, employ accepted techniques of papers face down, all start at once, first one to turn in a correct paper wins, etcetera. You might like to dress up the papers with a Christmas sticker or a Christmas design. In the Stocking Game, if words other than those given in the answer are used, the dictionary is final.*

Stocking

Use only the letters in *STOCKING* to fill in the blanks.

Although Tommy's stocking is really quite wee,
Made up of eight letters, as plainly you see,
Yet in it, Sue says, that she found a small bed (1) (1)_____
The tooth of a wheel (2) and a government's head (3) (2)_____
A nautical mile (4) and something to spend (5) (3)_____
A metal quite often most easy to bend (6) (4)_____
Violation of duty entire and complete (7) (5)_____
An article man has to wear on his feet (8) (6)_____
The spirits to blame for most sorrow and woe (9) (7)_____
An outfit with soldier or sailor to go (10) (8)_____
The beat of a watch (11) and poem set to tune (12) (9)_____
What nightingales do by the light of the moon (13) (10)_____
A drain without which we would not be content (14) (11)_____
And something by which we do things represent (15) (12)_____
A notch such as boys with a penknife may make (16) (13)_____
Then, strangely enough, our heaviest weight (17) (14)_____
Next, a person indifferent to joy and to grief (15)_____
Who admits no affliction, hence needs no relief (18) (16)_____
An instrument with which we may handle fire (17)_____
To make it burn lower or blaze up much higher (19) (18)_____
A natural covering endowed with a sense (20) (19)_____
And, lastly, a weapon, a bee's great defense (21) (20)_____
As the *STOCKING* for Christmas hangs up by the flue, (21)_____
Spy out, if you can, the things as did Sue.

Can You Follow Directions?

1. Read carefully "all" directions before doing anything.
2. Write "*Social Studies*" and your name at the head of this paper.
3. Circle the word "all" in Sentence #1.
4. Underline "Social Studies" in Sentence #3.

Answers to: Stocking

1. Cot
2. Cog
3. King
4. Knot
5. Coin
6. Tin
7. Sin
8. Sock
   Stocking Stock (obsolete)
9. Gin
10. Kit (chest)
11. Tick
12. Song
13. Sing
14. Sink
15. Sign
16. Nick
17. Ton
18. Stoic
19. Tongs
20. Skin
21. Sting

Answers to: A Seasonal Acrostic

1. A RI A
2. M EA N
3. E YE D
4. R HE A
5. R IN G
6. Y EL L
7. C OM A
8. H EL D
9. R UI N
10. I SL E
11. S LO W
12. T ID Y
13. M IL E
14. A RE A
15. S OA R

...cle the word "circle" in Sentence #3.
...Sentence #4, draw a circle around "underline."
...draw a circle around the title of this paper.
...circle the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and put an × over number 6.
9. In Sentence #8, circle the even numbers.
10. In Sentence #8, draw a line under the odd numbers.
11. Write "I can follow instructions" in the lefthand margin.
12. Circle the entire sentence you have just read.
13. Draw a small square in the upper lefthand corner of this paper.
14. Now draw a circle around the square.
15. Cross out the numbers eight through twelve.
16. Now circle the same numbers.
17. Put a circle around "cross" in #15.
18. Now you are at the end. Do #2 only. Omit all other instructions. Do not give this fact away. Keep a straight face.
19. If you have read this far just pretend that you are working.
20. Maybe you are the only one who followed the directions.

A Seasonal Acrostic

When all of the four-letter words defined below are arranged in a column, the first letters and the last letters will spell out an appropriate seasonal message:

1. An operatic melody _____
2. Halfway between two extremes _____
3. Looked at; observed _____
4. A South American ostrich _____
5. To sound, as a bell _____
6. A loud cry _____
7. A long state of unconsciousness _____
8. Retained _____
9. To demolish _____
10. A small body of land _____
11. Retarded _____
12. In good order _____
13. A distance of 1,760 yards _____
14. The extent of a piece of land _____
15. To rise into the air _____

Christmas Word Scramble

1. lesnit gihtn
2. siscmrtha
3. nasta asluc
4. bltemhehe
5. psedrhhse
6. nesgla
7. atrs
8. ewsi nme
9. iyhmcne
10. tisfg
11. ngaerm
12. iktcnsgo

Answers to:
Christmas Word Scramble

1. Silent Night
2. Christmas
3. Santa Claus
4. Bethlehem
5. Shepherds
6. Angels
7. Star
8. Wise Men
9. Chimney
10. Gifts
11. Manger
12. Stocking

In a Flash and a Twinkle

WASSAIL means "Be Thou Well." To make a wassail brew that is as pretty as it's good you need:

1 gallon cider
Dash of grenadine
6 egg whites, separated and whipped
1 pint of milk or cream
Allspice
Cinnamon
Crushed cloves
Heat and serve hot

For each girl at the party: A bracelet of red ribbon on which a little bell is strung.

For a pretty party room, decorate it as a Peppermint Room: red and white streamers, candy canes, red stockings.

For a quick way of silvering tree branches, cones, etcetera, empty a can of aluminum paint in a bucket of hot—but not boiling—water. Dip the items, then let dry for forty-eight hours.

For mantel or table settings, an apple Santa is gay and easy to make. Santa's body is a bright red apple with a belt of white cotton around it. Give it a silver-paper buckle in front. His head is a marshmallow held on with a toothpick. Make features with cloves. Give him a cotton beard and a red cellophane cap.

To prevent holly from shedding: spray the holly twigs with a .01 percent solution of naphthalene-acetic acid.

To preserve magnolia leaves: make a solution of two parts of water, one part glycerine, and let the stems stay in it for two weeks. After that, they can be taken out and will last a long time.

Instead of the usual grab bag for office or department parties, try a Happiness Box. Decorate a big carton. Each person brings in a gayly wrapped package, with a card telling the age and sex it's best suited for. The gifts go to a children's ward or other type of children's institution.

For a friendly gesture on Christmas Eve, make the coffee break a coffee-and-carol session.

For sparkly windows, mix alcohol and salt and use it to paint stars (or around stars). When the alcohol evaporates, the windows will have a soft sparkle at night.

Investigate the many new colors and types of aerosol paints. They cost more—but if needed only for decorating, the time saved by using them makes up for the cost. *Warning:* When spraying leaves, weeds, and other natural decorations, *go easy!* They're prettier when they look light and airy.

For a brilliant holiday decoration, easily made from household materials, inflate a balloon, and tie the neck. Dip some wool yarn into a thick solution of flour and water, and immediately wind around the inflated balloon at random. Hang up till dry and deflate and remove the balloon. Spread white glue over the outside of the stiff skeleton which remains and sprinkle it with assorted colors of glitter before the glue dries.

Getting Community Support

Continued from Page 499

were conducted *before* we made our levy recommendation. At these talks we first explained our land and facility situation in terms of national standards, then compared our past parkland-population ratio with the present ratio and considered future population growth *(see also Page 509)*. We made it clear that the park administration knows what needs to be done in the next twenty-five years, knows how to set up an adequate park and recreation program. However, we said, we also recognize the fact that there have to be priorities for filling these various needs, and we want you park-users to help us determine these priorities.

One point we kept firmly in mind throughout—the park administrators should not be trying to sell the levy. Our talks were given by Rotary members and others. A member of the park administration went along purely as a resource person to answer administrative questions.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Which kind of parks are you particularly interested in? (Please check).

A. 368 Small neighborhood parks (5 acres) within 4 blocks of home.
B. 405 Multiple use parks (10-15 acres) within one mile of home.
C. 407 Large regional landscaped park providing special recreational facilities for family and organized groups.

What facilities are you most interested in? (Number five in the order of your preference).

1. 1323 Sports facilities. (Baseball, football, track, archery, etc.).
2. 1888 Childrens' playgrounds and equipment.
3. 920 Community recreation building.
4. 362 Wading pools.
5. 1138 Picnic facilities.
6. 572 Tennis courts.
7. 920 Pleasant landscaped vistas for strolling and lounging.
8. 520 Facilities designed particularly for people over 60.
9. 893 Indoor swimming pools.
10. 837 Outdoor swimming pools.
11. 199 Pitch and Putt golf course.
12. 448 Special Horticultural displays—floral, rose or rhododendron, etc.
13. 477 Street tree planting and maintenance program.

You live near what elementary school? .....

How did you vote on the Park Levy last May?*	Yes 420	No 64
How would you vote today on the same levy?*	Yes 505	No 31

*These last figures concerned us: obviously we were not reaching the right people. Since the totals did not equal 726 we assumed that some people would not admit to their "No" votes or that we were at least reaching some non-voters. We took comfort in the increase in "Yes" votes. The twenty percent increase shown here would be more than adequate to carry the levy if it were repeated at the polls.

After the talk and a discussion period, the people were asked to fill in the questionnaire reproduced here. The responses were weighed, five points for a first choice, four for a second, etcetera. The figures filled in are for the city-wide results on 726 questionnaires. We also made a breakdown by elementary school districts, since these are the definition of neighborhoods in our master plan, generally. We used the results of the questionnaires to determine the emphasis in our six-year levy program. Then we were able to use them as the justification for our recommendations when we later went out to sell the levy. (These were among the most successful of our techniques.) The blueprint provided by the results continues to be a valuable point of reference to the park administration when it is presented with new and unanticipated demands for facilities not included in the six-year levy program.

In one respect PSG's levy recommendation deviated from the questionnaire priorities. We did not think that the groups we had spoken to adequately reflected the needs of older people as these were revealed by the subcommittee of Park Study Group that reviewed our recreation program. In Oregon, 10.4 percent of the population is over 65; of these people, 71 percent have incomes under $1500 a year: 56 percent, under $1000. Clearly, these people need to have minimum cost recreation programs provided by the city. From a political viewpoint we would do well to supply these programs, because this 10.4 percent represents about a fifth of the voting population, and they do go out and vote—usually "No."

In a study made of a school election in Eugene in May 1960, it was found that over half the votes cast against the school budget were cast by voters over fifty-five, although they comprised less than a fifth of the eligible electorate. No city or state can afford to be complacent about the role and needs of the older citizen. PSG concluded that our concept of the neighborhood park needed to be extended to provide for both ends of the age spectrum; it should serve those who are otherwise dependent upon the middle-age groups to transport them. (The dependency argument was also used to counter the claim that Eugene does not need parks because we are in a great natural wonderland, two hours from the coast or the mountains. Neither coast nor mountains fill the recreation needs of persons of low income or of such tender or advanced years that they cannot transport themselves there.)

Not all of our older people prefer passive kinds of recreation. A fair sprinkling of them appeared at one of our two public hearings and supported a request for improving the trail up Eugene's little mountain, Spencer Butte, which lies five miles south of the central business district and rises sixteen hundred feet above the valley floor. The top of the Butte is city parkland, purchased by individual and city contributions in 1938 when logging operations threatened to denude it. It is a cherished part of the local scene, visible from most parts of the city. It is also an interesting climb and there is a remarkable age span in the people seen on the trail. Some older people who used to climb the Butte could still do so, they believe, if a few handrails were installed and a switchback were substituted for the steepest grade, which is slippery with fir needles and dust or mud. As a result of the interest shown at the public hearing, funds were provided in the levy for trail improvement.

The hearings and the participation talks provided us with valuable publicity, as did PSG's reports on the questions we were studying. The chairman of any committee like PSG should visit the editor of the local paper very early in the program to acquaint him with what the group is trying to accomplish and to try to enlist his aid for editorial support and adequate news coverage.

The participation talks and the hearings also served to personally involve people in the election, a vital ingredient

to access. W. Riley Matsler, director of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation, believes the participation talks were the most successful single technique we used. Other techniques included the following:

Park Signs: These were twenty-four 4″-by-8″ plywood signs put in various places. They were designed professionally and said, "To develop this park, vote YES May 11," or "To build a park in this neighborhood, vote YES May 11." They were gay and cheerful and the source of many complimentary comments. They were strong attention getters.

Downtown Display: The temporary absence of a building in the heart of the central business district provided the opportunity to set up a parklike display which attracted many favorable comments.

Posters: There were two hundred "Parks Are For People —People Are For Parks" posters displayed in stores and in the city buses. They were 11″-by-28″, a convenient size for posting on store doors.

Endorsements: We had endorsements from the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, the Realty Board, the Lane County Labor Council, the Emerald Empire Council for the Aging, the Democratic Women of Lane County, the Women's Architectural League of Southwest Oregon, and the Homebuilders Association of Eugene. The best way to get endorsements is to ask for them at the end of a talk, and then have a news item about it. Attempts to get letters of endorsement in the "Letters to the Editor" columns were almost a waste of time. People mean to write them, but just don't get around to it.

TV: Half an hour on *Jaycee Spotlight.*

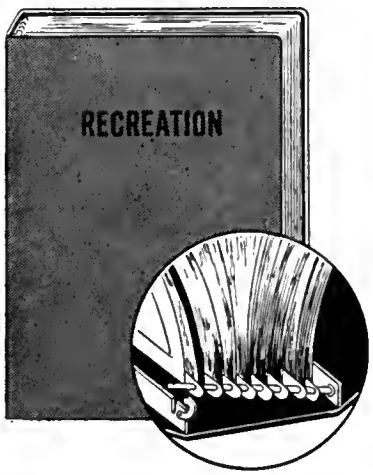
Radio Spots: Just before the election.

THE IMPORTANCE of personal involvement of many people can hardly be overemphasized. Our participation talks were given primarily by members of Rotary; our posters were distributed primarily by the Women's Architectural League; our park sign materials were donated by local merchants. One of the techniques that involved the most people was the use of the "pyramid plan" in the last stages of the campaign, when PSG joined forces with the committee organized to support other city ballot measures.

The pyramid plan worked like this: Eighty leaders each contacted five captains and gave them literature to be distributed to five people who would agree to become informed and then to vote. The day before the election, the leaders were alerted to remind the captains to call their five voters at 6PM election day, two hours before the polls closed, and to ask *if* (not *how*) they had voted. This would guarantee a turnout of 2,480 voters, or, if all the people involved were couples, 4,960. This would be a sizeable informed vote. The actual turnout of more than eleven hundred was very high for a special election—forty-six percent—and the pyramid plan undoubtedly had something to do with it.

We believe a special election is best for city measures provided the pyramid plan or some similar technique is used to get out the vote. A small turnout is bad because studies show that more "Yes" voters than "No" voters fail to go to the polls. At a general election the turnout is large, but the emphasis on national and state issues results in lack of interest and information concerning local measures. In such situations people are prone to vote "No" on the illogical basis that an uninformed "No" vote is somehow more intelligent than an uninformed "Yes" vote.

So our advice would be: Get a good committee before you set the levy; let it work on real problems; get as broad community participation as possible in formulating policies. Then, use every means at your command to inform the public and get them out at a special election. #



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RECREATION MAGAZINE

8 West Eighth Street, New York 11

Unincorporated Areas

Continued from Page 516

than for the college programs. Since regional programs supplement local ones, it is readily seen that the allocation is placed in trust with us but literally belongs, collectively, to the local agencies in the college district. The fund will be ample enough for this first year. We expect succeeding years to see a great increase as local agencies demonstrate the need. Our district representatives will shortly be contacting the agencies concerned in this year's program.

I would be more than pleased to discuss our regional plans in person with you to determine how we might be of greater service to you and your community. #

HUMAN RIGHTS DAY . . . DECEMBER 10

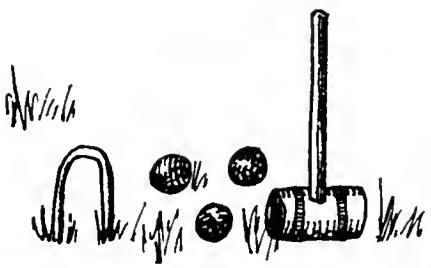
RECREATION DIGEST

TOYS, SPORTS, and VEHICLES

Baseball and croquet appeased a pleasure-hungry country

Marshall and Inez McClintock

THE CIVIL WAR helped make baseball the number one sport of the nation. Among Union prisoners in Confederate camps, baseball was the favorite pasttime during the hours allowed for outdoor activity. After the war, teams toured the country, playing before larger and larger audiences—and professional baseball was born. What had once been a game for boys became a game for men as well. Bats were turned out by the thousands, by Hawes of Towanda and many other woodturning plants located near good hardwood reserves. Well-known sporting-goods houses were established: Peck & Snyder of New York in 1865, A. J. Reach & Co. of Philadelphia in 1867, Wright & Ditson of Boston in 1871, and A. G. Spalding & Brother of Chicago in 1876. Wolf Fletcher and Philip Goldsmith of Covington, Kentucky, who manufactured dolls and stuffed animals, looked about for something to keep their workers busy after the Christmas rush—the perpetual toy-business problem—and hit upon baseballs. These sold so well that during the 1890's baseballs and other sporting goods became the



major products of Philip Goldsmith's Sons.

Immediately after the war another outdoor pastime seized the fancy of a nation hungry for pleasure after four ugly years. Croquet was a quieter and more genteel game than baseball, and it could be played on almost any lawn—nearly everyone had a lawn in those days. One reason for its popularity was its mildness, for women could engage in this sport without ruffling hair or clothing. In an era which saw the first signs of the emancipation of women—it was the time of Amelia Bloomer, Lucy Stone, and the first women's colleges—the weaker sex snatched at the opportunity to engage in sport with men.

With hundreds of woodturning plants in the country, it was easy to supply the unprecedented demand for croquet sets, as did Charles M. Crandall, Hawes of Towanda, E. I. Horsman, and many others. The South Bend Manufacturing Company, established in Indiana in 1874, was still one of the principal manufacturers of croquet sets eighty years later.

Wars usually produce scores of minor revolutions in the habits, thoughts, and customs of the people involved, as well as major alterations in economic and political life. The Civil War brought ruin to the South and increased prosperity to the North. When it started, the

Digested with permission from Toys in America *by Marshall and Inez McClintock (Public Affairs Press, 1961).*

effect on the Northern economy was [illegible] for all trade with the South was [illegible]. But, within a year, war orders [illegible] government contracts started a boom in industry that spread to almost all segments of the Northern population. Protective tariffs were passed to encourage American industry—notably iron and steel—and new factories were erected by the hundreds. The increasing use of coal by factories and fast-growing railroads caused more mines to be opened. In 1859 the first oil well was sunk in Pennsylvania and a new industry born, which was hustled quickly through its childhood with the speed that war imparts to so many human activities.

PRODUCTION OF TOYS dropped during the Civil War—and all subsequent wars—as toy factories turned to war work. Woodturning plants made gun stocks, tent poles, axle-grease buckets for army supply wagons; carriage makers produced the wagons themselves. Ellis, Britton & Eaton of the Novelty Works in Springfield, Vermont, outstanding manufacturers of children's carriages, doll carriages, wagons, and other wood toys, added a toy cannon to their line—a spring gun shooting a marble about sixty feet—and also produced Dr. S. A. Skinner's folding hospital and camp bed "designed for the use of army officers, and their servants, for temporary hospitals . . . and as a litter for moving the sick and wounded."

Some idea of the relative lull in toy activity during the war may be gained by looking at the patent records. During the years of conflict there were only seventeen patents issued for new toys; whereas, in the five years following the war, there were 166. Of the toys produced, many were inspired by the war. The first patent for a toy gun which we have found was issued in November 1859 to J. Johnson of New York City. Of the next eighteen patents issued for toys, through the year 1864, seven were for toy guns, including one for a "toy breech-loading firearm" in 1862. Altogether, there were thirty-four patents for toy weapons in the years 1859-1869. After the war, the patent records show a continually increasing number of "mechanical toys," "toy automatons," "mechanical movements for toys," and toy steam engines. The war speeded up the mechanical aspects of the industrial revolution considerably, and the toy industry, as usual, followed suit; it even anticipated some events of the adult world.

While some firms made few, if any, toys during the war, others were forced into making them by the conflict. An example was Adolph Meinecke of Milwaukee, a German who had come to America, with thousands of his compatriots, in 1848, when he was seventeen years old. Meinecke worked in New York for a few years, then became a traveling salesman. When he visited Milwaukee, he liked it so much that he decided to settle there, and in 1853, with the help of a loan from his old New York employer, he opened a small toy shop. He bought some toys from Eastern manufacturers and imported others from his native Germany. He prospered so well that within a few years he had not only a good retail business but a substantial wholesale division based largely on his imports.

Then came the war, increased tariffs, difficulties of transportation, and other troubles which, by 1864, reduced Meinecke's importations to almost nothing. He decided to start a factory of his own and began by making willow-ware carriages, because willow was readily available. He bought all the willow he could from farmers in the surrounding area, and finally started a farm of his own to grow more. In 1870, he built a three-story factory employing more than 150 boys and girls who peeled willow branches, and almost as many grown-ups for the other aspects of his operation. By this time he was making baskets, hobby horses, baby wagons, croquet sets, shoo-flies, sleds, and children's furniture.

A Milwaukee newspaper called the Meinecke factory a "hive of industry," and said that "every department of the business is thoroughly systematized, and the best machinery used to facilitate the work of the employee. A hundred and seventy thousand pounds of willow were used last year, more this year." In 1873, after Meinecke had built an addition to his factory, the newspaper commented, "Only a few years ago nearly all the wooden toys such as hobby horses, sleighs, etcetera offered for sale in the West were of eastern manufacture. . . . Now, however, the superior articles manufactured at the establishment of Adolph Meinecke & Co. in this city are fast displacing all others and are also finding their way eastward. . . . Having established a reputation for their goods, the firm is now compelled to protect them from being counterfeited, and will hereafter attach a silver-plated brand to every hobby horse sent out of their establishment, as well as on the better makes of sleighs."

One reason for Meinecke's great success was his entrance into a field that enjoyed a great boom from the middle of the century on. Vehicles of one kind or another were favorite toys. E. W. Bushnell (later Bushnell & Tull) of Philadelphia advertised in 1852 that they made "velocipede coaches, gigs, cabs, barouches, and boys' wheelbarrows." An illustration showed a boy in a three-wheeler, a form of velocipede often called a "propeller" in those days. He sat in a seat with his feet on extensions of the front-wheel axle by which he could steer the vehicle. Propulsion came through two levers hooked up to the rear wheels, and the ad stressed how beneficial to arm and chest muscles this device could be.

The Crandalls of New York were active in "wheel goods," both before the Civil War and after recovering from their war difficulties, and many firms were competing with them, making carriages, wagons, sleighs, carts, sleds, hobby horses, propellers, and baby walkers.

Cincinnati was the home of one of the most prominent manufacturers of hobby horses and other "bulky" toys. W. A. Marqua seemed to have been issued the first patent for a hobby horse, in 1865, although later ads of his company called it a "leaping horse," and pointed out that it could be obtained with a sidesaddle for girls for fifty cents extra. Marqua claimed later to have invented the first blackboard desk and the first drop-back baby carriage, as well as important improvements on sleds and propellers. #

Growing old is no more than a bad habit which a busy man has no time to form.—*Andre Maurois*

THREE WHEELERS GIVE BIG ASSIST TO PARK WORK IN MINNEAPOLIS

THE JOB of keeping the municipal lake areas in Minneapolis, Minnesota, well-tended is being speeded by the use of three-wheel utility vehicles. Park board officials find that the specially tailored units are not only time-savers, but also help maintenance personnel keep the recreation areas more attractive.

This "policing" operation is of more than usual importance in Minneapolis, since the city boasts twenty-two lakes within its corporate limits and a citizenry that views water sports as a chief form of outdoor recreation. "We're fortunate to have these outstanding natural facilities," says Minneapolis Maintenance Superintendent Marvin Giving, "and we feel it's our responsibility to keep them clean and appealing to our citizens."

The vehicles that help with this task on three of the city's largest lakes are model 780 Cushman Trucksters, manufactured by Cushman Motors, of Lincoln, Nebraska. First placed in service in 1955, the units are used for handling refuse, and hauling brush, leaves and gravel.

A major benefit of the vehicles is their ability to easily keep the lake areas clear of refuse. Equipped with sideboarded pickup sections, the units can circle the lakes three times a day, picking up trash and other debris left by lake users. Prior to the use of Trucksters this was performed by maintenance men on foot, who could make only one trip around the lake per day.

Additionally, the Trucksters make a circuit of the lake four times a week to empty trash barrels. The special sideboards, added by park personnel, nearly double the vehicles' standard capacity of eleven cubic feet. This, coupled with pay-load ratings of eight hundred pounds, equips them to carry large loads, reducing the time previously needed for the job.

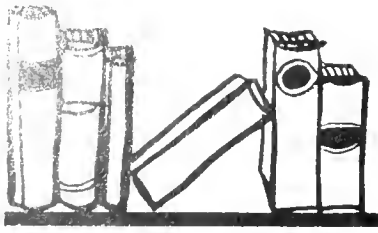
They frequently assume a number of other maintenance chores. When equipped with a wire-screen drag, they perform leaf mulching. They have hauled gravel for road and walkway repairs, and aided in brush removal. Periodically, they are used to move seaweed and moss from the lake edges. Recently, when new concrete slab benches were being installed, the Trucksters replaced wheelbarrows in hauling cement, requiring less time and fewer men.

In normal service, the Trucksters travel five to eight miles daily. Although most of their duties involve frequent starting and stopping, and periods of sustained idling, they average 25 miles per gallon on gasoline. Maintenance costs have been negligible.

Additional plus values, say their drivers, are the unit's short turning distance and low unit weight of around 750 pounds. These features allow maneuvering in confined areas and operation on soft lakeside grass without damage to turf. #

Reprinted with permission from Park Maintenance, *June 1962.*

Low weight and good maneuverability make the three-wheelers well-suited to the job of maintaining outdoor recreation areas. Top, the Model 780 Cushman Truckster used in Minneapolis. Below, a Truckster operates on a soft lakeside grass area with ease.



NEW PUBLICATIONS

Crafts Design: An Illustrated Guide, Spencer Moseley, Pauline Johnson, and Hazel Koenig. Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont, California. Pp. 436. $12.65.

A highly stimulating book! Design, the theme of the book, is integrated with every step of learning. Don't be afraid of it! It is the craft itself: the materials and textures you explore. You are designing as you work! You learn in a well-organized, step-by-step procedure that includes an appreciation of the art form, the techniques involved in making the object, illustrations, and background information to enrich your knowledge.

The crafts presented are bookbinding, weaving, decorating fabrics, leather, clay, mosaics, and enameling. Ideas range from the most simple to the most advanced. A well-prepared bibliography is included. The over one thousand photographs are well chosen, the print easy to read, the paper is high grade. The book is an excellent example of the design principles presented by these inspired authors!—*Shirley Silbert.*

Celebrating Christmas Around the World, Herbert H. Wernecke. Westminster Press, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7. Pp. 246. $3.95.

This is the fourth Christmas book by the author, and, like the others, is a collection from various sources, many of them church agencies or leaders. It is arranged alphabetically, beginning with Africa (Congo, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia) and ending with South America (Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador).

The stories, essays, and other material in the collection are not dated and, for that reason, may be rather misleading if accepted as recent or current customs. For example, Stuart Cloete's *Christmas in Matabeland* was published in 1942; *Christmas in Armenia* was written in 1939; Delia Goetz's *Letters from Guatemala* was published in 1941. Several other items go back to articles or books published in the twenties and thirties. This is correctly credited in the author's acknowledgments, but the book would make a more accurate impression upon the reader if each article were given its proper date. The history and customs in many lands have changed drastically in recent years. Former Christmas customs may be interesting but not necessarily still current.

It would be interesting if Mr. Wernecke, in his new book, would collect brand new material, especially from those lands that have in many ways repudiated the past in their efforts to emerge into the future. If a book is designed to promote brotherhood, it should be based upon present-day reality rather than a romantic, amusing, or touching past.—*V.M.*

Folding Paper Puppets, Shari Lewis and Lillian Oppenheimer. J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Squore, Philadelphia 5. Pp. 77. $3.95.

This is an interesting book on paper playthings. They would bring a lot of fun and gaiety to a party as they can be made to move their mouths as if they were talking. The illustrations are line drawings, well done, and each step is very clearly written. After making one or two of these from the instructions, one could make others by experimenting and perhaps adding other pieces of paper, feathers, paper-cup frills, etcetera, and doing a creative piece of work.

These Origami paper puppets can be used for Christmas tree decorations, greeting cards, as well as party favors or decorations, centerpieces for the party table, and even masks. The authors have made the rules for folding the Origami papers and also other papers very simple. I think recreation leaders would have the time of their lives with this useful book, and children and adults would have fun making them. —*Mary B. Cummings.*

Amateur Theatrecraft, Percy Corry. Pitman Publishing Company, 2 West 45th Street, New York 36. Pp. 159. $3.95.

Here is a concise description of the art and craft of the theater. Despite his brevity, Percy Corry has managed to introduce the reader to the production of any play, and the simple facts of acting, staging, lighting, costuming and makeup. This would seem superficial to the extreme, were it not for the author's *Preface* which clearly states that no single book can answer all the questions involved in so complicated a business as theatre.

Mr. Corry's ability to express himself in simple paragraphs makes this a most practical handbook for the beginner. Throughout, he urges the reader to extend his study and to learn through experimentation on stage. What information he does give is sound, however, and would seem, to this reviewer, of the greatest help to the adult amateur. Although he is addressing himself to the inexperienced producer and actor, Mr. Corry makes the point of high standards and a serious approach.

I should recommend this book highly as basically sound, literate and clear. I should furthermore hope that after having digested it thoroughly, the reader would continue in depth in each of the areas presented. Excellent photographs and diagrams clarify and illustrate many of the chapters.—*Nellie McCaslin, Director of Dramatic Arts, Mills College of Education, New York City.*

A Sense of Nature, John Hay and Arline Strong. Doubleday and Company, 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 128, illustrated. $4.95.

Nature lovers will recognize Mr. Hay as the author of *The Run* and *Nature's Year: The Seasons of Cape Cod*, two outstanding nature books. Arline Strong is one of the outstanding photographers of children. Together they make a wonderful team and have produced a beautiful book. To get it, they followed several children around all summer taking photographs in natural settings of spontaneous events. They listened to the children's questions of "What?" and "Why?" as they romped in and out of the water, up and down cliffs and sand dunes, into swamps, and across meadows. The photographs and the very short, simple text have the taste of salt air and the feel of sand and sun.

It is a difficult book to classify. It is not strictly a nature book or yet a book of child photography. It is both; but most of all it shows graphically what nature means to children, and how eagerly they respond to its opportunities to look, feel, smell, touch, and find out.

TREASURES FOR CHRISTMAS

SANTA'S PACK will indeed be heavy if he loads up with even a few of the outstanding books on arts and crafts, games and hobbies, nature, cookery, et-cetera that have appeared upon the market this year. Among the books that a recreation leader would love to get—and certainly should give—are:

GIFTS FROM THE GARDEN, *Suzanne James. Hearthside Press, 118 East 28th Street, New York 16. Pp. 130. $4.50.* A fresh viewpoint of a garden: as a source of materials for interesting gifts and an introduction to interesting crafts.

THE ART OF THE LAPIDARY, *Francis J. Sperisen. Bruce Publishing Company, 400 North Broadway, Milwaukee 1. Pp. 386. $8.00.* A revised edition of a volume long considered the definitive handbook in this fascinating field.

MODELLED SCULPTURE AND PLASTER CASTING, *Arnold Auerbach. Thomas Yoseloff, 11 East 36th Street, New York 16. Pp. 116. $6.95.* Designed to enable the general student to obtain a mode of approach to the more simple technical problems involved in the making of sculpture in clay and in obtaining from the clay model a permanent form in plaster.

SEEING WITH PENCIL AND BRUSH, *Arthur Zaidenberg. Harper and Row, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 171. $4.95.* Text and pictures show practicing and prospective artists how to bridge the gap between "seeing" and "realizing."

COLLAGE, *Harriet Janis and Rudi Blesh. Chilton Company, 56th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 39. Pp. 302. $10.00.* The full history of collage's peronalities, concepts, and skills from 1911 to 1961. Hundreds of plates.

PAINTING IN OIL BY THE 5-COLOR METHOD, *Michael Carver. McGraw-Hill, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 222. $8.95.* A step-by-step course in the technique of oil painting for the beginner from his first charcoal sketches to the creation of the finished work.

WATERCOLOR SIMPLIFIED, *John Rogers. Reinhold Publishing, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 111. $8.95.* Basic essentials are presented one step at a time and demonstrated by numerous illustrations. Opens up a whole new world of color, grace, and spontaneity.

FUN WITHOUT FLOWERS, *Julia Clements. D. Van Nostrand, 120 Alexander Street, Princeton, New Jersey. Pp. 128. $5.95.* The magic that can be wrought with wood, fruit, plants, shells, ornaments, leaves, seedheads, gourds, berries, and even old cotton reels.

HO PRIMER. *Linn Westcott. Kalmbach Publishing, 1027 North 7th Street, Milwaukee 3. Pp. 80. Paper, $2.00.* Model railroading for everyone . . . how to get started in HO gauge; select sets, cars, locos, track; tools to use; simplified basic wiring.

ISLAND IN TIME: THE POINT REYES PENINSULA, *Harold Gilliam. Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. Pp. 87. $7.50 (paper, $3.95).* A glorious presentation in color and black-and-white photographs of our recently created third National Seashore.

THESE WE INHERIT: THE PARKLANDS OF AMERICA, *Ansel Adams. Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco 4. Pp. 103. $15.* A magnificent study of areas already preserved as national parks or monuments plus several areas which deserve this status.

THE POLES, *Willy Ley and the Editors of* Life. *Time, Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York 20. Pp. 192. $3.95.* A wonderfully illustrated book on the polar regions as they are now and as they have been.

THE DINNER PARTY COOK BOOK. *Sunset Books, Menlo Park, California. Pp. 231. $7.00 (advance price until Christmas, $5.95).* Sixty-two dinner menus for all occasions—the holidays, the seasons, small and large groups, simple or fancy parties.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

Aging, Ill and Handicapped

ABUNDANT HEALTH AND VITALITY AFTER FORTY, Jack LaLanne. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 224. $4.95.

ADAPTED SPORTS, GAMES, SQUARE DANCES AND SPECIAL EVENTS. Connecticut Soc. for Crippled Children and Adults, 682 Prospect Ave., Hartford 5. Pp. 43. $.50.

APPROACH TO COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH, AN, Gerald Caplan. Grune and Stratton, 381 Park Ave., S., New York 16. Pp. 262. $4.50.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES, Berwyn F. Mattison and T. Lefoy Richman. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 20. $.25.

COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES: THE CARE OF THE MISSING MILEPOSTS. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 20. $.25.

CONSUMER'S GUIDE TO HEALTH INSURANCE PLANS, Sidney Margolius. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

EVERY CHILD MAY HEAR, David Van Vactor and Katherine D. Moore. Univ. of Tennessee Press, Knoxville. Pp. 116. Paper, $2.00.

FIT AT FORTY AND AFTER, Oscar Heidenstam. Emerson Books, 251 W. 19th St., New York. Pp. 141. $3.95.

HOUSING AFTER 60 (Housing Pamphlet 2), United Steelworkers of America, 1500 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh 22. Pp. 32. Free.

HOW TO ENJOY YOUR LATER YEARS, Sidney Scott Ross. Grosset & Dunlap, 1107 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 95. Paper. $1.95.

HOW TO KEEP FIT AND ENJOY IT, Warren R. Guild, M.D. Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 184. $3.95.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT WORKS FOR OLDER PEOPLE. Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25. Pp. 110. $.40.

LIVING AT YOUR BEST WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS, George H. Hess, M.D. Charles C. Thomas, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. Pp. 106. $4.00.

MAN AGAINST AGING, Robert S. de Ropp, Grove Press, 64 University Pl., New York 3. Pp. 305. Paper, $.75.

PATHOLOGY TESTS LOOK INTO YOUR FUTURE, Thomas M. Peery and Alyce Moran Goldsmith. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 16. $.25.

PSYCHOTHERAPY—A HELPING PROCESS, Elizabeth Ogg. Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 27. $.25.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, PART 1: Older People (Work and Retirement.) Internatl. Labor Office, 917 15th St., N.W., Washington 5. Pp. 98. Paper, $.75.

RETIREMENT HANDBOOK, THE, (2nd ed.), Joseph C. Buckley. Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 360. $4.95.

SCIENCE AGAINST CANCER, Pat McGrady. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 E. 38th St., New York 16. Pp. 20. $.25.

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SOCIAL AND RECREATIONAL PATTERNS OF ORTHOPEDICALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN, Arthur Schwartz. Associated YM-YWHAs, 33 W. 60th St., New York 32. Pp. 48. Paper, $1.25.

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JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP DANCES. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 11. Paper. $1.75.

LATIN AMERICAN DANCING (rev. ed.), Frank Borrows. Sportshelf, P.O. Box 634, New Rochelle, N. Y. Pp. 276. $4.50.

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LET'S SAY POETRY TOGETHER AND HAVE FUN, Carrie Rasmussen. Burgess Publ., 426 South

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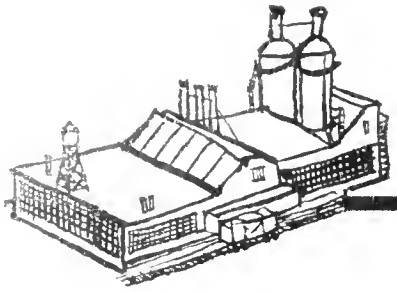

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• The look of wood with stone. A new sculpture medium which finishes to a woodlike grain and color is made from diatomaceous stone mined in California. It has easy workability, is chip resistant, and has the lasting qualities of stone. For further information on this material, circle #100.

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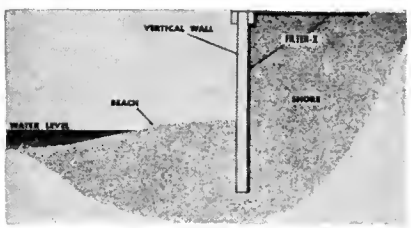

• A filter to prevent damage from hydrostatic water pressure and to control erosion through joints or weep holes is designed to be placed behind vertical type walls, such as concrete, tongue and groove, horizontal log-type walls, etcetera. The filter permits water caught behind this type of wall, either from rain, runoff, or oversplash, to be channeled to those openings which are designed to relieve the back pressure. A cloth of polyvinylidene chloride resin monofilament yarns is woven so water passes through freely without permitting fine fill particles of soil or sand to be washed away. This filter is being successfully used with retaining wall, harbor, bridge abutment and channel wall construction. For a detailed technical report, circle #102.

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• A paint which dries to a glazed, tile-like surface was originally developed to coat guided missiles. It is resistant to water, impact, and abrasion, harsh cleaners, chemicals, and solvents. This epoxy paint can be applied over practically any interior surface by brush, roller, or spray. It cuts down on coating cost drastically as opposed to such materials as ceramic tile, plastics, and glass. The estimated life of a wall properly coated with the paint is fifteen years, as compared to an average of three to four years with regular paint. For further information, circle #104.

• Greenery adds to the scenery. Street planters made of fiberglass add to the eye appeal of malls and sidewalks, can be used at the entrance of buildings or within them. Planters are impervious to most normal abuses; they are eminently scrubbable and look like new with a little soap and water. Designed as cylinders, squares, rectangles, hexagons, triangles, circles, and semi-circles, the planters come in standard colors—white, off-white, blue gray, sand brown, gray green, and warm gray. All have recessed bases of contrasting colors. Thirty-three sizes available ranging from two to eight feet in diameter, from sixteen inches to thirty-nine inches in height. Planters are lightweight for their size, have a tensile strength equal to that of steel. For information on these and exceptionally attractive waste-disposal units of fiberglass, circle #105.

• A new compilation of recreation-and-learning materials for children covers arts, crafts, music-making, dramatic play, woodworking, and athletic recreation. Aids which encourage scientific inquiry in nature study, weather, magnetism, geography and outer space are part of this attractive, readable catalogue. For copy, circle #106.

• A new chemical formulation used to construct, repair or resurface walks, tennis courts, swimming pool aprons, or parking areas applies speedily and shows more than three times the impact resistance of concrete. It cannot chip, crack, flake, or shatter, even under heavy loads. It defies extremes of heat, frost, and other inclement weather. For further information, circle #107.

• Logs in jumpable, climbable constructions give playgrounds a rustic frontier atmosphere. In Hayward, California, the George E. Weekes, Jr. Memorial Park features this equipment. Slide towers, swing sets, lookout towers, horizontal bars are all built with machine-peeled poles of wood. The logs are protected against decay by a pressure treatment which leaves the surface entirely clean. Preservation is accomp'ished by using liquified petroleum gas as a carrier for the preservative. The gas evaporates leaving the crystal preservative. For further information, circle #108.

• Make tracks on snow. A mechanical ski sleigh called the Eskimotor adds efficiency and comfort to wintertime activities. Precision flotation design permits the rider to skim over the top, whatever the depth. Speeds up to twenty MPH can be attained. The machine has a shatterproof windshield, pull-rope starter, handle-bar steering with hand throttle, half-barrel type windbreaker for utmost rider comfort, positive steering steel runners, and twelve-inch-wide caterpillar rear drive, belt with cleats. Game wardens, maintenance men, campers, skiers, and ice fishermen can get to their destination better with Eskimotor. For further information, circle #109.

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FOOTBALL
BASKETBALL
ICE-HOCKEY

Last fall, the National Recreation Association extended its baseball-softball team accident insurance program to provide coverage for FOOTBALL, ICE HOCKEY, AND BASKETBALL teams participating in the programs of NRA-affiliated recreation agencies.

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For additional information and a brochure-application, circle #150 on the coupon to the right.

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Here are catalogues, brochures, films, booklets, services available, samples, and so on to help the recreation leader. Circle on the coupon the number of any item about which you want more information.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

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YOU CAN'T DUPLICATE THE CROWN JEWELS, but you can make lacy, sparkly, delicate jewelry —earrings, brooches, necklaces, etcetera with costume jewelry supplies. For catalog of materials, circle #121.

PLASTIC PAINT has practically unlimited possibilities in an arts-and-crafts program. Pottery, wood, paper, glass, canvas, metal, fabrics can be decorated with this paint. Striking effects can be achieved by using iridescent luster beads in white, gold, and silver. A pattern catalogue is also available from the manufacturer. For literature, circle #122.

NEED A POTTER'S WHEEL? Decorating wheels, wedging tables, modeling tables, and clay supplies of all kinds are among the products offered by East Coast Company. For catalog, circle #123.

ENAMEL GLAZES are stable, high gloss, semi-opaque. Series offers fine brilliant reds, true orange, russet, and black metallic luster. Rutile matte, and transparent gloss glazes are also described and lovely results—vases, pitchers, bowls—photographed in catalog. For copy, circle #124.

DO-IT-YOURSELF ANTIQUING. Redecorate furniture, beautify picture frames, with antique sprays in flat black, white, or gold. Can be used on wood, metal, glass, paper, ceramics and leather. For further information, circle #125.

EQUIPMENT

NET VALUES in basketball, tennis, volleyball, baseball batting cage nets, ice-hockey goal nets, field-hockey nets, gym dividing nets, and backstops of varying styles and quality are offered. Golf practice targets and nets, too. For further information, circle #126.

POOL ACCESSORIES. Diving towers, pool ladders, guard chairs, life lines, buoys, water slides, umbrellas are detailed in Midwest company's literature. For copy, circle #127.

AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION of gymnastic supplies includes trunks, gym shoes, athletic equipment, such as parallel bars, twisting belts, rowing machines, etcetera. Bleachers, scoreboards, locker accessories, dividing curtains, mats, and body building equipment are noted and illustrated, too. For catalogue, circle #128.

SAFE BOATING FUN with a Bubble Buggy. Guaranteed unsinkable, this craft is powered by a 2½-HP motor, is geared for forward and backward motion, and reaches speeds up to seven MPH. Can be maneuvered in shallow or deep water and will run for over an hour on a quart of gas. Supports upwards of five hundred pounds, is ten feet long. For further information, circle #129.

PORTABLE, TAKE-ME-ALONG STOVE can be folded into carrying case. Four-way heat control on four levels. Steel-rod leg and frame construction, warp-proof grill surface. For further information, circle #130.

HORTICULTURAL SUPPLIES for park and golf course planting and maintenance are detailed in a new catalogue describing plants, bulbs, fruit and shade trees, fertilizing, and growing

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equipment and supplies. For copy, circle #131.

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VISIBILITY PLUS. Fluorescent-pigmented, pressure-sensitive sign and label material has high visibility over a long period of exposure to all types of weather. Can be used for signs and markings, announcements, identification of equipment. For further information, circle #135.

OUTDOOR AND CAMPING EQUIPMENT. Useful items, from a canvas drinking cup, an egg holder that snaps together like a string of beads, zipper and duffel bags, to portable stoves and mattresses. Fishermen, hunters and campers as well as hikers will find a lot of useful items in this catalogue. For copy, circle #136.

PUT THE STOVE IN THE POCKET and go camping. Swedish stove measures only 2¼" high by 3⅛" in diameter, yet can cook a complete meal. Family-sized tents, cots, outdoor clothing, lamps and lanterns, saws, axes, and other tools are some of the other items described and illustrated in catalogue of outdoor equipment. For copy, circle #137.

THE TOUCH OF PRESTIGE. Staff, volunteers, honorary members, those deserving awards stand out with a personalized or departmentalized badge, emblem, or pin. Need a publicity pickup? A badge for your personnel will identify staff and add a distinctive touch. For further information on badges of all sorts, circle #138.

SNAZZY is the word for this catalogue of sports and game equipment. The equipment illustrated is a tasteful collection of U.S. and international favorites. Throwing games, baseballs, bocce balls, soccer shoes, golf umbrellas, croquet, shuffleboard, chess and muscle building fitness equipment, along with exceptionally good looking trophies and prizes are described. For further information, circle #139.

SAFE FENCING. A large collapsible rubber cup makes foil tip safe without the need for face mask or chest protector yet still permits traditional swordplay. For leaflet, circle #140.

WATER SKIS—jumpers, speedsters, trick skis, kidsters, slalom skis are a few of the types available from Midwest company. Catalogue also describes accessories—aquaplane, tow ropes and floats, harnesses. For copy, circle #141.

WHAT'S BEST FOR YOUR BOAT? To select the correct gasoline or oil for your engine, you need a twenty-four-page booklet entitled *Inboard and Outboard Marine Eagine Gasoline and Oil Recommendations*. For copy, circle #142.

SVELTE, MODERN PLAY EQUIPMENT is a swoosh of intriguing forms. Sculptured shapes in abstract and realistic designs challenge children's imaginations and are visually stimulating to the adult population as well. Concrete reinforced with steel requires no upkeep. Integrally cast colors cannot wear away. Safe and accessible equipment is illustrated dramatically in free catalogue. For your copy, circle #143.

WINTER ADVENTURING with skis and snowshoes. Quality skis in metal and wood and ski accessories galore. Also toboggans made of maple, hockey sticks, and snowshoes of various designs. Catalogue includes tips on skiing. For copy, circle #144.

CURLING, ANYONE? Custom-engineered rinks give the proper surface for the sport you want to play. For curling, a uniformly hard ice; for hockey, hard, dry surfaced ice; for skating, a smooth, damp ice. Catalogue photographs and describes installations of all sorts for sports. For your copy, circle #145.

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ORGANIZATION OF A PHYSICAL FITNESS PROGRAM. *Physical Fitness Elements in Recreation*, published in October by the President's Council On Youth Fitness, will be of special interest—and use—to leaders in public and private youth service agencies, since it focuses attention on physical activities in the recreation, rather than the school, setting. It stresses the importance of a community organization plan, the use of all available resources and facilities, and the need for family participation.

At least half of the book is given over to appendices that provide help in setting up a physical-fitness program: a sample agreement between a school district and a city recreation department; a park-school plan; typical provisions of state recreation enabling acts; city charter provisions; a challenge obstacle course; sources of official rules and selected references.

The National Recreation Association has sent a copy of this booklet as a service to all of its affiliated agencies. It is available for $.25 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

•

A NEW LOOK at the space age through postage stamps. In *Conquest of Outer Space*, an international stamp authority has followed a method of division new in philatelic circles, that of placing all the stamps dedicated to a particular subject together. This book contains illustrations of over two hundred stamps, covering the period of scientific history of rockets from Pythagoras in 600 BC to Konstantin Tsiolkovsky in our time. The book can be used as a stamp album; in addition, it has technical data concerning the subject on each page opposite the stamp selections. Available for $1.50 from H-R Productions, Inc., 17 East 45th Street, New York 17.

•

RUNNING AN AMATEUR BASEBALL PROGRAM? The *Executive's Handbook* of the American Amateur Baseball Congress contains digest of high-school and college eligibility restrictions which may apply to nonscholastic summer baseball and its effect on the eligibility of the remaining players. Available for $1.00 from the AABC, P.O. Box 44, Battle Creek, Michigan.

•

CONFUSION OR COHESION? A kit prepared by the Associated YM-YWHAs of Greater New York is a guide for community centers in organizing a volunteer service department. It contains a pamphlet guide, recruitment flyers, a manual for volunteers to acquaint them with the range and responsibilities of their involvement, and a request-for-volunteer service form. All of these materials are well presented and would be valuable to organizations who are in a quandry about how to organize a volunteer force into a cohesive working unit. Available for $1.00 from the Associated Y's, 33 West 60th Street, New York 23.

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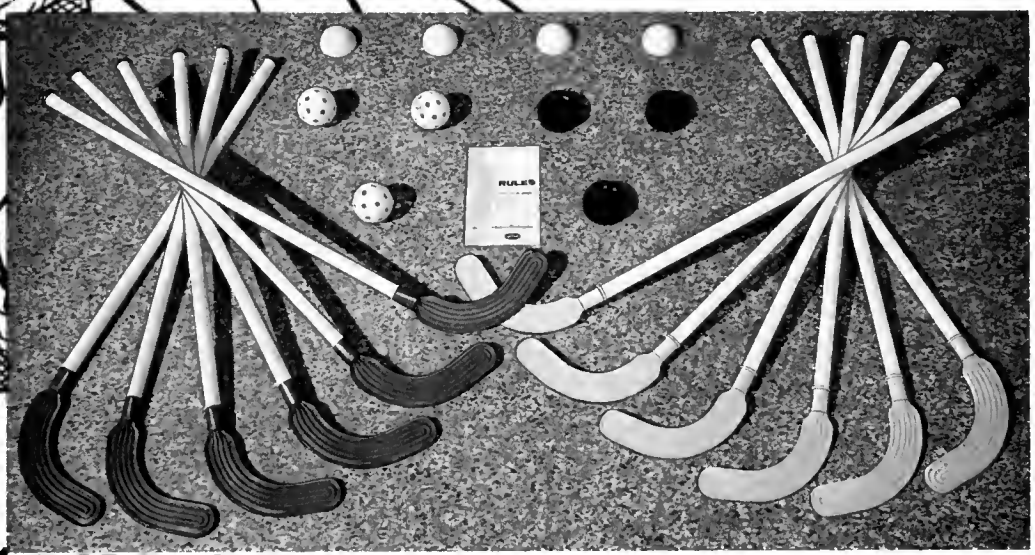

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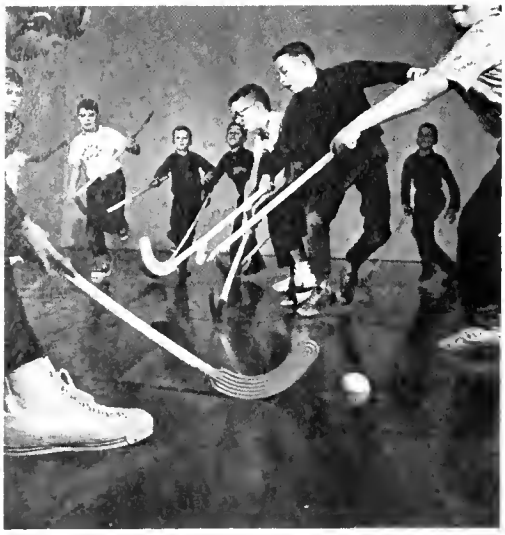

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LIBERAL EDUCATION AND MUSIC, Willis J. Wager and Earl J. McGrath. Teachers College, Columbia Univ., New York 27. Pp. 209. Paper, $3.00.

LISTEN AND PLAY Book I (Violin Instruction). Summy-Burchard Co., 1834 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. Pp. 23. Book and recording, $2.50.

MARAIS AND MIRANDA FOLK SONG JAMBOREE, Ballantine Books, 101 Fifth Ave., New York 3. Pp. 154. Paper, $.50.

MERRILY WE SING: 105 Polish Folksongs. Wayne State Univ. Press, Detroit 2. Pp. 284. $8.50.

MUSIC, MOVEMENT, AND MIME FOR CHILDREN, Vera Gray and Rachel Percival. Oxford Univ. Press, 417 5th Ave., New York 16. Pp. 110. $2.40.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS OF THE WORLD, Martin Shaw and Henry Coleman, Editors. Pitman Publishing, 2 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 330. $10.00.

NEW PIECES FOR ME, (piano), Louise Garrow. Summy-Birchard, 1834 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. Pp 16. Paper, $1.00.

NEW YORK DANCE DIRECTORY, THE. Leisure Press, GPO, Box 1768, New York 1. Pp. 63. Paper, $1.95.

OLD SONGS EVERYONE LOVES, compiled by James A. Wilson. Employee Relations Inc., 13 E. 53rd St., New York 22, Pp. 16. Paper, $.25.

ON DRAMATIC METHOD, Harley Granville-Barker. Hill and Wang, 104 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 191. Paper, $.95.

PLAYING AND TEACHING BRASS INSTRUMENTS, Robert W. Winslow and John E. Green. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 134. Paper, $5.25.

PLAYING AND TEACHING PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS, Myron D. Collins and John E. Green. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N. J. Pp. 134. Spiralbound, $5.25.

SONGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, A. S. Barnes, 11 E. 36th St., New York 16. Unpaged. $2.50.

STANDARD AMERICAN FOXTROT, John Clancy Dance Studios, 218 W. 47th St., New York 36. Pp. 54. Paper, $3.95, plus $.25 postage.

STANDARD AMERICAN WALTZ, John Clancy. Ballroom Workshop Publ., 218 W. 47th St., New York. Pp. 72. Paper, $3.95, plus $.25 postage.

STORIES FOR CREATIVE ACTING, C. Robert Kase, Editor. Samuel French, 25 W. 45th St., New York 36. Pp. 269. $5.00.

THIS IS CREATIVE DANCE, Barbara Mettler and Will Carbo. Mettler Studios, Box 4456, University Station, Tucson, Ariz. Unpaged. $7.50.

THIS IS RHYTHM, Ella Jenkins. Oak Publ., 121 W. 47th St., New York 36. Pp. 94. $2.95.

TREASURY OF AMERICAN SONG, A, (2nd ed.), Olin Downes and Elie Siegmeister. Alfred A. Knopf, 501 Madison Ave., New York 22. Pp. 410. $10.00.

WEAVER'S SONG BOOK, THE, arranged by Robert De Cormier. Harper and Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 19. Pp. 177. $5.95.

Leisure and Sociology

EDUCATION FOR LEISURE, S. B. Ranganathan, Taplinger Publ., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 179. $4.75.

EMERGING CITY, THE, Scott Greer. Free Press, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 232. $5.75.

ENDS AND MEANS OF URBAN RENEWAL, Philadelphia Housing Assoc., 1717 Sansom St., Philadelphia 3. Pp. 102. Paper, $2.00.

FORCES IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, National Education Association, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6. Pp. 106. Paper, $2.00.

FUTURE METROPOLIS, THE, Lloyd Rodwin, Editor. George Braziller, 215 Park Ave., S., New York 3. Pp. 253. $5.00.

LEISURE AND THE SCHOOLS, American Assoc. for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Pp. 186. $3.75.

LEISURE TIME FOR LIVING AND RETIREMENT, Margaret E. Mulac. Harper Bros., 49 E. 33rd St., New York 16. Pp. 213. $3.95.

NEW YORK SUBURBS, THE, (rev. ed.), Maga Associates, 225 W. 57th St., New York 19. Pp. 128. Paper, $1.00.

OCEANS OF THE WORLD, Boris Arnov, Jr. Bobbs-Merrill, 1720 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 6, Ind. Pp. 190. $3.50.

OF TIME, WORK AND LEISURE, Sebastian de Grazia. Twentieth Century Fund, 41 East 70th St., New York 21. Pp. 559. $6.00.

PEOPLE ARE THE CITY, THE, Kenneth D. and Ethel Prince Miller. Macmillan, 60 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 258. $3.95.

PHILOSOPHY IN THE MASS AGE, George P. Grant. Hill and Wang, 104 5th Ave., New York 11. Pp. 128. $3.00.

PLAINVILLE FIFTEEN YEARS LATER, Art Gallaher, Jr., Columbia Univ. Press, 2960 Broadway, New York 27. Pp. 301. $5.00.

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